

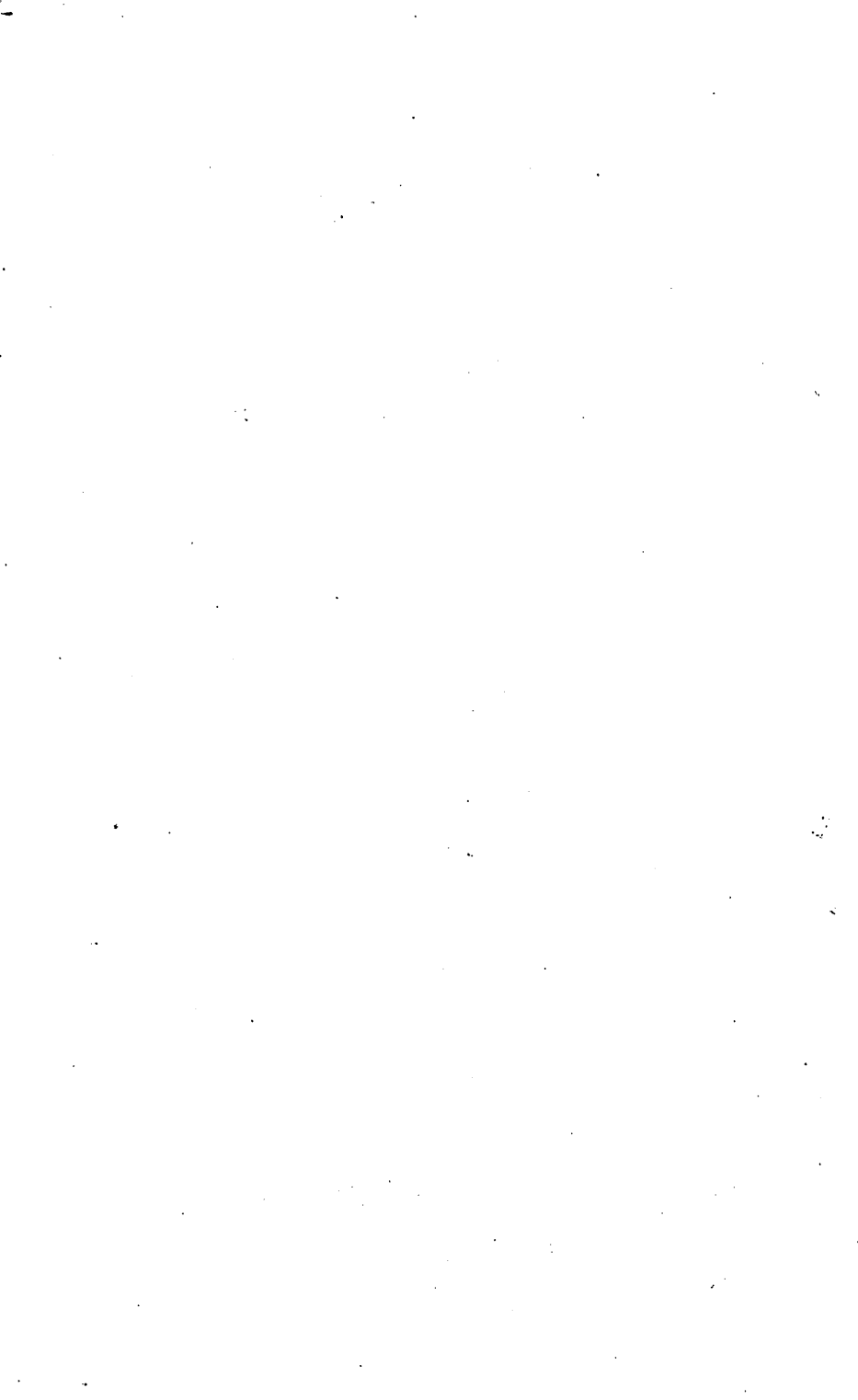
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CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA

MISCELLANIES BOOK VII



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THE GREEK TEXT

WITH INTRODUCTION, TRANSLATION, NOTES,
DISSERTATIONS AND INDICES

BY THE LATE

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PREFACE.

NOT Cambridge only but the Church at large is under deep obligations to the wise and public-spirited action of the Master, the Rev. Dr Phear, and the Fellows of Emmanuel College, when, in the year 1872, they persuaded the former Fellow of Trinity to leave the loved and fruitful seclusion of St Ippolyt's and become a resident member of their own society. During the six years which intervened before Dr Hort was elected to a Divinity Professorship, he lectured in College on Origen *contra Celsum*, the Epistle to the Ephesians, Irenaeus Book III, the First Epistle of St Peter, the First Epistle to the Corinthians, the Epistle of St James, the Seventh Book of the *Stromateis* and chapters 1—3 of the Apocalypse.

I felt it to be a high privilege and honour, when I was intrusted with the task of editing the notes on Clement, which had been left behind by my old friend and schoolfellow. The notes, which are written partly in pencil and partly in ink on an interleaved copy of Dindorf's text, were not continued beyond § 69. At the end of § 66 occurs the date March 15, 1875, denoting probably the conclusion of a course of lectures.

As is natural, I found the notes to vary much in value and importance, some appearing to have been hastily jotted down for future consideration, while others contained the results of long research and deep meditation. I was equally unwilling to print anything which Dr Hort would himself have been likely to reject if he had been preparing a commentary for publication, and to omit anything which he would have retained. In this difficulty I was fortunate in being able to appeal to his eldest son and biographer, Sir Arthur Hort of Harrow, and to his old college friend Dr Henry Jackson, who went most carefully through the notes, and without whose sanction no omission has been made. Many of the notes have been incorporated in the Translation, which I have added as a necessary help in dealing with so difficult and puzzling an author.

As Dr Hort's marginalia on the first 69 sections make no pretension to completeness, I have supplemented his work on these sections by considerable additions of my own; while for the notes which follow § 69, as well as for the Introduction, Appendices and Indices, I am alone responsible.

To prevent any confusion Dr Hort's notes are all marked with H. Notes marked with the initials H. J. and B. are by Dr Jackson and the Rev. P. Mordaunt Barnard, who have most kindly read and criticized my proofs. The names of both are well known to students of Clement, the former by notes and articles in the *Journal of Philology*, the latter by his excellent edition of the *Quis Dives Salvetur*. My thanks are also due to

Dr E. A. Abbott and Dr Gifford for useful suggestions, and to Dr Otto Stählin, who is now occupied with a complete edition of the works of Clement, for allowing me to use his collation of the Clementine Anthologies, as well as of the Laurentian MS for this book, the accuracy of which I have been able to test by my own examination of the MS.

Other obligations are acknowledged in particular sections of the work, but I feel bound to express my thanks here for the great help I have received from the reader of the Cambridge press, especially in revising the Index of Greek words.

Perhaps it may be well to add that, in the years which have passed since I undertook this work, my views have sometimes undergone modification. The readings in the text are not always those which have commended themselves to me, when I was engaged on the notes. Such differences are noted in the Addenda. Again, as to the Translation, I have sometimes given the meaning of an emendation, suggested in the critical notes, though I might not feel so sure of its correctness as to alter the text.

J. B. M.

July 1902.



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INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE TITLE *STROMATEIS*.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what may be found in Bp Westcott's excellent article on Clement in the *Dict. of Chr. Biog.* published in 1877. I shall confine my remarks to the fuller treatment of some of the points on which he has only slightly touched. And, first, what did Clement mean by giving to his third treatise the title *Στρωματεῖς*, or, more fully, as at the end of Books I., III., V., *οἱ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀληθῇ φιλοσοφίαν γνωστικῶν ὑπομνημάτων Στρωματεῖς*? As to the literal sense of the word, Moeris in his *Lex. Att.* tells us *στρωματόδεσμος*, 'Ἀττικῶς' *στρωματεὺς*, 'Ἑλληνικῶς. Pollux speaks to the same effect (VII. 19, x. 31) and Phrynichus p. 401¹. Accordingly we read (Theophr. *H. Pl.* iv. 2) of the use of the cocoanut to make rings for the striped bags in which the bed-clothes were tied up (*ἐξ οὗ τοὺς κρίκους τορνεύουσι τοὺς εἰς τοὺς στρωματεῖς τοὺς διαποικίλους*), and in the *Ἀντενεργετῶν* of Apollodorus Carystius we find the phrase *τοὺς στρωματεῖς ἔλυνον*. Hence the name was applied to a striped fish found in the Red Sea, see Artem. II. 14, and Athen. VII. p. 322, *ὁ καλούμενος στρωματεὺς ῥάβδους ἔχων δι' ὅλου τοῦ σώματος τεταμένας χρυσιζούσας*. Casaubon in his n. on Ath. I. 5 says that both the coverlets (*στρώματα*) and the *στρωματόδεσμος* or *στρωματεὺς*,

¹ The passages quoted under *στρωματεὺς* in L. and S., as examples of the meaning 'coverlet,' seem to me to be more naturally explained in the sense of *στρωματόδεσμος*.

which contained them, were of variegated colour; but the *στρώματα* seem to have been usually purple and the *στρωματεῖς* striped. He understands *στρωματόδεσμος*, in the phrase *παρεῖναι δείπνῳ, ὥσπερ συμβολὰς κομίζοντας τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν στρωματοδέσμων γράμματα*, in a metaphorical sense, like *στρωματεῖς*, of collections of good sayings. Is the simple word *στῶμα* ever used in the same way? It would appear so from the lexicons; but the only instances seem to be found in Jerome, *De Viris Ill.* 38, where, after mentioning '*στρωματεῖς libri octo*' in his catalogue of Clement's works, he afterwards says '*meminit autem in stromatibus suis Tatiani*' (translated *ἐν τοῖς ἰδίῳι στρώμασι* by Sophronius). So in his transl. of the Chronicle of Euseb. Ol. 47 and Ol. 64, '*Clem. in primo stromate*,' also *Comm. in Gal. Prol.* where he refers to '*decimum librum stromatum*' of Origen. He probably used this form to avoid the awkwardness of the oblique cases of '*stromateus*.' The word *στρωματεύς* was also used as an epithet of Cl. himself by later writers.

Let us now see what Cl. himself has to say of the word. In *Str.* IV. § 4 he tells us that his *ὑπομνήματα* are intentionally scattered in various ways (reading *ποικίλως*), as the name (*στρωματεῖς*) implies, passing rapidly from one point to another, and signifying one thing to the careless reader, according to the straightforward connexion of the words, while suggesting something different to the more thoughtful; so that what is said requires sifting. *Str.* I. § 18 'The Stromateis will contain the truth, mixed up with, or hidden in the teaching of the philosophers, as the kernel is in the husk.' Clement is aware that there are many who are suspicious of philosophy, holding that faith is all-sufficient, and that all besides is superfluous. § 55 He fears to cast his pearls before swine. § 56 *ἔστι τῷ ὄντι ἡ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων ὑποτύπωσις ὅσα δὴ σποράδην καὶ διερριμμένως ἐγκατεσπαρμένην ἔχουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν.* *Str.* VI. § 2 'In meadows and parks the various kinds of flowers and trees are not separated from one another. And so such titles, as Meadow or Helicon or Honeycomb or Robe (of Athena), have been used for their learned collections by the writers of anthologies; and the form of my own Miscellanies has the variegated appearance of a meadow, from the haphazard way in which things came

into my mind, not clarified either by arrangement or style, but mingled together in a studied disorder' (ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ λειμῶνι τὰ ἀνθ' ἡ ποικίλως ἀνθούντα, κἀν τῷ παραδείσῳ ἢ τῶν ἀκροδρῶν φύτεία, οὐ κατὰ εἶδος ἕκαστον κεχώριται τῶν ἀλλογενῶν· ἢ (MS. εἰ) καὶ λειμῶνάς τινες καὶ Ἑλικῶνας καὶ κηρία καὶ πέπλους, συναγωγὰς φιλομαθεῖς ποικίλως ἐξανθισάμενοι, συνεγράψαντο· τοῖς δ' ὡς ἔτυχεν ἐπὶ μνημὴν ἔλθουσιν, καὶ μήτε τῇ τάξει μήτε τῇ φράσει διακεκαθαρμένοις, διεσπαρμένοις δὲ ἐπίτηδες ἀναμίξῃ, ἢ τῶν στρωματέων ἡμῶν ὑποτύπωσις λειμῶνος δίκην πεποίκιλται). Compare to the same effect *Str.* VII. 110. In *Str.* I. 11 he tells us that he intends to record, for his own use and that of others, the teaching of the elders, received by them through tradition from Peter and James and John and Paul. § 14 'This will not be understood by all, but only by those who are prepared for it. I am not able to give their teaching perfectly. Part has slipped my memory: part I omit intentionally; not from jealousy, God forbid, but for fear that it might be misunderstood and do mischief.' § 15 ἔστι δ' ἡ αἰνίξεταί μοι <ἡ> γραφή...πειράσεται δὲ καὶ λανθάνουσα εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐπικρυπτομένη ἐκφῆναι: 'it will contain all that is necessary as an introduction to the knowledge based on mystic contemplation, which will guide us as we advance onwards from the creation of the world in accordance with the venerable rule of tradition; furnishing¹ the necessary equipment for the study of natural philosophy, and removing the obstacles which might interfere with the methodical treatment of the subject...for the preliminaries of the mysteries are themselves mysteries' (ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἐποπτικὴν θεωρίαν γνῶσις, ἢ προβήσεται κατὰ τὸν σεμνὸν τῆς παραδόσεως κανόνα ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ κόσμου γενέσεως προΐουσιν, <τὰ> ἀναγκαίως ἔχοντα προδιαληφθῆναι τῆς φυσικῆς θεωρίας προπαρατιθεμένη, καὶ τὰ ἐμποδῶν ἰστάμενα τῇ ἀκολουθίᾳ προαπολυομένη...ἀγὼν γὰρ καὶ ὁ προαγὼν καὶ μυστήρια τὰ πρὸ μυστηρίων).

From the above passages we gather that Clement chose this form of composition mainly with the view of discriminating between his readers, giving sufficient light to enable the more earnest and intelligent to penetrate to his inner meaning, without arousing unnecessary prejudice in the minds of the

¹ I take the preceding γραφή to be the subject of προπαρατιθεμένη.

less enlightened. The result is that readers of the present day are often puzzled to know what he is driving at. It is his nature to fly off at a tangent, and in the *Stromateis* he indulges his natural bent without restraint, though he is quite aware that it is incompatible with a clear logical statement of the points at issue. In the chase to which he invites us we often lose the scent, and only come upon it again, as it were, accidentally. He drops *aperçus* and leaves it to his readers to follow them out at their own discretion. Clement also warns us that the mysteries of which a foretaste is given in the *Stromateis* are merely preliminary to the greater mysteries which he reserves for another treatise.

Eusebius tells us that the same title was used by Plutarch, (*Pr. Ev.* I. c. 7 *fin.*) τῶν παρ' Ἑλλησι φιλοσόφων...τὰς περὶ ἀρχῶν δόξας...ἀπὸ τῶν Πλουτάρχου στρωματέων ἐκθήσομαι: as to which Diels says (*Doxographi* p. 156) 'nobilissimi scriptoris nomen sine dubio ementitur.' He adds on p. 157 that the title was used by Caesellius Vindex under Trajan (cf. Priscian *Inst.* VI. 18 'Caesellius in Stromateo,' Teuffel *Rom. Lit.* § 338); but that it was unknown to Pliny the Elder, who in his preface speaks of the ingenuity shown by the Greeks in their choice of names. 'Κηρίον inscripsere, quod volebant intellegi favum; alii Κέρας Ἀμαλθείας...ἰωνιά, Μοῦσαι, πανδέκται, ἐγχειρίδιον, λειμών, πινακίδιον, inscriptiones propter quas vadimonium deserui possit. At cum intraveris, di deaeque! quam nihil in medio invenies.' On the other hand it is mentioned by Gellius, an elder contemporary of Clemens, whose preface may be compared with the words we have quoted from Cl. above: 'perinde ut librum quemque in manus ceperam...vel quid memoratu dignum audieram, ita, quae libitum erat, cuius generis cumque erant, indistincte atque promisce annotabam; eaque mihi ad subsidium memoriae, quasi quoddam litterarum penus, recondebam...inscripsimus *Noctium Atticarum*, nihil imitati festivitates inscriptionum, quas plerique alii utriusque linguae scriptores in id genus libris fecerunt. Nam quia variam et miscellam et quasi confusaneam doctrinam conquisiverant, eo titulos quoque ad eam sententiam exquisitissimos indiderunt...Namque alii *Musarum* inscripserunt, alii *Silvarum*, ille Πέπλον, hic Ἀμαλθείας Κέρας, alius Κηρία, partim Λειμῶνας,...atque alius

'*Ἀνθρῶν*, et item alius *Εὐρημάτων*. Sunt etiam qui *Λύχνους* inscripserunt; sunt item qui *Στρωματεῖς* etc.' He mentions as his aim to select from his reading 'ea sola quae aut ingenia prompta expeditaque ad honestae eruditionis cupidinem utiliumque artium contemplationem celeri facilique compendio ducerent, aut &c.'; but warns off the frivolous and the idle. It was the fashion of the time to publish such miscellanies; compare the works of Aelian, some of Plutarch, and the *Deipnosophistae* of Athenaeus. Origen published ten books of *Στρωματεῖς* in which he is said to have aimed, like Clement, at showing the agreement between Greek philosophy and the Christian religion. (Jerome *Ep.* 70. 4 'Origenes decem scripsit *stromateas*'; just before he had said 'Clemens octo scripsit *stromatum* libros.')

What do we learn from Clem. as to the relation of the *Stromateis* to the earlier writings? The *Protrepticus* was written as an independent work; but the *Paedagogus* looks back to it and forward to the *Stromateis*, or rather to the *Διδάσκαλος*, which is the name he commonly assigns to the final teaching of the Logos: cf. *Paed.* I. 1 *τριῶν γέ τοι τούτων περὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὄντων, ἡθῶν, πράξεων, παθῶν, ὁ προτρεπτικός εἴληχεν τὰ ἡθη αὐτοῦ...ὁ τροπιδίου δίκην ὑποκείμενος λόγος εἰς οἰκοδομὴν πίστεως...ὁ γοῦν οὐράνιος ἡγεμὼν ὁ λόγος, ὁπῆνικα μὲν ἐπὶ σωτηρίαν παρεκάλει, προτρεπτικός ὄνομα αὐτῷ ἦν...νυνὶ δὲ θεραπευτικός τε ὢν καὶ ὑποθετικός παραινεῖ τὸ προγεγραμμένον κεφάλαιον, τῶν ἐν ἡμῖν παθῶν ὑπισχνούμενος τὴν ἴασιν. κεκλήσθω δὲ ἡμῖν...παιδαγωγός, πρακτικός οὐ μεθοδικός ὢν, ἥ καὶ τὸ τέλος αὐτοῦ βελτιῶσαι τὴν ψυχὴν ἐστίν, οὐ διδάξαι. § 2 καίτοι καὶ διδασκαλικὸς ὁ αὐτός ἐστι λόγος, ἀλλ' οὐ νῦν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐν τοῖς δογματικοῖς δηλωτικός καὶ ἀποκαλυπτικός, ὁ διδασκαλικός, πρακτικός δὲ ὢν ὁ παιδαγωγὸς πρότερον μὲν εἰς διάθεσιν ἡθοποιίας προτρέψατο, ἤδη δὲ εἰς τὴν τῶν δεόντων ἐνέργειαν παρακαλεῖ. § 3 καθάπερ οὖν τοῖς νοσοῦσι τὸ σῶμα ἱατροῦ χρῆζει, ταύτῃ καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενούσι τὴν ψυχὴν παιδαγωγοῦ δεῖ, ἵν' ἡμῶν ἰάσῃται τὰ πάθη, εἴτα δὲ καὶ διδασκάλου ὃς καθηγήσεται πρὸς καθαρὰν γνώσεως ἐπιτηδεϊότητα.* He sums up by saying that ὁ πάντα φιλόανθρωπος λόγος seeks our perfection, *προτρέπων ἄνωθεν, ἔπειτα παιδαγωγῶν, ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἐκδιδάσκων.* Towards the end of the third book (§ 97) he

distinguishes between the teaching of the *Paedagogus* and that of the Teacher 'whose aid we need εἰς τὴν ἐξήγησιν τῶν ἁγίων λόγων...καὶ δὴ ὥρα γε ἐμοὶ μὲν πεπαῦσθαι τῆς παιδαγωγίας, ὑμᾶς δὲ ἀκροᾶσθαι διδασκάλου. παραλαβὼν δὲ οὗτος ὑμᾶς, ὑπὸ καλῇ τεθραμμένους ἀγωγῇ, ἐκδιδάξεται τὰ λόγια.' The same distinction is found in § 87 ὅσα μὲν οἴκοι παραφυλακτέον, καὶ ὡς τὸν βίον ἐπανορθωτέον ὁ παιδαγωγὸς ἡμῖν ἄδην διείλεκται, ...ἄχρις ἂν ἀγάγῃ πρὸς τὸν διδάσκαλον, and in *Paed.* II. 76, where after giving a mystical interpretation of the appearance in the Burning Bush, he breaks off ἀλλ' ἐξέβην γὰρ τοῦ παιδαγωγικοῦ τόπου τὸ διδασκαλικὸν εἶδος παρεισάγων. Again towards the end of the *Paedagogus* (III. 97) ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐμόν, φησὶν ὁ παιδαγωγός, διδάσκειν ἔτι ταῦτα (the instructions to be found in the Bible for bishops, priests and deacons &c.), διδασκάλου δὲ εἰς τὴν ἐξήγησιν τῶν ἁγίων ἐκείνων λόγων χρῆζομεν, πρὸς ὃν ἡμῖν βαδιστέον.

De Faye argues with force, as it seems to me, that when Cl. wrote these words, he intended to give the name *Διδάσκαλος* to the third part of his great work, which was to treat of the Christian mysteries. Other writers on Clement have assumed that the *Στρωματεῖς* are merely the *Διδάσκαλος* under a different name. But is this so? De Faye calls attention to the fact that there is no appearance of finality in the *Miscellanies*. They, like the *Paedagogus*, are paving the way for a more advanced treatise. Thus in *Str.* IV. § 1, after laying out the subjects which remain to be discussed in the later books, he continues § 2 ἐπὶ τούτοις ὕστερον, πληρωθείσης ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα τῆς κατὰ τὰ προκείμενα ἡμῖν ὑποτυπώσεως, τὰ περὶ ἀρχῶν φυσιολογηθέντα τοῖς τε Ἑλλησι τοῖς τε ἄλλοις βαρβάροις, ὅσων (MS. ὅσον) ἤκον εἰς ἡμᾶς αἱ δόξαι, ἐξιστορητέον, καὶ πρὸς τὰ κυριώτατα τῶν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις ἐπινενοημένων ἐγχειρητέον¹, οἷς ἐπόμενον ἂν εἴη μετὰ τὴν ἐπιδρομὴν τῆς θεολογίας τὰ περὶ τῆς προφητείας παραδεδομένα διαλαβεῖν, and to confute the heresies from the Scripture. § 3 τελειωθείσης τοίνυν τῆς προθέσεως ἡμῖν ἀπάσης...τότε δὴ τὴν τῷ ὄντι γνωστικὴν φυσιολογίαν μέτιμεν, τὰ μικρὰ πρὸ τῶν μεγάλων μνηθέντες μυστηρίων ...ἀλλὰ γὰρ τὸ μὲν γεγράφεται, ἦν θεός γε ἐθέλη καὶ ὅπως ἂν ἐμπνέη, νυνὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ προκείμενον μετιτέον καὶ τὸν ἠθικὸν ἀπο-

¹ Cf. *Str.* II. 134, where the discussion of theories of happiness is deferred.

πληρωτέον λόγον. References to this more advanced treatise are also to be found in *Str.* VII., where he promises to give a view of gnostic teaching (τὴν τῶν δογμάτων θεωρίαν) on some future occasion (§ 59); *Str.* V. 68 'the allegorical meaning of the anthropomorphic descriptions of God will be explained further on.' In IV. 162 having strayed into the region of the higher philosophy he recalls himself to his proper province (μετιτέον δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν φυσικωτέρων ἐπὶ τὰ προφανέστερα ἠθικά), cf. VI. 4 'I postpone the elucidation of the Greek mysteries, until we have examined their philosophy of first principles, on which it will be shown that their mysteries depend.' Similarly in *Str.* II. 37 the treatment of the First Cause is postponed. *Str.* VI. 168 *fin.* 'I have shown the *character* of the gnostic; what he is κατὰ τὴν θεωρίαν will be shown hereafter ἐν τοῖς φυσικοῖς, ἐπὶ περὶ γενέσεως κόσμου διαλαμβάνειν ἀρξώμεθα.' The same is said with regard to the interpretation of prophecy in VII. 1; and the refutation of the heretical depreciation of prayer in VII. 41. The questions of metempsychosis and of the nature of the devil are reserved for a future occasion in IV. 85; so for providential discipline in IV. 89 *init.*; for the Basilidean view of the creation in IV. 91 *init.*; for the Divine attributes in *Str.* V. 71 κατὰ τὸν οἰκείον ἐπιδειχθήσεται τόπον, and for the Monad in reference to the Church VII. 108 *init.*

Besides these somewhat vague references to the future developments of his work, Cl. names particular topics, on which he means to write—what most interpreters have understood to be—distinct treatises. Such are (1) the περὶ προφητείας referred to in *Str.* I. 158 ὅπως μὲν οὖν ὁ Μωυσῆς ἦν προφητικὸς μετὰ ταῦτα λεχθήσεται, ὁπῆνικα ἂν περὶ προφητείας διαλαμβάνωμεν: cf. *Str.* IV. 2 already cited, and § 93 πρὸς οὓς (τοὺς Φρύγας) ἐν τοῖς περὶ προφητείας διαλεξόμεθα, *Str.* V. 88 ὅπως δὲ ἡ διανομὴ αὕτη (τοῦ πνεύματος) καὶ ὃ τί ποτέ ἐστι τὸ ἄγιον πνεῦμα ἐν τοῖς περὶ προφητείας καὶ τοῖς περὶ ψυχῆς ἐπιδειχθήσεται ἡμῖν. (2) The περὶ ψυχῆς mentioned here is also referred to in *Str.* III. 13, where the question of metempsychosis (see IV. 85 referred to above) is reserved for another opportunity, ὁπῆνικα ἂν περὶ ψυχῆς διαλαμβάνωμεν. Also *Str.* II. 113 πρὸς τὸ δόγμα τοῦτο (the Basilidean doctrine of the passions) διαλεξόμεθα ὕστερον, ὁπῆνικα περὶ ψυχῆς διαλαμβάνωμεν.

(3) A *περὶ γενέσεως* is promised in *Str.* III. 95, where he says that Cassianus' interpretation of the 'coats of skin' (Gen. iii. 21) will be considered ὕστερον...ὅταν περὶ τῆς ἀνθρώπου γενέσεως τὴν ἐξήγησιν...μεταχειριζώμεθα, cf. *Str.* VI. 168 quoted above. (4) *περὶ ἀγγέλων* in *Str.* VI. 32, where, speaking of the supposed action of demons, he says *περὶ μὲν τούτων ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγγέλων λόγῳ προϊούσης τῆς γραφῆς κατὰ καιρὸν διαλεξόμεθα*, which seems to imply that the discussion would form a part of the work on which he was already engaged. (5) *περὶ εὐχῆς*, *Strom.* IV. 171 ἡμεῖς δὲ περὶ τῆς εὐχῆς κατὰ καιρὸν προτ-
οντος τοῦ λόγου διαληψόμεθα, on which the same remark may be made. (6) A discussion *περὶ ἀρχῶν*¹ is promised in *Str.* V. 140, where it is said that Greek philosophy will necessarily come up for examination *ὁπήνικα ἂν τὰς περὶ ἀρχῶν δόξας τὰς παρ' Ἑλλήσι φερομένας ἀναλεγώμεθα*, cf. *Str.* IV. 2 and VI. 4 already quoted on pp. xvi, xvii. (7) A discussion *περὶ ἀναστάσεως* is mentioned in *Paed.* I. 47, and II. 104.

De Faye thinks that the *Stromateis* was never completed, and that some of the subjects named were intended to have been included in it. Others he assigns to the final treatise; of which he considers that the so-called eighth book of the *Stromateis*, the *Excerpta Theodoti* and the *Eclogae Propheticae*, were intended to form a part. The termination of the seventh Book certainly implies a distinct break from what is to follow (τῶν ἐξῆς ἀπ' ἄλλης ἀρχῆς ποιησόμεθα τὸν λόγον); and Photius tells us that the eighth book was different in different copies, being sometimes the treatise entitled *Quis Dives Salvetur*, sometimes the logical treatise which stands in that place in our editions. I cannot agree with De Faye in supposing that

¹ In the *Q.D.S.* § 26 Clement speaks of the camel passing through the needle's eye, as a *μυστήριον τοῦ σωτήρος*, the meaning of which may be learnt ἐν τῇ περὶ ἀρχῶν καὶ θεολογίας ἐξηγήσει. This has been generally understood to prove that the treatise *περὶ ἀρχῶν*, promised in the *Stromateis*, had been published before the appearance of the *Q.D.S.* De Faye, holding that the former was the last of all the works of Clement, argues that the phrase ἡ περὶ ἀρχῶν ἐξήγησις may be explained more generally, 'appartient au domaine des principes.' The word ἐξήγησις does not seem to me to lend itself to such an explanation. If we regard the *Q.D.S.* as a mere sermon, it might surprise one to find in it a reference to a formal treatise of the preacher; but the former is really a treatise, just as much, say, as Hare's *Mission of the Comforter*, only that, in modern writings, text and notes are divided.

the *Hypotyposes* and the *Q. D. S.* preceded the *Miscellanies*. The former, and possibly the latter, may be referred to in the promised discussion *περὶ προφητείας*. Granting that it was at one time Clement's intention to bring out a complete treatise on Christian Gnosis under the name *Διδάσκαλος*, I do not see why the same reasons which led him to prepare the way for this by the *Stromateis* should not also have suggested to him to bring out his great work in portions.

We have still to answer the question, what were the reasons which induced Clement to follow up the *Paedagogus* by a work, of which the real character was disguised by its apparent disorder? Perhaps the following quotation from De Faye's preface may help to clear the ground.

'Ce qui rend le siècle de Clément d'Alexandrie si intéressant, c'est qu'il est, comme le nôtre, une époque de transition où fermentent les germes féconds de l'avenir. C'est une heure indécise et trouble, où se préparent les croyances et les institutions des siècles suivants. Clément lui-même et son œuvre ne sauraient nous laisser indifférents. Il a été essentiellement un homme de transition. Avant lui, le Christianisme a encore quelque chose de primitif; à bien des égards la foi nouvelle n'avait pas dépassé l'état embryonnaire. Après lui, c'est une religion constituée. Il se fait, vers la fin du II^e siècle, une prodigieuse transformation au sein de l'Eglise. Clément en fut l'un des plus puissants ouvriers. Il est le véritable créateur de la théologie ecclésiastique. Quel chemin parcouru par la pensée chrétienne depuis les Pères apostoliques jusqu'à Origène! C'est Clément qui est l'auteur responsable de cette étonnante évolution. C'est pour cela qu'il occupe dans l'histoire des idées chrétiennes une place de premier ordre.'

The early Christians for the most part looked upon the Greco-Roman literature as a part of the hostile world against which they were warned. It was necessity which compelled the Apologists, such as Quadratus and Aristides, to enter this new domain in the reign of Hadrian. Though they professed a distaste for the rules of composition and rhetoric, which were current in the world, they were forced to adopt them to a certain extent in order to gain a hearing, and thus

prepared the way for a Christian literature. The conflict with heresy carried further the process begun by the conflict with the heathen and the Jew. But while it widened the range of thought and developed the reasoning powers of the few, it had a tendency to drive back the mass of Christians upon an unreasoning dependence on tradition and authority. And this tendency found a voice in Tertullian's vehement denunciation of philosophy as the source of all heresy, and in his fierce denial of the right of inquiry and private judgment¹.

In contrast to the Roman lawyer we have the Greek professor. In the catechetical school of Alexandria Clement was accustomed to lecture both to believers and to unbelievers, opening the eyes of both alike to the divine revelation around and within them, a revelation to be found in its purest form in the Christian Scriptures, but which was also reflected in Greek poetry and philosophy, especially in 'the inspired writings of Plato.' Philosophy was for the Greeks what the law was for the Jews¹. Nor had its use ceased even for Christians. 'It is the appointed means of education: it serves to protect the believer from the sophistries of a pseudo-gnosticism: it throws light on the meaning of Scripture: it helps to the attainment of divine truth. Hence Clement begins his *Stromateis* with the defence of philosophy. He is aware that the general opinion is opposed to him, ὡς ἔοικεν, οἱ πλείστοι τῶν τὸ ὄνομα ἐπιγραφόμενων, καθάπερ οἱ τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως ἐταῖροι, ἀγροίκως μετίασιν τὸν λόγον, ... ἀμαθία βύσαντες τὰ ὄντα, ἐπείπερ ἴσασιν οὐ δυνησόμενοι, ἅπαξ ὑποσχόντες τὰς ἀκοὰς Ἑλληνικοῖς μαθήμασι, μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ νόστου τυχεῖν. 'He who remembers that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, will not shun philosophy.' Similarly in VII. 1 Clement assumes that his language will be suspected by many as unfamiliar, though it is really founded on Scripture and breathes the spirit of the Gospel. These 'Orthodoxastæ,' as he calls them in *Str.* I. 45, even go so far as to condemn writing altogether. Clement has seriously to argue that, if it

¹ He even forbids discussion on the meaning of Scripture as dangerous or superfluous for the orthodox, (*Praescr.* 19) 'Ergo non ad Scripturas provocandum est: nec in his constituendum certamen, in quibus aut nulla aut incerta victoria est, aut par incertae... Ubi enim apparuerit esse veritatem et disciplinae et fidei Christianae, illic erit veritas Scripturarum et expositionum et omnium traditionum christianarum'; on which Pamelius naturally observes 'Locus insignis pro Catholicis.'

be right to teach by hearing, it cannot be wrong to teach by sight (*Str.* i. 1 foll.). Hence it was impossible, as De Faye says (p. 133), for Clement to lay before the public 'sans explication et sans préambule la partie de son grand ouvrage, qui, dans sa pensée, devait exposer tout un système de dogmes conçus et formulés selon les méthodes de la philosophie. Il aurait soulevé une réprobation générale; il aurait perdu toute autorité sur ses coreligionnaires; il aurait été traité de gnostique, tout en combattant le gnosticisme. Voilà pourquoi il lui fallait écrire un traité qui préparerait l'ouvrage doctrinal et lui aplanirait les voies. Il y a plus...Clément a eu l'heureuse idée de choisir pour son livre un genre littéraire qui lui laissait une liberté particulièrement favorable à son dessein. Dans ses *Stromates*, il lui était parfaitement loisible de présenter ses vues au moment et de la manière qui lui convenaient.'

We may find examples of the vari-coloured texture of the *Stromateis* in the admixture of topics which would be more agreeable to the ordinary taste than the systematic exposition of his views on theology. The praise of philosophy is mixed with polemic against the heretics and with the attempt to prove that all that is best in philosophy is ultimately derived from Scripture. Faith is the subject of high panegyric, and the use of the motive of fear is urged against the gnostic teachers. The third book has a long dissertation on marriage, which scarcely belongs to the context. Then we have interesting discussions on martyrdom and on symbolism; the absurdity of pagan superstition is shown in a number of amusing examples; in fine the whole work teems with quotations and anecdotes; and it is partly under cover of these things that Clement suggests the doctrines on which he lays the greatest stress.

Another art which Clement employs to avoid giving offence is his profession to be merely a reporter of the sayings of the elders, and of a secret tradition handed down from the Apostles. It is quite possible that he is indebted to Pantaenus for the germ of some of his opinions, and his allegorical interpretations of Scripture often agree with what we find in Philo or Barnabas or Irenaeus, cf. VII. 109 foll.; but it can hardly be doubted that many of his ideas are original or, in any case, largely developed by himself.

CHAPTER II.

INFLUENCE OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY ON THE THEOLOGY AND ETHICS OF CLEMENT.

IF I am not mistaken, there has been of late years a tendency to exaggerate the difference between the teaching of the Bible and that of Clement in regard both to ethics and theology. A reader of Harnack and of Hatch would, I think, gather that genuine apostolic Christianity was an unreasoning, enthusiastic revivalism, fed on visions and miracles, and looking forward to the immediate coming of the Lord and the reign of the Saints for a thousand years on earth; that the second and third centuries witnessed an illegitimate development of the teaching of Christ and His Apostles in the hellenizing and secularizing of Christian doctrine, by which the new wine of the Day of Pentecost, the ardours of the first faith and love, were changed into correctness of creed and of conduct¹; and that in this transformation Clement was the leading agent.

¹ Perhaps the most startling assertion made on this subject is that which traces the commencement of secularism to the existence of the N.T. Thus Deissmann (*Bible Studies* p. 59) says 'The beginnings of Christian literature are really the beginnings of the secularization of Christianity: the Church becomes a book-religion.' 'The Church required literature, and hence it made literature, and made books out of letters: hence also, at length, the N.T. came into existence.' If the existence of sacred books naturally leads to the secularization of religion, then all who held that the Law and Prophets of the O.T. were inspired, whether under the old or the new dispensation, including the Apostles themselves, must have been subject to this baneful influence. To much the same effect Hatch says (*Influence of Greek Ideas on the Christian Church* pp. 106, 107) 'prophesying died when the Catholic Church was formed,' 'the prophet preached because he could not help it, because there was a divine breath breathing within him, which must needs find utterance,' 'they did not practise beforehand how or what they should say, for the "Holy Ghost taught them in that very hour what they should say".' [This quotation is wrongly applied; it is a promise to Christians generally, to keep them from over-anxiety if they should be called before magistrates to answer for their religion: it gives no

If by 'hellenism' and 'secularism' it is simply meant that

encouragement to preaching without preparation.] As evidence how far the Church had fallen away from this ideal by the end of the 2nd century, Dr Hatch states (p. 109) that Origen's addresses, 'like those of the best professors, were carefully prepared: he was sixty years of age, we are told, before he preached an extempore sermon.' It may be well to put side by side of this depreciation of the work of reason and reflexion, as contrasted with the outpourings of emotion, the judgment of contemporaries who were familiar with prophets and prophesying. The Epistles to the Romans and to the Hebrews are the outcome of long-continued thought, and make the utmost demand on the thoughtful intelligence of the reader. St Paul in one place seems to speak of prophecy as especially useful for the unbeliever or unlearned, probably because it rouses the sluggish or indifferent by the impressive utterance of simple truths: but he has to find fault with the prophets for their disorderly behaviour; even in his day *διακρίσεις πνευμάτων* were needed, and he speaks ironically of some who think themselves prophets. While he places the gift of prophecy above that of tongues, he does not seem to make any broad distinction between the work of the prophet, and that of the evangelist, the pastor and the teacher. The word of wisdom and the word of knowledge are gifts of the Spirit, just as much as prophecy. Again, St John speaks of many false prophets, and his warning is repeated in the *Didache* xi. 8 f. where the marks of a false prophet are given. It is really astonishing to find the superstitious belief of the vulgar in the virtue of extemporaneousness entertained by learned writers. Doubtless it would have been interesting to have acted as St Paul's amanuensis and watched his kindling eye, as he poured forth his inspired hymn on Christian charity, but the sacred flame has been caught from the glowing page by hundreds of thousands in later times, who never heard his voice or saw his face.

Harnack, while avoiding the extravagances of Deissmann and of Hatch, still specifies as the main factors in the development of Christianity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, (1) 'the Fixing and gradual Secularizing (*Verweltlichung*) of Christianity as a Church, (2) 'the Fixing and gradual Hellenizing (*Hellenisirung*) of Christianity as a system of doctrine' (*Hist. of Dogma* vol. ii. pp. 18—168, 169—230); and states that it was 'between the years 190 and 220 (just the period of Clement and Origen) that the secularization of the Church made the greatest strides' (*ib.* p. 100). What he means by this secularization is explained in p. 125: 'What made the Christian a Christian, was no longer the possession of charisms, but obedience to ecclesiastical authority, share in the gifts of the Church, and the performance of penance and good works....The dispensations of grace, that is, Absolution and the Lord's Supper, abolished the charismatic gifts. The Holy Scriptures, the apostolic episcopate, the priests, the sacraments, average morality...were mutually conditioned....And yet, alongside of a code of morals, to which anyone in case of need could adapt himself, the Church began to legitimize a morality of self-chosen, refined sanctity, which really required no Redeemer.' I must say I entertain the gravest doubts as to the correctness of this diagnosis of the Church of Clement and of Origen. If St Paul's eye had travelled over the whole course of subsequent Christianity I believe it would have rested upon none with more sympathy and complacency than on these two. See further my note on p. xxxiii below.

when the Church overstept the limits of the Hebrew race and language, and became more fully conscious of its mission to preach the Gospel to every creature, it became also to the Greeks as Greek, to the Romans as Roman, and claimed as its own those seeds or fragments of divine teaching which it found embodied in the thoughts or institutions of other races;—if so, then, though one might object to the use of the ambiguous term ‘secularism,’ I think none who had paid attention to the subject, would question the truth of the assertion. But such secularization as this is no illegitimate development of Christianity: it is only carrying out the principle which pervades the whole history of revelation, and which is taught and exemplified by the Apostles and Evangelists themselves in such words as *ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἐρχόμενον εἰς τὸν κόσμον*, and *τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ φανερόν ἐστιν ἐν αὐτοῖς, ὃ γὰρ θεὸς αὐτοῖς ἐφάνερωσε*, and *οὐκ ἁμάρτυρον ἑαυτὸν ἀφῆκεν*, and *ἐν αὐτῷ γὰρ ζῶμεν καὶ κινούμεθα καὶ ἐσμέν· ὡς καὶ τινες τῶν καθ’ ὑμᾶς ποιητῶν εἰρήκασιν*. Τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν, above all perhaps *τὸ πνεῦμα ὅπου θέλει πνεῖ*, and *ἔτι πολλὰ ἔχω λέγειν ὑμῖν, ἀλλ’ οὐ δύνασθε βαστάζειν ἄρτι* and (a text often quoted by Clement) *τοῦ γὰρ κυρίου ἡ γῆ καὶ τὸ πλήρωμα αὐτῆς*.

From the beginning of the Bible to the end of it, we have evidence of the working of the Divine Spirit, even in the form of direct inspiration, outside of the race or the class which may have been chosen as its appointed organ. Modern research has shown that the story of the Creation and the Fall is older than Moses; Abraham is blessed by one, and rebuked by another, who did not belong to the chosen seed. Moses, we are told, was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians: the words which God spoke through Balaam, enemy and seducer of Israel as he was, are quoted by the prophet Micah as showing ‘the righteousness of the Lord.’ The priests and the judges vainly resist the calling of the prophets and kings. Amos, the herdsman, is bidden to prophesy, though he was no prophet nor prophet’s son. Dramas, stories, love-poems, and prudential maxims are admitted into the ‘Divine Library.’ Heathen kings and heathen nations come under the discipline, and receive the forgiveness

and blessing of God. Even the beliefs of the chosen people are modified by what they were taught in Babylon and Persia: and the apocryphal writings, especially the book of Wisdom and the Fourth book of Maccabees, exhibit the influence of Greek philosophy, which is also perceptible throughout the Septuagint translation. The New Testament is addressed to Greek readers: many of the terms employed bear the stamp of the Academy or the Porch. St John's use of the word Logos, while it reminds us of the phrase used by the prophets 'the Word of the Lord came to me,' yet betrays a consciousness of the later philosophic application of the term; and St Paul's language continually bears witness to his studies in the university of Tarsus. See Lightfoot's notes on *πολίτευμα* Phil. iii. 20, *αὐτάρκης* Phil. iv. 11, *ἀπέχω* Phil. iv. 18, *μορφή* *ib.* p. 127, on *συνέστηκεν* Col. i. 17, *μυστήριον* *ib.* i. 26, and the essay on St Paul and Seneca in *Gal.* pp. 270—328, esp. 307, see also Harnack, *Dogmeng.* 1.^s pp. 41, 56, 208. In my introduction to the Epistle of St James, I have endeavoured to show that there is evidence of a similar acquaintance with Greek philosophy in what I hold to be the earliest of the N.T. documents. One of St Paul's most trusted followers, who is described as an *ἄνθρωπος λόγιος* of Alexandria, has been supposed by some to be the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, which certainly shows an acquaintance with the teaching of Philo. The reference in St John's Gospel to the Greeks who desired to see Jesus, and the remark which their request elicited from Him, *ἐὰν μὴ ὁ κόσμος τοῦ σίτου πεσὼν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἀποθάνῃ, αὐτὸς μόνος μένει· ἐὰν δὲ ἀποθάνῃ, πολλὸν καρπὸν φέρει*, suggest that the Lord Himself looked to Greece as the soil in which the seed of the Gospel was to take root and flourish.

There is then something of Hellenism in primitive Christianity, as there is a great deal of it in the contemporary Judaism of the Diaspora. On the other side there is a remarkable approach to Christianity in Greek philosophy from the time of the Christian era. If it can be said with any truth that there was a secularization of Christianity going on in the 2nd century, it is at least as true to say, there was a de-secularization of philosophy. I need not go into detail on this point, for it is

admitted by all. It may suffice to repeat words in which I have elsewhere summed up the work of Greek Philosophy as preparing the way for Christianity. 'Just as deeper thoughts about the nature of knowledge forced on men the conviction of their own ignorance, so deeper thoughts about virtue made men conscious of their own deficiency in virtue, and produced in them the new conviction of sin. The one conviction taught them their need of a revelation, the other conviction taught them their need of a purifying and sanctifying power¹.' Even in that school, which is usually regarded as the very embodiment of 'proud philosophy,' we find examples of the enthusiasm and unction, which Dr Hatch seems to regard as the exclusive possession of the Christian prophets. Never has the human spirit uttered its longings and its aspirations with a more pathetic earnestness than in the Lectures of Epictetus and the Diary of M. Aurelius. If a Christian preacher of the 2nd century might be tempted (as Hatch suggests, pp. 105 foll.) to adorn his sermon with the rhetorical charms of a Dio Chrysostom, he might be shamed out of it by the stern simplicity of these typical Stoics.

To consider first the ethical side of the question. Is it true that Hellenism is responsible for degrading the aspiration after holiness, the fruits of the Spirit, and the self-sacrifice of love, into a dull morality, changing the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount into the ethics of Roman Law? So Dr Hatch seems to think (pp. 164—170); but, if I am not mistaken, there is the same exaggeration here as in the rest of his book, interesting and valuable as it is. Perhaps exaggeration is unavoidable in pioneer work, such as he claims his to be (p. 353), but at any rate it is the duty of those who come after him to be on their guard against over-statements on one side or the other.

No one can complain that Dr Hatch is unfair in his description of the ethical teaching of Epictetus. 'Moral conduct,' he says, is made by him a 'sublime religion.' The difficulty is to understand the steps by which he passes from this appreciation to his conclusion, that the morality of Christians was lowered owing to the influence of Hellenism. He begins by taking the Didache as exhibiting the primitive form of Christian

¹ See also Harnack, *Dogmeng.* i.³ 111—123.

morality, and notes that in it 'the moral law is regarded as a positive enactment of God' (p. 159), while in Stoicism morality appears as a 'law revealed in the nature of the universe and of man.' He points out that, in the Way of Life embodied in the Didache, doctrine has no place (p. 160). I quite agree: but if this is a true account of the Didache, is it possible to conceive a more entire departure from the teaching of St Paul, when, in the Romans, he speaks of the Gentiles showing 'the work of the law written in their hearts,' and when he reminds the Galatians that 'by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified,' but that 'God sent forth his Son to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons'? What we have in the Didache is the very moralism decried by Harnack in the words, 'Die Kräftigkeit und Unmittelbarkeit des religiösen Gefühls stumpfte sich zu einem Moralismus ab.' We find in it, says Dr Bigg (p. 84) 'a law which differs from the Mosaic mainly in being more searching and elaborate'; and that too combined with a pettiness and a superstition, which testify alike to the simplicity and the defective intelligence of those for whom it was intended. Thus we read 'If you are able to bear the whole yoke of the Lord, you will be perfect: if you are not able, do what you can. As to meat, bear what you are able, and abstain altogether from what is offered to idols. Before baptism let both minister and catechumen fast. Do not fast like the hypocrites on the 2nd and 5th day, but on the 4th and 6th. If a prophet remains in one place more than two days, it shows he is a false prophet,' and so on. And it is for a community of this kind that Dr Hatch deprecates the admission of the free air of Greece.

The next point noted is Church discipline. 'To be a member of the community was to be in reality a child of God and heir of everlasting salvation: to be excluded from the community was to pass again into the outer darkness.' A close community of this sort has undoubtedly both its good and its bad sides. Our Lord in His parables of the Tares and the Fishes pronounces His judgment against it. I do not see that Hellenism was necessarily opposed to it, any more than to the withdrawal from the world into schools of philosophy, or to the initiation into the mysteries. Dr Hatch thinks that the change from

the ideal Church to the *corpus permixtum* was due to the fact that 'the attention of the majority of Christians was turned to the intellectual as distinguished from the moral element in Christian life' (p. 164). This however belongs to Greek speculation, not to Greek ethics. He then draws attention to the secession of the Puritan party, and the doubling of the Christian ideal, which divided off the clergy and the ascetics from the general body of the Church, to the great detriment of the latter. Here, at last, we come to a *vera causa*, which does really touch both Clement and the philosophers. I shall return to it shortly. But that which constitutes 'the victory of Greek ethics' (p. 169) is that Cicero's *De Officiis* should have been selected by Ambrose as the basis of his text-book of morality, and should have remained the chief authority during the Middle Ages. 'The Pauline ethics vanished from the Christian world.' 'Instead of the code of morals, which was "briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," there was the old enumeration of duties.' But so it was, we have seen, in that compendium of duty for which Dr Hatch has such a paradoxical admiration. If we are asked which discipline was better adapted for the training of the rude nations of the north, that robust and manly teaching which was handed down from Plato and Aristotle and Zeno and Panaetius and Cicero, or the fanatical asceticism which prevailed among the Montanists and other early Puritans, surely there can be no doubt as to our answer. Aristotle is not even yet superseded as an ethical teacher. He has his defects no doubt, but to him and to the other ancient moralists we are indebted for an indispensable supplement to the Bible, in so far as they make explicit what in it is still implicit.

I proceed now to consider in what way the development of Christian doctrine was affected by Greek logic and rhetoric. Dr Hatch says (pp. 116—137) that the logical habit of mind was injurious to theology in two ways. (1) Clearness of thought and logical consistency were regarded as guaranteeing the objective truth of the conclusions arrived at in reference to ethics and metaphysics, as much as in regard to geometrical abstractions. (2) The theological conclusions thus arrived at were held to be as necessary to salvation as trust in God and

the effort to lead a holy life. This is illustrated by an instructive anecdote, quoted with approval by Eusebius (*H. E.* v. 13), of a controversy which took place in the latter part of the second century between the orthodox Rhodon and Apelles, who was in some respects in sympathy with Marcion. "Apelles was often refuted for his errors, which indeed made him say that we ought not to inquire too closely into doctrine; but that, as every one had believed, so he should remain. For he declared that those who set their hopes on the Crucified One would be saved, if only they were found in good works....He held no doubt that there is One Principle, just as we hold too; but when I said to him 'Tell me how do you demonstrate that, or on what grounds are you able to assert that there is One Principle'...he said that he did not know, but that this was his conviction. When I thereupon adjured him to tell me the truth, he swore that...he did not know how there is one unbegotten God, but that nevertheless so he believed. Then I laughed at him and denounced him for that, giving himself out as a teacher, he did not know how to prove what he taught" (Hatch p. 135 f.). So far, I think, we shall agree. There is a danger of confounding the subjective and the objective: there is a danger of denying the legitimacy of conviction, which is not capable of being expressed in logical forms. But was this danger confined to Greek philosophy and the habits of thought engendered by it? What of the Palestinian philosophy which 'reflected, as in a mirror, the difficulties, the contradictions, the unsolved enigmas of the world of fact'¹? Yet here too the rabbis 'taught for doctrines the commandments of men,' and 'made the word of God of none effect by their tradition.' There are many errors which arise from haziness of mind, from mistaking resemblance for identity, from being unable to see the subject as a whole: there are the *idola fori* and *idola specus*. From such errors and from the sophistical use of logical processes, the methods of Plato and Aristotle are a preservative: and, as a consequence, they were able to throw a flood of light on what was dark before in regard to the nature of man and of God. It would greatly have increased the value of Clement's writings

¹ Hatch p. 125.

if he had been more penetrated by the logical spirit; if he had thought more clearly and more consecutively. To what extent he used logical methods and how far he was misled by them will be discussed further on. If he has sometimes been tempted to make assumptions in matters which transcend man's understanding, he has never, so far as I remember, fallen into the second error specified by Dr Hatch, and demanded assent to his conclusions on pain of anathema.

Dr Hatch is no less severe on ~~Greek rhetoric~~. It 'killed philosophy' he says, and 'has arrested the progress of Christianity, because many of its preachers live in an unreal world' and 'cultivate style for the style's sake' (pp. 113, 114). Here too we must allow that there is a real danger¹. And yet there is a place for rhetoric, as for logic, in the right training of the Christian philosopher. As logic is needed to teach clear thought and consecutive reasoning, so rhetoric is needed for clear and appropriate expression; and as in the one case, so in the other, the remedy for possible abuses is to be sought from the science itself.

The charges against rhetoric have been answered once for all by Aristotle. If it is abused, as all powers may be, the fault lies in the motive (*προαίρεσις*) of the speaker, not in the command of the resources of speech supplied by the art. It is unfair to expose unarmed justice to the attack of injustice armed with rhetoric (*Rhet.* I. 2). As to mere rhetorical ornaments, nothing can be more contemptuous than the language in which they are spoken of by Clement in *Strom.* I. 22.

But what, after all, is the good of all these protests against Hellenism? Granting that it had its weak side, like all things human, can we really suppose that it would have been better for the Church and for the World, if thought and learning had been permanently excluded from the Christian community;

¹ Cf. Gardner (*Expl. Ev.* p. 356), 'Rhetoric, which one may fairly call the evil genius of Greece, had a constant tendency to drag doctrine away from the base of experience, and to make it depend rather on words than on facts.' If we are speaking of Christian rhetoric, I should be inclined to say it is more conspicuous in Latin than in Greek writers, in Minucius, in Tertullian, in Arnobius, rather than in Justin, or Clement; the latter of whom would indeed be very much more intelligible if he had had a better rhetorical training, say, under such a teacher as Quintilian or Longinus.

if there had been no Paul, no Clement, no Origen, no Tertullian, no Augustine; if our theological and religious formularies had been framed by men of the calibre of Hermas and the compilers of the Didache, nay, even by martyrs and saints such as Ignatius or Polycarp, or Perpetua herself, that fairest flower in the garden of post-Apostolic Christendom? Yet the language of Deissmann and of Hatch, if literally interpreted, would seem to go even further than this, and imply that formularies altogether are a mistake; that nothing should be done to check the spontaneous overflow of religious emotions; that the exercise of Church authority was always mischievous; that each generation should act as if it stood alone in the world, regardless alike of the experience of the past, and of its responsibility for the future. Of course an absolute absurdity and impossibility: and yet, I think, the necessary consequence of their premisses¹.

To return, Hellenism, as we have seen, is not contrary to the Christianity of the N.T.: it is involved in the teaching of Christ and His Apostles, and is its pre-ordained, its natural

¹ A far truer account of the transition from the creative to the regulative stage in the development of religious thought is to be found in Gardner's *Exploratio Evangelica* pp. 322—324. 'The development of a scheme of doctrine is seldom the work of one of those great religious leaders who make epochs in human history. But after such leaders have broken the way and prepared the ground, doctrines arise among their successors.... There are periods of enthusiasm; but enthusiasm cannot last for ever in any community. While the enthusiasm lasts, men despise all worldly considerations and act only for the glory of God. And at the same time they are ready to make light of the needs of the intellect, to make religious zeal all in all, and to despise mere knowledge. But these powerful movements sooner or later lose their first energy.... Then comes the necessity of clear definitions, of exact statements, of a scheme of the universe framed from the new point of view, and capable of being defended against the philosophic assaults of those who maintain the old order of things. It may be that the new movement had not sufficient intellectual force and rational basis to develop a new system of thought. In that case it is doomed at once to pass away.... If however the new movement has enough vital force to frame a satisfactory scheme of the world, it may grow and flourish. It was thus with Christianity.... But, unless Christianity had presented to the thinking part of mankind a system of the world and of human life which they felt to be higher and truer than others, it must have failed to make its way. For if the emotions are the sails of life, the intellect is the rudder.... Religion is more closely connected with emotion and action than with thought, yet if we love religion we must think about it. And if we think about it at all, it is of the utmost consequence to think about it rightly.'

and necessary development. The emotional and physical accompaniments of the first reception of the Gospel were mere passing phenomena, perhaps unavoidable, like the excitement attending the preaching of Wesley or Whitfield; anyhow not to be encouraged. Indeed we have frequent warnings against them, as in St Paul's depreciation of the charismata as compared with charity; in his insistence on order and self-control, on worship with the understanding as well as with the spirit (1 Cor. xiv.); in his exhortation to the Thessalonians (2 ep. iii. 6—13) to go on quietly with their own business, undisturbed by the thought of the Day of the Lord at hand.

We may say then that Clement is entirely justified in his assumption that the working of the Divine Spirit was to be traced in the history of Greece and Rome as well as in that of Judaea; that philosophy had been to the Greeks what the law was to Jews, a covenant with God¹, a *παιδαγωγός* to bring them to Christ; that a Socrates or Plato, a Pythagoras or Cleanthes, who acted up to the light which he had received from heaven, was as truly a sharer of the heavenly citizenship as any devout Jew under the Old Dispensation². More generally we may say that it is only a partial aspect of God which is revealed to any individual, to any race, or to any age, and that the Jewish conception of God and of man needed to be supplemented by the Greek conception, just as in later ages the ecclesiastical conception of God is continually widened and modified by the scientific conception. The Church which is not always learning, which is merely traditional, is doomed to sterility, if it is not already dead. It does not of course follow that the Greek conception was on the whole as adequate as the Jewish conception. Clement allows that it is altogether defective as compared with the teaching of Christ³; yet still it is of use as a handmaid for the highest wisdom, just as the ordinary course of instruction is for philosophy⁴; it prepares the soul to receive the faith⁵, though even in a Greek it is not absolutely indispensable⁶. Clement would no doubt have maintained that

¹ *Str.* vi. 42, 67.

² *Protr.* § 68 foll., *Str.* i. 28, vi. 156.

³ *Str.* i. 28, 98, vi. 68.

⁴ *Str.* i. 30.

⁵ *Str.* vii. 70.

⁶ *Str.* vii. 11.

all the books in the world taken together cannot compare with the value of the revelation contained in the Scriptures: are we to censure him if he finds more of divine truth in the writings of Plato than in the books, say, of Chronicles and Esther, in other words, if he holds that the portion of the *Διαθήκη* which is contained in the latter is of less importance than that which is contained in the former?

I am far from asserting that Clement was never mistaken in accepting the Greek ideas. Whether he was or was not mistaken, is a matter for investigation; but we need not embarrass ourselves beforehand by the use of question-begging terms, and condemn his proceeding off-hand as a 'depotentialisation' and 'secularization' of the Christian religion¹.

¹ These terms occur in Harnack's *Hist. of Dogma*. See vol. II. p. 4, 'Catholicism preserved Christianity from being hellenized to the most extreme extent; but, as time went on, it was forced to admit into this religion an ever greater measure of secularisation.' 'It permitted the genesis of a Church which was no longer a communion of faith, hope and discipline, but a political commonwealth, in which the Gospel merely had a place beside other things': *ib.* p. 6 'The depotentialisation (depotenzirung) to which Christianity was here (in its ecclesiastical organisation) subjected, appears most plainly in the fact that the secularising of the Christian life was tolerated or even legitimised': p. 11 'In the case of the Alexandrines, heathen syncretism in the entire breadth of its development was united with the doctrine of the Church': p. 14 'The union of the Christian religion with a definite historical phase of human knowledge and culture may be lamented in the interest of the Christian religion, which was thereby secularised, and in the interest of the development of culture, which was thereby retarded': in p. 22 he praises the wisdom with which 'the bishops carried out the great revolution which so depotentialised the Church as to make her capable of becoming a prop of civil society and of the state, without forcing any great changes upon them': p. 105 'The ultimate motive (of the Montanists) was the effort to stop the continuous secularising of the Christian life': the same thing is said of the Encratites and Marcionites in p. 123, and of Novatian in p. 118: the followers of the last 'neither transformed the gifts of salvation into means of education, nor confused the reality with the possibility of Redemption; and they did not completely lower the requirement for a holy life' (p. 120): 'In this conception (that the Church alone saves from damnation, which is otherwise certain) the nature of the Church is depotentialised, but her powers are widened' (p. 113): 'To them (Clement and Origen) the ethical and religious ideal is the state without sorrow, the state of insensibility to all evils, of order and peace—but peace in God. Reconciled to the course of the world, trusting in the divine Logos, rich in disinterested love to God and the brethren, reproducing the divine thoughts, looking up with longing to heaven its native city, the created spirit attains its likeness to God and eternal bliss' (p. 337): it is apparently of this that we read just before 'No

~~What then is the extent of Clement's borrowing from philosophy? How far does he discriminate between one school and another?~~ He tells us that tares have been sown in Greek as in Hebrew philosophy (*Str.* vi. P. 774) and compares the teaching of Epicurus to the heresies which vex the Church. In *Str.* i. P. 338 he defines more exactly what is the philosophy which he follows: φιλοσοφίαν οὐ τὴν Στωικὴν λέγω οὐδὲ τὴν Πλατωνικὴν ἢ τὴν Ἐπικούρειον τε καὶ Ἀριστοτελικήν, ἀλλ' ὅσα εἴρηται παρ' ἐκάστη τῶν αἱρέσεων τούτων καλῶς, δικαιο-

one can deny that this sort of flight from the world and possession of God involves a specific secularisation of Christianity': p. 141 'Systematic theology always starts, as Clement and Origen also did, with the conscious or unconscious thought of emancipating itself from the outward revelation and community of worship, which are the outward marks of positive religion. The place of these is taken by the results of speculative cosmogony.'

I have stated before (note on p. xxiii) that this diagnosis of the Church of Clement and of Origen appears to me mistaken. It would be more applicable two hundred years later to the Church as we know it from the writings of Jerome and Chrysostom, though even then the cancer of worldliness was, I think, due less to intellectual, than to social and political causes. I will not however dwell further on this, but proceed to quote from Harnack what seems to me a perfectly accurate appreciation of Clement's great work (vol. ii. p. 324): this, which 'has been rightly called the boldest literary undertaking in the history of the Church, is the first attempt to use Holy Scripture and the Church tradition, together with the assumption that Christ, as the Reason of the world, is the source of all truth, as the basis of a presentation of Christianity, which at once addresses itself to the cultured by satisfying the scientific demand for a philosophical ethic and theory of the world, and at the same time reveals to the believer the rich content of his faith. Here then is found, in form and content, the scientific Christian doctrine of religion which, while not contradicting the faith, does not merely support or explain it in a few places, but raises it to another and higher intellectual sphere, namely, out of the province of authority and obedience into that of clear knowledge and inward intellectual assent emanating from love to God.' And again, 'Through Clement theology became the crowning stage of piety; the highest philosophy of the Greeks was placed under the protection and guarantee of the Church, and the whole Hellenic civilisation was at the same time legitimised within Christianity. The Logos is Christ, but the Logos is at the same time the moral and rational in all stages of development. The Logos is the teacher, not only in cases where an intelligent self-restraint, as understood by the ancients, bridles the passions and instincts, and wards off excesses of all sorts; but also, and here of course the revelation is of a higher kind, wherever love to God determines the whole life and exalts man above everything sensuous and finite. What Gnostic moralists merely regarded as contrasts, Clement, the Christian and Greek, was able to view as stages.... He was thus led to include the history of pre-Christian humanity in the system he regarded as a unity, and to form a theory of universal history

σύνην μετὰ εὐσεβοῦς ἐπιστήμης ἐκδιδάσκοντα, τοῦτο σύμπαν τὸ ἐκλεκτικὸν φιλοσοφίαν λέγω. ὅσα δὲ ἀνθρωπίνων λόγων ἀποτεμόμενοι παρεχάραξαν, ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν ποτε θεῖα εἴποιμ' ἂν. That is, he accepts as Divine teaching whatever sayings of philosophers seem to him to promote religion and virtue. As regards religion and the theory of the universe he finds this teaching chiefly in Plato, as regards ethics in the Stoics, but

satisfactory to his mind. If we compare this theory with the rudimentary ideas of a similar kind in Irenaeus, we see clearly the meagreness and want of freedom, the uncertainty and narrowness in the case of the latter.'... 'Clement was the first to grasp the task of future theology' (p. 328 f.). Yet just below we read 'But does the Christianity of Clement correspond to the Gospel? We can only give a qualified affirmation to this question. For the danger of secularisation is evident, since apostasy from the Gospel would be completely accomplished as soon as the ideal of the self-sufficient Greek sage came to supplant the feeling that man lives by the grace of God. But the danger of secularisation lies in the cramped conception of Irenaeus, who sets up authorities which have nothing to do with the Gospel, and creates facts of salvation (Heilsthatsachen aufrichtet) which have a no less deadening effect, though in a different way.' 'What would be left of Christianity, if the practical aim given by Clement to this religious philosophy were lost? A depotentiated system which could absolutely no longer be called Christian. On the other hand there were many valuable features in the ecclesiastical *regula* literally interpreted: and the attempts of Irenaeus to extract an authoritative religious meaning from the literal sense of Church tradition and of New Testament passages, must be regarded as conservative efforts of the highest kind' (p. 331).

I yield to no one in my admiration of the qualities shown in the *Dogmengeschichte*. It is a stupendous monument of learning, combined with great power of generalization, transparent honesty, and many-sided sympathy. And the result is perhaps the most interesting and stimulating book that has ever been written on what would commonly be regarded as a dry subject. I wish it could be made a text-book in all our schools of theology. What appear to me the defects of the book spring partly from its excellences. The perpetual activity of thought leads to over-hasty generalization; and hence the original generalization has continually to be modified by others, given sometimes in a note or in the next sentence, which are quite at variance with it, so that it is very hard to get a total impression. At least that is my experience. I do not know that there is anything in my text for which Harnack's authority might not be cited, but then it may equally be cited for quite the opposite view. It reminds me of the wavering of the needle, after the compass has been shaken, before it finds its way back to the north. Perhaps, however, nothing could be better than this for rousing independent thought on the part of the reader. Only it behoves the latter to be constantly on his guard against the assumptions which he will meet with in every page; and to keep in mind that a student is guilty of treason to the cause of truth if, either from too great regard for authority or from delight in novel and brilliant combinations, he neglects to prove all things to the very best of his power.

for both he leans much on the authority of Philo, the great leader in the work of reconciling Hebraic and Hellenic thought.

My space does not allow me to give a full account of Clement's obligations to philosophy thus understood; I will therefore confine my attention mainly to the book which is the subject of this volume, the Seventh Miscellany.

The first and most general modification in the form of religious teaching introduced by Clement is the adoption of the philosophic method. This is alluded to in *Str.* VII. 1 ἐναργεστέροις δ', οἶμαι, πρὸς τοὺς φιλοσόφους χρῆσθαι προσήκει τοῖς λόγοις, ὡς ἐπατεῖν ἐκ τῆς παρ' αὐτοῖς παιδείας ἤδη γεγυμνασμένους δύνασθαι, and shortly below it is stated that the modification is in form only, not in the substance of the teaching. This method is fully explained in *Strom.* VIII. It is the dialectic of Plato, commencing with the thirst for knowledge which is caused by the consciousness of ignorance, and proceeding by way of question and answer to define the subject treated of, and so to advance step by step from what is admitted to what is still matter of dispute. The first principle in reasoning is necessarily indemonstrable; ἐπὶ τὴν ἀναπόδεικτον ἄρα πίστιν ἢ πᾶσα ἀπόδειξις ἀνάγεται (§ 7). Reference is made to this in *Str.* VII. 95 πίστει περιλαβόντες ἀναπόδεικτον τὴν ἀρχήν, § 98 ἢ πίστις οὐσία ἀποδείξεως, § 95 τῇ τοῦ κυρίου φωνῇ πιστούμεθα τὸ ζητούμενον, ἢ πασῶν ἀποδείξεων ἐχεγγυωτέρα, μᾶλλον δὲ ἢ μόνῃ ἀπόδειξις οὐσα τυγχάνει. See Index s.v. ἀρχή and ἀπόδειξις. Definition and division are treated of in VIII. 9—21. We have examples of both in Bk VII. 3 where *θεραπεία* is defined and divided into species; *θεοπρέπεια* is defined in the same §, and *ἄθεος* and *δεισιδαίμων* in § 4. Specimens of Disjunctive Syllogism are found in § 6: 'either God cares not for man, which might arise from want of will, or want of power, or want of knowledge (but all these are shown to be impossible); or He cares for all, ὅπερ καθήκει τῷ κυρίῳ πάντων γενομένῳ.' In § 17 we have the Stoic definition of *ἐπιστήμη*, in § 18 the philosophic division of *ἀνδρεία*. In § 20 rhetorical arguments are said to be too superficial to establish the truth. In §§ 28 foll. we have a sceptical argument probably taken from some Academic source, to show that the supposed necessity of material enshrinement proves the non-existence

of the enshrined God. Again in § 37 we have a most unnecessary and unsatisfactory argument to prove that God can hear and see without having a human body. In § 55 we have definitions, very unsatisfactory ones, I allow, of *γνώσις* and *σοφία*, and again of *γνώσις* and *πίστις* in § 57, of *σοφία* in § 70, of *γνώσις* in § 71. It is a fault in Clement, perhaps from an amiable syncretism, or a wish to see his subject from all sides, that he often tries to combine various definitions instead of adhering to one. In § 68 we have a definition of *ὁμόνοια*, in § 80 the Stoic definition of *δοσιότης*. In § 93, speaking of the criteria of truth, he distinguishes between the senses, which are common to all, and the logical criteria, in the use of which we have to be trained. No attention is to be paid to arbitrary assertion: we must submit to the dictates of reason: inconsistency is a sign of error (§§ 94, 95, 97, 100, 103). The heretics refuse to listen to argument, though they do not formally deny the possibility of proof. They refuse to meet us because they are afraid of being confuted, and meanwhile they impose on their fellows by sophisms (§ 91). The heretics profess to find their doctrines in Scripture, but they reject some of the sacred writings, and they lay stress on isolated passages, without regard to the context or the natural sense of words; whereas the true way to get at the meaning of Scripture, and so to learn what is the teaching of the Holy Spirit, is to compare one part with another, the Prophets with the Gospel and Epistles; and to consider that no interpretation can be true, which is inconsistent with the character of God, and with the tradition handed down in the Church from the Apostles (§§ 38, 96, 97, 99, 104).

Dr Bigg says (p. 51) that 'the great Platonic maxim' of the Alexandrines, 'that nothing is to be believed which is unworthy of God,' 'makes reason a judge of revelation.' It is balanced, as we have seen, by another maxim, viz. the respect due to Church or Apostolic tradition. But it is of great importance in reference to the employment of the system of allegorical interpretation. Marcion and others had laid stress on the fact of the difference between the idea of God in the O.T. and in the N.T., and explained this by the supposition of an inferior and

superior Deity. Clement, following the example of Philo, adopted the Stoic method of explaining away the immoralities of the Greek mythology by the method of allegory; not that this method was peculiar to the Stoics,—it was known to the Greeks in the time of Plato¹ and to the Jews long before Philo²—but it was brought to perfection by the Stoics.

Clement again was not the first Christian to apply this method to the O.T.: it had been used by St Paul, by the writer of the Epistle of Barnabas and by Irenaeus. It was thus a recognized principle of interpretation, and Clement makes use of it partly as a cover under which to introduce ideas which might be otherwise suspected. Examples from the Seventh Book of the Miscellanies will be found *s.v.* 'Allegory' in the English Index, one of them taken from the New Testament.

We will now consider some typical examples of cases in which Clement seems to me (1) to have been right in borrowing from philosophy, (2) to have been wrong in borrowing, (3) to have been wrong in refusing to borrow, (4) to have been both right and wrong in the use he has made of philosophy. I leave it to my readers to apply these categories for themselves in the instances which follow. Take first the conception of God. The Stoics believed in the immanence of a material Deity: the Platonists in the transcendence of the Idea of Good. Philo carried the Platonic view to a higher abstraction. The mind of the universe is *κρείττων ἢ ἀρετὴ καὶ κρείττων ἢ ἐπιστήμη καὶ κρείττων ἢ αὐτὸ τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν*³. Clement even goes further. By the method of elimination (*ἀνάλυσις*) he strips from concrete existence all physical attributes, and then, by removing the three dimensions of space, arrives at the conception of a point having position. Remove position and you have the pure Monad⁴. But even this is not enough: in *Paed.* i. P. 140 we read *ἐν δὲ ὁ θεὸς καὶ ἐπέκεινα τοῦ ἐνὸς καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτὴν μονάδα*. Similarly in *Str.* v. 81 *πῶς γὰρ ἂν εἴη ῥητὸν ὃ μήτε γένος ἐστὶ μήτε διαφορὰ*

¹ *Phaedr.* 229.

² See Funk's *Jewish Encyclopaedia* under 'Allegory.'

³ *De Opif.* 2m, quoted by De Faye, p. 218.

⁴ Cf. *Str.* v. 71 quoted by De Faye and Bigg, p. 63.

μήτε εἶδος μήτε ἄτομον μήτε ἀριθμός, ἀλλὰ μήτε συμβεβηκός τι μήτε ᾧ συμβέβηκέν τι... καὶ ὀνομάζωμεν αὐτό ποτε οὐ κυρίως, καλοῦντες ἦτοι ἐν ἡ τὰγαθὸν ἢ νοῦν ἢ αὐτὸ τὸ ὄν ἢ πατέρα ἢ θεὸν ἢ δημιουργὸν ἢ κύριον, οὐχ ὡς ὄνομα αὐτοῦ προφερόμενοι λέγομεν, ὑπὸ δὲ ἀπορίας ὀνόμασι καλοῖς προσχρώμεθα. Is there any real distinction between this deification of zero, and a speculative atheism? In point of fact, however, it is with Clement only an exaggerated way of saying that man can know nothing of God except through God's revelation of Himself in the Word, as he himself confesses (*Str.* v. 82) λείπεται δὲ θεία χάριτι καὶ μόνῳ τῷ παρ' αὐτοῦ λόγῳ τὸ ἄγνωστον νοεῖν. Nor does it appear that this abstract speculation had any influence on Clement's positive view of the Divine Nature, except in one respect which I shall presently notice. God is the First Cause (*Str.* vii. 2), Omnipotent (*ib.* §§ 5, 12), Omniscient (§ 36), Omnipresent (§§ 35, 51), Creator and Governor of the world (§§ 69, 20), the Lover of all that He has made (§ 69), the Cause of eternal Salvation (§ 48), the Guardian of our faith and love (§ 56), the Benefactor of all, not of necessity, but of His own free-will (§ 42), His goodness is shown in His justice (§ 73, *Paed.* i. 88 ἀγαθὸς μὲν ὁ θεὸς δι' ἑαυτόν, δίκαιος δὲ ἤδη δι' ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοῦτο ὅτι ἀγαθός). The one point in which Clement was led astray by his theological abstractions, is his condemnation of the Stoic doctrine of the identity of divine and human virtue (§ 88), following, in this, Aristotle and the later Academy. It would seem that such a negation must have led straight to the denial of the Incarnation; but here too his theory is not allowed to influence his practical belief. 'Man may be assimilated to God by knowing God, by the indwelling of the Word, by knowledge, by piety, by justice, by purity, by placability, by exemption from passion¹.' Compare also *Protr.* i. 8 ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ ἄνθρωπος γενόμενος, ἵνα δὴ καὶ σὺ παρὰ ἀνθρώπου μάθῃς πῇ ποτε ἄρα ἄνθρωπος γένηται θεός.

My next example shall be the nature and use of punishment. Here Clement's view is mainly based on Plato. The object of punishment (κόλασις) is the reformation of the offender; pain inflicted with a different object is vengeance (τιμωρία). God *κολάζει*, for ἡ κόλασις is ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐπ'

¹ See references in Kaye, p. 136.

ὠφελεία τοῦ κολαζομένου: but he does not take vengeance, for τιμωρία is ἀνταπόδοσις κακοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ τιμωροῦντος συμφέρον ἀναπεμπομένη (*Paed.* I. 140, cf. *Str.* VII. 102). It is a means of education employed in the case of those who will not yield to gentler influences (*Str.* VII. 6, 7). It is not confined to this life, see § 12, 'Those who are more hardened are constrained to repent by necessary chastisements, inflicted through various preliminary judgments or through the final judgment by the goodness of the great Judge'; § 78 'The gnostic pities those who undergo discipline after death and are brought to repentance against their will by means of punishment'; *Str.* IV. 37 *fin.* 'There are two forms of repentance, the more common the fear which follows wrong-doing, the rarer the inward shame arising from conscience, whether it be in this world or another, since no region is without God's goodness.' In one passage Clement, like Plato, speaks of the ἀνίατοι, *Str.* I. 171 *fin.* ὅταν δέ τινα οὕτως ἔχοντα κατίδῃ ὡς ἀνίατον δοκεῖν, εἰς ἔσχατον ἀδικίας ἐλαύνοντα, τότε ἤδη τῶν ἄλλων κηδόμενος... ὥσπερ μέρος τι τοῦ παντὸς σώματος ἀποτεμών, οὕτω που τὸν τοιοῦτον ὑγιέστατα ἀποκτίννυσσι, and again in § 173 τελεώτατον ἀγαθὸν ὅταν τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ κακῶς πράττειν εἰς ἀρετὴν... μετὰγειν δύνηται τις, ὅπερ ὁ νόμος ἐργάζεται. ὥστε καὶ ὅταν ἀνηκέστῳ τινὶ κακῷ περιπέσῃ τις, ὑπὸ τε ἀδικίας καὶ πλεονεξίας καταληφθείς, εὐεργετοῖτ' ἂν ὁ ἀποκτιννύμενος· εὐεργέτης γὰρ ὁ νόμος τοὺς μὲν δικαίους ἐξ ἀδίκων ποιεῖν δυνάμενος, ἣν μόνον ἐπαλεῖν ἐθελήσωσιν αὐτοῦ, τοὺς δὲ ἀπαλλάττων τῶν παρόντων κακῶν. Here annihilation seems to be regarded as the destiny of the ἀνίατοι, but in *Ecl. Proph.* § 26 he interprets the words πῦρ ἦλθον βαλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν as implying δύναμιν τῶν μὲν ἀγίων καθαρτικὴν, τῶν δὲ ὑλικῶν, ὡς μὲν ἐκεῖνοί φασιν, ἀφανιστικὴν, ὡς δὲ ἡμεῖς ἂν φαίμεν, παιδευτικὴν, see my note on *Str.* VII. § 34 *fin.* τὸ νοερὸν πῦρ.

I do not remember that Clement ever attempts to deal with the passages of Scripture which seem to imply endless punishment. And the only ones of an opposite tendency which he quotes seem to be 1 Pet. iii. 19 'the spirits in prison' (*Str.* VI. 44), Job xxviii. 22 (*ib.*), Isa. iv. 4 'when the Lord shall have purged the blood of Jerusalem by the spirit of judgment and the spirit of burning' (*Paed.* III. 48), 1 Cor. iii. 10 (*Str.* v. 26),

Ezek. xvi. 53 (on the restoration of Sodom), apparently alluded to in *Adumbr.* P. 1008. He twice refers to a remarkable passage in *Hermas* (*Sim.* 9. 16) founded on 1 Pet. iii. 19 f. See *Str.* II. 43 f. 'The Shepherd, speaking plainly of those who had fallen asleep...says that the Apostles and teachers, who had preached the name of the Son of God and fallen asleep, preached to those who had fallen asleep before them, and bestowed upon them the seal of their preaching. Accordingly they descended with them into the water and again ascended. They descended alive and ascended alive. But the others descended dead, but ascended alive': also *Str.* VI. 44 *fin.* 'Wherefore the Lord preached the Gospel to those in Hades, according to what is written "Hades says to Destruction, we have heard his voice"...The Lord preached the Gospel to those who perished in the Flood, or rather to those who were fettered and kept in watch and ward...we have also read that the Apostles did the same: *ἐχρῆν γάρ, οἶμαι, ὥσπερ κἀνταῦθα, οὕτως δὲ κακέϊσε τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν μαθητῶν μιμητὰς γίνεσθαι τοῦ διδασκάλου*, in order that they might call to repentance those who had lived in the righteousness of the law and of philosophy, but had ended their life *οὐ τελείως ἀλλ' ἁμαρτητικῶς*... If then the Lord descended to Hades for no other end but to preach the Gospel, it was either to preach the Gospel to all, or to the Hebrews only. If to all, then all who believe shall be saved, on making their confession even in that other world, *ἐπεὶ σωτήριοι καὶ παιδευτικαὶ αἱ κολάσεις τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς ἐπιστροφὴν ἄγουσαι καὶ τὴν μετάνοιαν τοῦ ἁμαρτωλοῦ μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν θάνατον αἰρούμεναι*... Thus is shown the goodness of God and the power of the Lord to save with equal justice all that turn to Him, whether here or elsewhere. For the active¹ power of God is not confined to this world, but is at work everywhere and at all times.' In the same strain he continues to the end of § 52.

What is Dr Hatch's attitude in regard to such teaching as this? He professes to object to the hellenizing of Christianity and to speculation about matters of faith; and there can be no doubt that Clement's view of punishment is distinctly hellenistic, and involves much free speculation on a matter which the

¹ Perhaps we should read here *εὐεργετική* for *ἐνεργητική*.

majority of contemporary Christians would have regarded as beyond the region of debate. And yet when I read such words as the following 'The Spirit of God has not ceased to speak to men: it is important for us to know not only what He told the men of other days, but also what He tells us now' (p. 84), I am at a loss to understand why free thought on religion should be right for us now, and wrong for Clement in the 2nd century. Still more when I read in p. 237 the eloquent panegyric on 'Origen's sublime conception of an infinite stairway of worlds with its perpetual ascent and descent of souls, ending at last in the union of all souls with God'—a conception which differs from Clement's only in one point, viz. that there is no 'descent of souls,' no falling away from God and from blessedness in another world,—I begin to doubt whether Dr Hatch has really made clear to his own mind what it is he dislikes; whether it is not rather the setting the stamp of Church authority on speculation, than the freedom of speculation in itself. I cannot but think that, if the question had been fairly put to him, he would have acknowledged that the great need of our time, as of every age of the Church, is the multiplication of men like Clement, equally gifted on the side of religious thought and on the side of religious emotion, utterly fearless in the pursuit of truth of every kind, because they have an absolute faith in the God of truth and know Him to be the God of love.

I proceed now to the broad distinction made between the 'gnostic' and the ordinary believer, a distinction which Clement held to be founded on St Paul's distinction between the grown men, who have put away childish things and passed out of the rudimentary discipline of ordinances, and the children, who must still be fed with milk (see Lightfoot's n. on Phil. iii. 15). To this we have an allusion in *Str.* VII. 67 *παῖδες ἐν πίστει, οὐδέπω ἄνδρες ἐν ἀγάπῃ, καθάπερ ὁ γνωστικός*. The distinction was also to be found in philosophy, as in Plato's ideal State, where the Guardians do right on principle and insight, as opposed to the Auxiliaries who do right from habit and training; and, more broadly and offensively, in the Wise Man and the Fool of the Stoics; and the *πνευματικός* and *ψυχικός* of the pseudo-Gnostics. Clement's interest in the sub-

ject is partly controversial: he is altogether opposed to the Gnostic view that there is a difference of nature and of kind between these two classes. In his view the difference is one of degree; all are alike saved by faith, and by the God-given power of free choice, working through the ability which divine grace supplies. There are different stages in the heaven-ward progress, faith, knowledge, love, all culminating in the *κληρονομία* (§ 55). The difference between the lower and the higher stages is shown in various ways: he who is merely *πιστός* is actuated by fear, or hope of reward; the gnostic by the motive of love (§ 67); the perfection of the former consists in abstaining from evil, that of the latter in doing good (§ 79); the former prays at a fixed time and place for seeming good, the latter everywhere and at all times for that which is really good (§§ 35, 38, 40, 43); in the latter virtue has become a second nature (§ 46), in the former it is a struggle against inveterate habit; the latter has trained himself to apathy, the former is still labouring to acquire self-control (§§ 13, 67, 74, 84); the latter is sinless (§§ 14, 80), equal to the angels (§§ 57, 78), is already holy and divine, bearing God within him and being borne of God (§ 82), *ἐν σαρκὶ περιπολῶν θεός* (§ 101).

There is certainly much room for criticism in this view of the two stages of Christianity. Clement has evidently been too much attracted by the Stoic ideal. We should all agree that he is wrong in regarding apathy as a part of Christian perfection, and speaking of Him who wept over Jerusalem and over the grave of Lazarus as *ἀπαθὴς ἀνάρχως γινόμενος*¹. It is extraordinary that he was not struck with the contradiction between such a view and the exalted place he has himself assigned to love,—between love which is life, sensitiveness carried to its highest point, and apathy which is death. The

¹ See § 7, and *Str.* vi. 71 where it is even denied that Christ suffered hunger or thirst, or was accessible to any movement whether of pleasure or pain. So the Apostles after the Resurrection were not liable to emotion of any sort, not even to zeal or joy or desire [and yet Clement had read the 2nd epistle to the Corinthians]. Shortly afterwards he endeavours to show that love is not a *πάθος* (§ 73): *πῶς ἀπαθὴς μένει, φησὶν, ὁ τῶν καλῶν ὀρεγόμενος; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἴσασιν, ὡς ἔοικεν, οὗτοι τὸ θεῖον τῆς ἀγάπης· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἔτι ὀρεξις τοῦ ἀγαπῶντος ἢ ἀγάπη, στερκτική δὲ οἰκείωσις εἰς τὴν ἐνότητά τῆς πίστεως ἀποκαθεστηκυῖα τὸν γνωστικόν, χρόνον καὶ τόπου μὴ προσδεόμενον.*

hyperbolic language used to express man's participation in the divine nature (2 Pet. i. 4) is supported by quotations from Scripture, Ps. lxxxii. 6, Joh. x. 35 (*Paed.* i. 26, *Str.* ii. 125), and from Greek philosophers (see the note below on § 3 ἐσομένῳ θεῷ): it was also facilitated by the very free use of the word θεός at that time¹; but, joined with other terms employed to express the superiority of the gnostic, it certainly leaves an impression very unlike that which we should gather from the Gospel. Compare our Lord's words in Luke xvii. 10 'we are unprofitable servants' with the language of the Olympian victor which Clement holds up for the imitation of the gnostic, ἀπόδος φέρων δικαίως τὴν νίκην ἐμοί (*Str.* vii. 48); and the words put in the mouth of the 'gnostic souls' in § 72, ἀκολουθῶς οἷς ἐνετείλω ἐξήσαμεν μηδὲν τῶν παρηγγελμένων παραβεβηκυῖαι· διὸ καὶ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις ἀπαιτοῦμεν; or compare § 6 'it is not the way of the Lord to compel τὸν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὴν σωτηρίαν λαβεῖν διὰ τοῦ ἐλέσθαι καὶ πάντα ἀποπληρῶσαι τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸ λαβέσθαι τῆς ἐλπίδος δυνάμενον, also §§ 48 and 81, with Joh. xv. on the Vine and the branches. I think also that on coming to this book of the *Stromateis* from, say, the Epistle to the Romans, we are struck with the comparatively small part assigned by Clement to the sense of sin, the need of Grace and the virtue of humility. We must not indeed forget what is the object of this particular book. It is not a missionary address, or a book of confessions, or a penitential hymn. And again it is not the writing of a Paul or an Augustine, whose consciences could never forget the contrast between their past and their present. Its object is to present the gnostic Christian in the most favourable aspect to Greek philosophers.

Nor again is the other side entirely neglected by Clement. In *Paed.* i. 4, iii. 93, *Str.* iv. 130 we read that Christ alone of men is without sin, in *Str.* vii. 88 that no human perfection is for a moment to be compared to the perfection of God: in *Str.* ii. 74 Clement protests against the heretical notion that man is a portion of God, 'I know not how one who knows God can bear to hear this, when he looks to our life, and sees in what evils we are involved.' 'No, God in consequence of His

¹ On this see Harn. *Hist. of D.* i. p. 119, Inge *App. C on Mysticism.*

own goodness cares for us, who are by nature wholly estranged.' In *Str.* VII. 87 we read 'Ye were justified by the name of the Lord, ye were made by Him to be just as He is just, and ye were joined in closest union with the Holy Spirit': in § 76 he speaks of the Resurrection power of the Lord exhibited in the gnostic; in § 9, of the blessed hierarchy linked together by the magnetic attraction of the Spirit, in which all the members are saved by and through the One great High Priest; in § 35 'the gnostic, being always in the uninterrupted presence of God, is raised above himself in action, word and temper'; § 12 'God made all things to be helpful for virtue, in so far as might be without interfering with the freedom of man's choice, in order that He who is indeed the One alone Almighty might, even to those who can only see darkly, be revealed as a good God, a Saviour from age to age (ἐξ αἰῶνος εἰς αἰῶνα) through the instrumentality of His Son.' On humility we may compare what is said of the gnostic in § 75 *συστελλόμενος ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεγκυλίεται τῇ τοῦ βίου ἀνάγκῃ, μηδέπω καταξιούμενος τῆς ὧν ἔγνω ἐνεργούσης μεταλήψεως.*

Dr Hatch has much to say on the introduction of the double standard into the Christian Church (p. 162 foll.). After dwelling on the ideal purity of the earlier Christian communities, he speaks of the 'enormous change' which passed over them in the latter half of the second and the earlier half of the third century mainly owing to theory superseding practice, doctrine being exalted above morality. The lowering of the general tone led to an outward and an inward secession. The Puritans, *i.e.* the Montanists, 'endeavoured to live on a higher plane than their fellows,' and followed 'such counsels of perfection as abstinence from marriage and from animal food.' This was known by the name of *ἄσκησις*. After the banishing of the Montanists, the same tendency showed itself in the Monks within the Church. The consequence was that less and less strictness was expected of the ordinary layman.

I will not stop to inquire how far this description is in accordance with facts. My object is to consider how far it can be truly alleged that Clement's teaching tended to produce such a result. It certainly cannot be said that he lowers the standard

for laymen. He expects *ἀσκησις* of all: he vindicates for all, man, woman, child, slave, the right to philosophize (*Str.* IV. 58 f.). He does not insist on abstaining from animal food, though he allows that it may sometimes be useful (*Paed.* II. 10 f., *Str.* VII. 32); on the other hand he defends marriage as superior to celibacy (§ 70). He insists continually on the duty of the gnostic towards other men (§§ 3, 4, 16, 18, 19, 21 &c.); lays small stress on the distinction between clergy and laity; thus in *Str.* VI. 106, after speaking of the appointment of Matthias in place of Judas, he says that even now those who have exercised themselves in the Lord's commandments and lived perfectly according to the Gospel may be enrolled *εἰς τὴν ἐκλογὴν τῶν ἀποστόλων*. οὗτος πρεσβύτερός ἐστι τῷ ὄντι τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ διάκονος ἀληθῆς τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ βουλῆσεως, ἐὰν ποιῇ καὶ διδάσκη τὰ τοῦ κυρίου, οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων χειροτονούμενος οὐδ', ὅτι πρεσβύτερος, δίκαιος νομιζόμενος, ἀλλ', ὅτι δίκαιος, ἐν πρεσβυτερίῳ καταλεγόμενος, κὰν ἐνταῦθα ἐπὶ γῆς πρωτοκαθεδρία μὴ τιμηθῇ κ.τ.λ., cf. *Str.* VII. 77. Again, there is no broad line of demarcation between the gnostic and the man of faith. All 'must start with faith and, having waxed strong in it by the grace of God, must thus attain to insight concerning Him, as far as is possible' (VII. 55). The gnostic desires that his brother's sins may be imputed to him (VII. 80). Clement classes himself amongst those for whom the gnostic prays 'that we may be comforted about our sins and converted to knowledge' (§ 79). In all his good actions the gnostic shuns ostentation (§§ 77, 81).

Lastly, is it true that Clement lays more stress on orthodox doctrine than on a good life? Those who called themselves *ὀρθοδοξασταί* were the men who repudiated all aid from reason and professed to follow faith alone. Clement held it to be his bounden duty to seek for truth in every way. Faith was worthless if it were faith only in the sound of words, without understanding their meaning: ἐμοὶ πρόκειται βιοῦν μὲν κατὰ τὸν λόγον καὶ νοεῖν τὰ σημαινόμενα...σωθῆναι γὰρ εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι καὶ συνάρασθαι τοῖς σώζεσθαι γλιχομένοις βέλτιστόν ἐστιν (*Str.* I. 43—48). So far from his pressing the claims of doctrine apart from practice, I think it may be safely asserted that he never lays stress on doctrine except with a practical aim in

view. His ideal Christian is characterized at least as much by prayer¹ and love as by knowledge and thought. To know what is right, to do what is right, and to help others to do the same, are the ἀποτελέσματα of the gnostic². It may perhaps be objected that these characteristics are not always to be found together; that there may be much love where there is not much knowledge, and *vice versa*; but at any rate the fact that they are joined together by him as components of the Christian ideal is sufficient to show how little he is liable to the charge of turning Christianity into an abstract system of doctrine³.

I will end with a list of philosophical terms used by Clement in *Strom.* VII.⁴

ἀγροικία, Arist., see n. on p. 116. 20.

ἀγωγός, Plato, p. 18. 5.

ἀθλητής, Stoic, p. 22. 10, 116. 12, cf. for the same metaphor ἀλείφω p. 116. 11, παγκράτιον p. 32. 15.

αἰρεῖ ὁ λόγος, Platonic, see Index s.v.

αἰσθητά (νοητά, Plato, p. 4. 15.

ἀκολουθίαν σώζειν, perhaps Peripatetic; the phrase occurs in Alex.

Aphrod. quoted under σώζω in Stephanus, p. 104. 2.

κατὰ τὸ ἀκόλουθον (κατὰ τὸ προηγούμενον and similar phrases, Stoic, p. 152. 25, and n. p. 122. 6.

ἀλλότρια (οἰκεία, so τὰ ἐκτός) (τὰ ἴδια and τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν, Stoic, p. 106. 29, p. 136. 1.

ἄλογον μέρος ψυχῆς, Platonic, p. 54. 27.

ἀμετάπτωτος, Arist., see below, Index of Greek words s.v.

ἀναθυμίασις, Arist., p. 24. 4.

ἀνάκρασις, Stoic, p. 138. 7.

ἀνεπιστρεψία, Epict., p. 34. 19.

ἀνορέκτως, Arist., p. 52. 15.

¹ All his life is a festival of prayer and praise, an uninterrupted converse with God. See s.v. 'Prayer' in the Index.

² See *Str.* II. 46, VII. 4.

³ I may notice here an expression used by Dr Hatch (p. 165) where he says that the tendency to asceticism was increased by 'the strain and despair of an age of decadence.' This is true enough of the pagans, but not, I think, of any large body of Christians during the first four centuries. Of Clement it is the very opposite of truth. He makes joy (χαρά) the mark of the Church and gladness (εὐφροσύνη) of the gnostic (*Str.* VII. 101). Harnack describes him as a bold and joyous thinker (vol. II. 328), Bigg (p. 72) says 'No later writer has so serene and hopeful a view of human nature,' 'His idea of the Saviour is larger and nobler than that of any other doctor of the Church.'

⁴ One of the greatest desiderata for the study of Patristic Literature is a complete glossary of post-Aristotelian philosophy to the death of Proclus.

ἀπάθεια and ἀπαθής, Stoic, see Index *s.v.* Apathy, and cf. ἀπροσπαθής and ἐμπαθής.

ἀπερίσπαστος, περισπᾶω, Stoic, see Index *s.v.*

ἀπόδειξις, cf. ἀρχή ἀναπόδεικτος, Arist., see Index.

ἀποκατάστασις, Stoic, p. 98. 17.

ἀπροσπαθής, προσπαθής, Stoic, p. 110. 7.

ἄσκησις, συνάσκησις, Plato, see Gr. Index and 'Virtue' in Eng. Index.

γνῶθι σεαυτόν, p. 32. 27.

διάθεσις)(ἔξις, Arist., p. 112. 11.

διακριτική νόησις, Plato, p. 64. 16, see *Addenda*.

διαλεκτικός, Arist., p. 178. 8.

διήκω, Stoic, p. 28. 4.

διοίκησις, Stoic, p. 14. 28.

ἐγκρατής, ἐγκρατεύομαι, ἀκρατής, Arist., see Gr. Index and 'Virtue' in Eng. Index.

ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Arist., Philo, p. 32. 2.

ἐγχειρέω, ἐπιχείρημα, παρεγχείρησις, Arist., Philo, see Index.

εἰκόν, ἑξομοίω, ἑξομοίωσις, Plato, see Index.

ἐμπαθής)(ἀπαθής, Stoic, see Index.

ἐναποκείμενος, Plato, p. 72. 10.

ἔναυλος, Plato, p. 128. 30.

ἐνδιάθετος)(προφορικός, Stoic, p. 68. 21.

ἐνέργεια)(ἔξις, Arist., p. 114. 2.

ἐνστασις, Stoic, p. 102. 23.

ἑξομοίω, see εἰκόν.

κατ' ἐπακολούθημα, Stoic, p. 122. 6, see above on ἀκόλουθος.

τὸ ἐπέκεινα αἵτιον, Plato, p. 4. 19.

ἐπιγεννηματικός, Stoic, p. 84. 7.

ἐπίστασις, Arist., p. 98. 7.

ἐπιτυχάνω)(περιπίπτω, Stoic, cf. Epict. *Ench.* 2 ὁρέξεως ἐπαγγελία ἐπιτυχία οὐ ὁρέγη, ἐκκλίσεως ἐπαγγελία τὸ μὴ περιπεσεῖν ἐκείνῳ ὃ ἐκκλίνεται, see Index.

ἐραστής (ἀληθείας), ἐραστός, Plato, p. 18. 5.

ἐριστικός, Arist., p. 178. 7.

εὐάρεστος, εὐαρεστέω, εὐαρέστησις, Stoic, p. 34. 2 and Index.

εὐεμπτωσία, Stoic, p. 180. 18.

εὐλογιστία, Stoic, p. 82. 3.

εὐπαθής, Stoic, p. 64. 20.

εὐτονία, τόνος, ἀτονία, Stoic, p. 80. 23, 166. 6.

ζώπυρον, Plato, p. 194. 9.

ἠθικός τόπος, ὁ, Arist., p. 194. 7.

θαρραλέα, τὰ, Plato, p. 112. 7.

θανμάζω, see Plato and Arist. in n. on p. 104. 6.

θεσμός, a Stoic name for God, p. 26. 16.

θεωρία, Platón, p. 18. 7.

θυμοειδής, Plato, p. 102. 14.

- καθήκον, τὸ, Stoic, p. 90. 5.
κατάληψις, καταληπτικός, καταληπτός, Stoic, see Index.
κατορθώω, κατόρθωμα, κατόρθωσις, κατορθωτικός, Stoic, see Index.
κόλασις)(τιμωρία, Plato, Arist., see Index, and n. on p. 180. 14.
κριτήριον, Stoic, p. 162. 29.
μέσα, τὰ=ἀδιάφορα, Stoic, p. 28. 11.
μετουσία θερμότητος θερμόν, Plato's μέθεξις, p. 138. 9.
μονάς, Pythag., p. 190. 9.
οἰακίζω, Heracl., p. 8. 21.
οἴησις, Stoic, p. 164. 4.
ὁμόνοια ἡ, ἡ περὶ ταὐτὸ συγκατάθεσις ἐστὶ, Stoic, p. 118. 8.
παράστασις, παραστατικός, Stoic (?), p. 88. 20, 22.
περιέχω, Stoic, p. 28. 4.
περίστασις, περιστατικός, Stoic, p. 28. 16, and Index.
περιτροπαί, Stoic, p. 16. 30.
περιωπή, Plato, p. 8. 24.
πνεῦμα, Stoic, p. 16. 12.
προαίρεσις, προαιρετικῶς, Arist., see Index.
προηγούμενος, -νος, Stoic, p. 152. 26, 122. 18.
προκοπή, προκόπτω, Stoic, p. 16. 28 and Index.
πρόνοια, esp. Stoic, see Index.
προσβολή, Plato, p. 76. 27.
πρωτουργός, Plato, p. 14. 21.
πτερόω, Plato, p. 68. 28.
πῦρ νοερόν οἱ φρόνιμον)(π. παμφάγον, Stoic, p. 60. 11.
σπερματικῶς, Stoic, p. 146. 15.
συγκατάθεσις, Stoic, see p. 28. 1 and Index.
συμπεριφέρομαι, -φορά, Stoic, see Index.
ὅλη κακῶν αἰτία, Plato, p. 26. 2.
ὑπομονητικός, ὑπομενετός, Arist., p. 140. 7, 112. 20.
φαντασία πρόχειρος, καταληπτική, Stoic, p. 176. 7, 160. 8.
φίλαντος, φιλαντία, Arist., Index.
φιλοθεάμων, Plato, Index.
ψοφοδεής, Plato, Index.

CHAPTER III.

CLEMENT AND THE MYSTERIES¹.

NEXT to philosophy the most powerful spiritual influence in the Hellenic world of the second century was that exercised by the Mysteries; the former appealing to the reason and judgment, the latter to feeling and imagination. As long ago as the time of Pindar, the Eleusinian Mysteries were famed as ennobling men's ideas of life and of death². In the great revival of religious feeling which took place about the time of the Christian era, partly owing to the loss of national independence, and the consequent decay of higher secular interests; partly to the recognition that philosophy, while it awoke the sense of individual responsibility, had yet failed to explain the deeper riddles of life; men turned more and more

¹ On the subject of this chapter see Purser's articles on 'Eleusinia,' 'Mysteria,' 'Orphica' in the new edition of Smith's *D. of Ant.*; Ramsay on 'Mysteries' in *Enc. Brit.*; Lenormant in *Cont. Rev.* for May, July, Sept. 1880; Döllinger *Gentile and Jew*, vol. i. Book III.; Hatch *Influence of Greek Ideas*, 1890, pp. 283—309; Gardner *Exploratio Evangelica*, 1899, pp. 325—345, 456 f.; Inge *Christian Mysticism*, App. B, 1899; Anrich *Das antike Mysterienwesen in seinem Einfluss auf das Christenthum*, 1894; Wobbermin *Beeinflussung des Urchristenthums durch das antike Mysterienwesen*, 1896.

² Clement (*Str.* III. 518) quotes Pindar speaking of these mysteries ὁλβιος ὅστις ἰδὼν κείν' εἰς' ὑπὸ χθόν'. οἶδε μὲν βλου τελευτὰν οἶδεν δὲ διόσδοτον ἀρχάν; cf. the Homeric Hymn to Demeter 476—482, and Cicero (*Legg.* II. 36). Plato gives an uncertain sound: on the one hand, in the *Phaedo*, p. 69 c, we read κινδυνεύουσιν οἱ τὰς τελετὰς ἡμῶν καταστήσαντες οὐ φαῦλοί τινες εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι πάλα αἰνίττεσθαι ὅτι ὃς ἂν ἀμύητος καὶ ἀτέλεστος εἰς "Αἶδον ἀφίκηται ἐν βορβόρῳ κείσεται, ὃ δὲ κεκαθαρμένος τε καὶ τετελεσμένος ἐκεῖσε ἀφικόμενος μετὰ θεῶν οἰκήσει; on the other hand he speaks (*Rep.* II. 364 *fin.* and 366) of the evil effect of the Orphic teaching in persuading men that the wrath of heaven against sin may be averted by καθαρμοί and τελεταί of the λύσιοι θεοί.

to those mystic rites which professed to provide healing and rest for the sick and weary soul, to enable it to enter into communion with God and look forward with hope to a blissful immortality¹. The influence of the Mysteries is reflected in Christian writers from opposite points of view. In the first place there is an attempt to lessen the prestige of the Pagan mysteries by calling attention to the frivolities and obscenities connected with them (Clement *Protr.* 12—24). In the next place there is an attempt to show that the Christians also have their own far worthier mysteries, secret rites and secret doctrines, which were imparted only to the initiated. I shall presently point out the allusions to the latter effect which may be found in Clement: but before doing so it may be well to give a very brief account of the nature and character of the Eleusinian Mysteries so far as may serve to explain the allusions which follow, and then to illustrate from earlier writers, Pagan as well as Jewish and Christian, the use of figurative language borrowed from the Mysteries.

The disappearance and seeming death of the seed in the ground and its springing up into the living plant, with its suggestion of man's resurrection from the dead, are symbolized in the story of Demeter and Persephone, who were honoured in Attica by the Lesser Mysteries held in spring

¹ Ramsay in the *Encycl. Brit.* speaks of the Mysteries as 'an attempt of the Hellenic genius to take into its service the spirit of Oriental religion.' Wobbermin distinguishes the following elements in the influence of the Mysteries (1) the *soteriological motive* ('moment'), which he finds in the epithet *σωτήρ* frequently appended to Chthonian deities, compare Clem. *Protr.* II. 26 τὸν γὰρ εὐεργετοῦντα μὴ συνιέντες θεὸν ἀνέπλασαν τινὰς σωτήρας Διοσκούρους καὶ... Ἀσκληπίον ἱατρόν, Plut. *Mor.* 1119 E τὰς συνεξευγμένους τοῖς θεοῖς προσηγορίας ἀποσπῶντες, συναναίρειτε θυσίας, μυστήρια, πομπάς, ἑορτάς. τινὶ γὰρ... σωτήρια θύσομεν... μὴ ἀπολιπόντες σωτήρας; (2) the *henotheistic motive*, or religious *syncretism*, by which separate deities were *confeuded together as being different names for the same Being*; (3) the *dualistic motive*, combining terror and love in such names as Erinyes—Eumenides, Ἄϊδης—Εὐβουλεύς; (4) the *ethical motive*, shown in the demand for purity of heart and life, in purification and asceticism; (5) the *eschatological motive* shown in the constant reference to the rewards and punishments of another life. Inge gives a more useful analysis in p. 354, where he specifies as the main features of the Mysteries which passed into Catholicism 'the notions of secrecy, of symbolism, of mystical brotherhood, of sacramental grace, and, above all, of the three stages in the spiritual life, ascetic purification, illumination, and ἐποπτεία as the crown.'

on the banks of the Ilissus, and by the Greater Mysteries held in autumn at Eleusis. The former were a necessary preliminary to the latter¹. Two years at least were as a rule required before the *μύστης* of the former could become an *ἐπόπτης* of the latter, thus completing his initiation into the Greater Mysteries. The first step to be taken by a candidate for admission to the latter was to apply to one who was already *ἐπόπτης*, and satisfy him that he was *ἀγνὸς ἀπὸ παντὸς μύσους*, and then to receive instruction from him as to the necessary purifications. If the instructor (*μυσταγωγός*) was in doubt on any point, he might appeal to the *ἐξηγητής*, who was a special adviser on questions of casuistry. The candidate had then to abstain from certain viands, especially fish, for nine days, during which occurred the immersion in the sea, following the proclamation *ἄλαδε μύσται*, and the great torch-bearing procession in which the image of Iacchus was carried along the Sacred Way from Athens to Eleusis². At Eleusis there followed two *παννυχίδες* in which the initiated represented Demeter seeking for her daughter. After this they partook of the *κυκεών*, the Eleusinian sacrament of mint, meal and water, and were finally admitted by the *δαδούχος* from the outer darkness into the brilliantly lighted temple, where the holy drama was enacted before their eyes, and the sacred relics were exhibited by the *ἱεροφάντης*. Death was the punishment for divulging the mysteries³.

¹ Plato *Gorg.* 497 c, *εὐδαίμων εἰ, ὧ· Καλλίκλεις, ὅτι τὰ μεγάλα μεμύησαι πρὶν τὰ μικρά· ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ ᾤμην θεμιτὸν εἶναι.*

² The worship of Iacchus is said to have been joined to that of the goddesses by Epimenides at the end of the seventh century B.C.

³ The quotations which follow will illustrate some of the above statements: Hor. *C. iii.* 2. 26 *vetabo qui Cereris sacrum volgarit arcanae sub isdem sit trabibus*, Strabo x. 717 *ἡ κρίψις ἡ μυστική τῶν ἱερῶν σεμνοποιεῖ τὸ θεῖον, μιμουμένη τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ ἐκφεύγουσαν τὴν αἰσθησιν*, Synesius *Dion* 47 *fin.* 'Αριστοτέλης ἀξιοῖ τοὺς τελουμένους οὐ μαθεῖν τι δεῖν, ἀλλὰ παθεῖν καὶ διατεθῆναι, γυρομένους δηλονότι ἐπιτηδεύουσ, Arist. *Ranae* 143 *fol.* *μετὰ τοῦτ' ὅφεις καὶ θηρ' ὄψει μυρλά...εἴτα βόρβορον πολὺν...ἐν δὲ τούτῳ κειμένους, εἰ που ξένον τις ἠδίκησε πρόποτε...ἐντεῦθεν ἀλῶν τίς σε περίεσις πνοή, ὄψει τε φῶς κάλλιστον...καὶ θιάσους εὐδαίμονας...Οὗτοι δὲ δὴ τίνες εἰσίν; Οἱ μεμνημένοι, ib. 326 "Ιακχ', ὧ "Ιακχε ἐλθέ τόνδ' ἀνὰ λειμῶνα χορεύσων ὁσίους ἐς θιασώτας...ἀγνὰν ὁσίους μετὰ μύσταισι χορεῖαν...ἔγειρε φλογέας λαμπάδας ἐν χερσὶ τινάσσω, ib. 354 εὐφημεῖν χρὴ κάλιστασθαι τοῖς ἡμετέροις χοροῖσιν, ὅστις ἀπειρος τοιῶνδε λόγων ἡ γνώμη μὴ καθαρεύει, ib. 454 μόνους γὰρ ἡμῶν ἥλιος καὶ φέγγος ἱλαρὸν ἔστιν, ὅσοι μεμνήμεθ' εὐσεβῇ τε διήγομεν τρόπον, Clem. *Str.**

The Mysteries of Eleusis were the most famous, but they did not stand alone. The Phrygian Cybele and Sabazius, the Persian Mithras, the Egyptian Isis and Osiris and Serapis, the Syrian Adonis, the Samothracian Cabeiri, the Cretan Zagreus, all had their mystic thiasus, and their secret rites, which by their common meal and other ceremonials were supposed to establish an intimate communion between the deity and the worshipper. In all the common object was the attainment of *σωτηρία* in this life and the next.

I proceed now to give examples of the use of figurative language borrowed from the Mysteries. One of the most striking is found in Plato's allegory of pre-natal existence (*Phaedrus* 250): 'Beauty not only shone brightly on our view at the time when in the heavenly choir we followed in the band of Zeus...and were initiated in that which I fear not to pronounce the most blessed of all mysteries,] *εὐδαίμονα φάσματα μνούμενοι τε καὶ ἐποπτεύοντες ἐν αὐγῇ καθαρᾷ καθαροὶ ὄντες.*' *Philo* I. p. 146 *fin.* (introducing an allegorical interpretation) *τελετὰς ἀναδιδάσκωμεν θείας τοὺς τελετῶν ἀξίους τῶν ἱερωτάτων μύστας...ἐκείνοις δὲ οὐχ ἱεροφαντήσομεν κατεσχημένοις ἀνιάτῳ κακῷ...ταῦτα, ὧ μύσται κεκαθαρμένοι τὰ ὦτα, ὡς ἱερὰ ὄντως μυστήρια ψυχαῖς ταῖς ἑαυτῶν παραδέχεσθε καὶ μηδενὶ τῶν ἀμνητῶν ἐκλαλήσατε, II. p. 447 ὥσπερ ἐν ταῖς τελεταῖς ἱεροφαντηθέντες, ὅταν ὀργίων γεμισθῶσιν, πολλὰ τῆς πρόσθεν ὀλιγορίας ἑαυτοὺς κακίζουσιν ὡς...βίον τρίψαντες ἀβίωτον ἐν ᾧ φρονήσεως ἐχήρουν. Elsewhere Philo strongly condemns the mysteries as betokening a jealous and exclusive spirit (II. 260). Epictetus III. 21. 13 foll. contrasts the teaching of a glib reporter of philosophical phrases with that of a true philosopher in the following terms: τί ἄλλο ποιεῖς ἢ τὰ μυστήρια ἐξορχῇ καὶ λέγεις 'οἴκημά ἐστι καὶ ἐν Ἐλευσίνι, ἴδου καὶ ἐνθάδε. ἐκεῖ ἱεροφάντης· καὶ ἐγὼ ποιήσω ἱεροφάντην.*

v. 689 *init.* οὐκ ἀπεικότως καὶ τῶν μυστηρίων τῶν παρ' Ἑλλήσιν ἀρχει μὲν τὰ καθάρσια, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις τὸ λουτρόν· μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶ τὰ μικρὰ μυστήρια διδασκαλίας ὑπόθεσιν ἔχοντα καὶ προπαρασκευῆς τῶν μελλόντων· τὰ δὲ μεγάλα περὶ τῶν συμπάντων οὐ μαρτάνειν ἔτι ὑπολείπεται, ἐποπτεύειν δὲ καὶ περινοεῖν τὴν τε φύσιν καὶ τὰ πράγματα, *Protr.* 12 Διὶ καὶ Κόρῃ δρᾶμα ἐγενέσθην μυστικόν, καὶ τὴν πλάνην καὶ τὴν ἀρπαγὴν καὶ τὸ πένθος αὐταῖν Ἐλευσις δαδουχεῖ, *Str.* VII. 27 πρὸ τῆς τῶν μυστηρίων παραδόσεως καθαροὺς τινας προσάγειν τοῖς μνείσθαι μέλλουσιν ἀξιούσιν, *ib.* 88 οὐκ ἐκκυκλεῖν δεῖ τὸ μυστήριον.

ἐκεῖ κήρυξ· καὶ γὰρ κήρυκα καταστήσω. ἐκεῖ δαδούχος· καὶ γὰρ δαδούχον. ἐκεῖ δᾶδες· καὶ ἐνθάδε'...ἄλλον τρόπον δεῖ ἐπὶ ταῦτα ἔλθειν· μέγα ἐστὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα, μυστικόν ἐστιν, οὐχ ὡς ἔτυχεν, οὐδὲ τῷ τυχόντι δεδομένον.

We find references to the Mysteries in the LXX, e.g. Dan. ii. 29 ὁ ἀποκαλύπτων μυστήρια ἐγνώρισέ σοι ἃ δεῖ γενέσθαι, Wisdom xiv. 23 ἡ γὰρ τεκνοφόνους τελετὰς ἡ κρύφια μυστήρια...ἄγοντες, οὔτε βίους οὔτε γάμους καθαρὸς ἔτι φυλάσσουσιν, ib. xii. 5 ἐκ μέσου μύστας θιάσου, ib. viii. 4 (σοφία) μύστις ἐστὶ τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπιστήμης, and N.T. e.g. Matt. xiii. 11 ὑμῖν δέδοται γνῶναι τὰ μυστήρια τοῦ θεοῦ. The word is frequently used by St Paul in reference to the Gospel revealed in Christ: see Col. i. 26, where Lightfoot says 'this is not the only term borrowed from the ancient mysteries, which St Paul employs to describe the teaching of the Gospel. The word τέλειος just below (ver. 28) seems to be an extension of the same metaphor. In Phil. iv. 12 we have the word μεμῆμαι, and in Eph. i. 14 σφραγίζεσθαι is perhaps an image derived from the same source. So the Ephesians are addressed as Παύλου συμμύσται in Ign. *Eph.* 12. The Christian teacher is thus regarded as a *ιεροφάντης* (see Epict. III. 21. 13) who initiates his disciples into the rites. There is this difference however; that, whereas the heathen mysteries were strictly confined to a narrow circle, the Christian mysteries are freely communicated to all.] There is therefore an intentional paradox in the use of the image by St Paul.' Cf. also Rom. xvi. 25, 26, Eph. v. 32 (of the mystical meaning of the marriage union), and Eph. iii. 3—5 cited by Clement *Str.* v. P. 682. Besides the direct reference to the Mysteries, we find the word ἐπόπτης used in 2 Pet. i. 16 ἐπόπται γενηθέντες τῆς ἐκείνου μεγαλειότητος, and there are two technical terms connected with the Mysteries, which are employed by writers of the N.T. when speaking of Baptism: these are φωτίζω and σφραγίζω. For the former compare Heb. vi. 4 ἀδύνατον τοὺς ἅπαξ φωτισθέντας...καὶ μετόχους γενηθέντας πνεύματος ἁγίου...καὶ παραπεσόντας πάλιν ἀνακαινίζειν εἰς μετάνοιαν, ib. x. 32 ἀναμνησέσθε τὰς πρότερον ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς φωτισθέντες πολλὴν ἄθλησιν ὑπεμείνατε παθημάτων; for the latter, Rev. vii. 3 μὴ ἀδικήσητε τὴν γῆν...ἄχρι σφραγίσωμεν τοὺς δούλους τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τῶν προσώπων αὐτῶν, Eph. i. 13 ἐν ᾧ (τῷ

Χριστῷ) ἀκούσαντες τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας, τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς σωτηρίας ὑμῶν...πιστεύσαντες ἐσφραγίσθητε τῷ πνεύματι τῆς ἐπαγγελίας τῷ ἁγίῳ, *ib.* iv. 30, 2 Cor. i. 22¹.

I turn now to Clement's use of mystical terms, and will deal first with his references to rites, and then with the references to doctrine. *Paed.* I. 26] βαπτίζόμενοι φωτιζόμεθα², φωτιζόμενοι υἱοποιούμεθα, υἱοποιούμενοι τελειούμεθα, τελειούμενοι ἀπαθανατιζόμεθα....καλεῖται δὲ πολλαχῶς τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο χάρισμα καὶ φῶτισμα καὶ λουτρόν...φῶτισμα δι' οὗ τὸ ἅγιον ἐκεῖνο φῶς τὸ σωτήριον ἐποπτεύεται, τουτέστιν δι' οὗ τὸ θεῖον ὁξυωπούμεν, § 27 ὁ μόνον ἀναγεννηθεὶς...φωτισθεὶς ἀπήλλακται μὲν παράχρημα τοῦ σκότους, ἀπέληφεν αὐτόθεν τὸ φῶς, § 28 οἱ βαπτίζόμενοι τὰς ἐπισκοτούσας ἀμαρτίας τῷ θεῷ πνεύματι...ἀποτριψάμενοι...φωτεινὸν ὄμμα τοῦ πνεύματος ἴσχομεν, ᾧ δὴ μόνῳ τὸ θεῖον ἐποπτεύομεν, § 30 μία χάρις αὕτη τοῦ φωτισματος τὸ μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι τῷ πρὶν ἢ λούσασθαι τὸν τρόπον: *Protr.* § 120 ὡ τῶν ἁγίων ὡς ἀληθῶς μυστηρίων, ὡ φωτὸς ἀκηράτου. δαδουχούμαι τοὺς οὐρανοὺς, καὶ τὸν θεὸν ἐποπτεύσας ἅγιος γίνομαι μνούμενος, ἱεροφαντεῖ δὲ ὁ κύριος καὶ τὸν μύστην σφραγίζεται φωταγωγῶν: *Q. D. S.* 42 ὁ δὲ πρεσβύτερος ἀναλαβὼν οἴκαδε τὸν παραδοθέντα νεανίσκον...ἐφώτισε καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ὑφῆκε τῆς πλείονος ἐπιμελείας...ὡς τέλος αὐτῷ φυλακτήριον ἐπιστήσας τὴν σφραγίδα τοῦ κυρίου. [Clement's language about the Eucharist, as is natural from the less prominent position assigned to it by him, is less tinged with reminiscences of the Mysteries; still we meet with such phrases as the following: *Paed.* II. 29] μυστικὸν σύμβολον³ ἡ γραφὴ αἵματος ἁγίου οἶνον ὠνόμασεν, *ib.* I. 43 ὡ τοῦ παραδόξου μυστηρίου· ἀποδύσασθαι ἡμῖν τὴν παλαιὰν ἐγκελεύεται φθορὰν ...καινῆς δὲ ἄλλης τῆς Χριστοῦ διαίτης μεταλαμβάνοντας...τὸν σωτήρα ἐνστερνίσασθαι, *ib.* II. 20 ἥς (εὐχαριστίας) οἱ κατὰ πίστιν μεταλαμβάνοντες ἀγιάζονται καὶ σῶμα καὶ ψυχὴν, τὸ θεῖον

¹ The evidence for the use of these terms in the Mysteries is given by Wobbermin in his book *On the Influence of the Mysteries upon Early Christianity*, pp. 144—172.

² The technical terms are distinguished by thick type.

³ For the mystical use of this word compare Wobbermin pp. 174—183, where he refers to *Protr.* 15 τὰ σύμβολα τῆς μνήσεως ταύτης, *ib.* 16 Σαβαζίων μυστηρίων σύμβολον, *ib.* 22 τῆς Θέμιδος τὰ ἀπόρρητα σύμβολα, *ib.* 18, *Orig. c. Cels.* III. 51 where the catechumens are described as οἱ οὐδέπω τὸ σύμβολον τοῦ ἀποκεκαθάρθαι ἀνείληφότες.

κράμα, τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τοῦ πατρικοῦ βουλήματος πνεύματι καὶ λόγῳ συγκρίναντος μυστικῶς.

It is chiefly however in reference to doctrine that Clement employs these figures, as in *Str.* I. 13 μεταδιδόναι τῶν θείων μυστηρίων καὶ τοῦ φωτὸς ἐκείνου τοῦ ἁγίου τοῖς χωρεῖν δυναμένοις συγκεχώρηκε...τὰ ἀπόρρητα λόγῳ πιστεύεται οὐ γράμματι, *ib.* τὰ μυστήρια μυστικῶς παραδίδονται, § 14 ἐκλέγων ἐπιστημόνως...δεδιὼς μὴ...παιδὶ μάχαιραν...ὀρέγοντες εὔρεθῶμεν, *ib.* V. 66 γάλα ἢ κατήχησις...βρῶμα δὲ ἢ ἐποπτικὴ θεωρία, *ib.* II. 47 θεωρία μεγίστη ἢ ἐποπτικὴ, *ib.* IV. 3 τελειωθείσης τῆς προθέσεως ἡμῖν...τότε δὴ τὴν τῷ ὄντι γνωστικὴν φυσιολογίαν μετίμεν, τὰ μικρὰ πρὸ τῶν μεγάλων μυθθέντες μυστηρίων ὡς μηδὲν ἐμποδὼν τῇ θείᾳ ὄντως ἱεροφαντίᾳ γίνεσθαι, IV. 162 ἡμᾶς ὁ σωτὴρ μυσταγωγῇ, V. 56 ἐξηγητοῦ τινος καὶ καθηγητοῦ χρείαν ἔχειν ἡμᾶς βούλονται, § 57 οὐ γὰρ θέμις ὀρέγειν τοῖς ἀπαντῶσι τὰ μετὰ τοσοῦτων ἀγώνων πορισθέντα, οὐδὲ μὴν βεβήλοις τὰ τοῦ λόγου μυστήρια δηγεῖσθαι, § 63 οὐ γὰρ φθονῶν παρήγγειλεν ὁ κύριος ἐν τινι εὐαγγελίῳ 'μυστήριον ἐμὸν ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς υἱοῖς τοῦ οἴκου μου,' § 79 τὸ ἄρρητον τοῦ θεοῦ...ὑπὲρ οὐρανὸν τὸν τρίτον ἄρχεται λαλεῖσθαι ὡς θέμις τοῖς ἐκεῖ μυσταγωγεῖν τὰς ἐξειλεγμένας ψυχάς¹, VII. 4 τὰ θεία μυστήρια παρὰ τοῦ μονογενοῦς² παιδὸς ἐκμαθῶν, *ib.* 6 ὁ παιδεύων μυστηρίοις τὸν γνωστικόν, *ib.* 45 χορὸς μυστικὸς τῆς ἀληθείας, *ib.* 97 the heretics μὴ μαθόντες τὰ τῆς γνώσεως τῆς ἐκκλησιαστικῆς μυστήρια, *ib.* 106 μυσταγωγοὶ τῆς τῶν ἀσεβῶν ψυχῆς καθίστανται³.

For the reasons and the subjects of this reticence, I may give in condensed form portions of the article on 'Disciplina Arcani' in the *D. of Chr. Ant.* It arose 'out of the principles (1) of imparting knowledge by degrees in methods suited to the capacity of the recipients, and (2) of cutting off occasions of profaneness by not proclaiming the mysteries of the faith indiscriminately to unbelievers.' These principles find support in the distinction between 'milk' and 'strong meat' and in the warning against 'casting what is holy to dogs.' Thus arose a distinction between the degrees of knowledge permissible to

¹ Cf. 2 Cor. xii. 2 foll.

² On the use of this word in the Mysteries see Wobbermin pp. 113 foll. and the Orphic quotation in Clem. *Str.* v. 124.

³ See also *Protr.* 12, *Str.* v. 689, VII. 27, 88 quoted above.

catechumens and to believers, and a spirit of reticence on the more mysterious doctrines of the faith, whether in speech or writing, when it might be accessible to the heathen. Again, in Alexandria especially, doctrines and facts of Scripture were expounded esoterically to the initiated (*γνωστικοί*), while their deeper meaning was disguised from others by an 'œconomy.' Origen (*c. Cels.* i. 7), enumerating the doctrines which were not hidden, mentions the birth, crucifixion and resurrection of the Lord, the resurrection of the dead, and the last judgment, but omits the doctrine of the Holy Trinity and of the Atonement.

So far I have confined my attention to the Eleusinian Mysteries, but 'it is not easy to draw a definite line between these and the forms of worship which went on side by side with them. Not only are they sometimes spoken of in common as mysteries, but there is a remarkable syncretist painting in a non-Christian catacomb at Rome, in which the elements of the Greek mysteries of Demeter are blended with those of Sabazius and Mithras in a way which shows that the worship was blended also¹.' Clement joins the Sabazian with the Eleusinian Mysteries, but does not, I think, mention Mithras, though the similarity of his rites to the Christian sacraments is admitted both by Pagan and Christian writers, each side retorting the charge of plagiarism on the other, just as was done in regard to the resemblances between Greek philosophy and the Scriptures². In both cases we may allow that there was a

¹ Hatch p. 290 f.

² Cf. Justin *Apol.* i. 66 (the institution of bread and wine was imitated in the Mithraic Mysteries by the demons) *ὅτι γὰρ ἄρτος καὶ ποτήριον τίθεται ἐν ταῖς τοῦ μνουμένου τελεταῖς μετ' ἐπιλόγων τινῶν ἐπίστασθε*, Tert. *Praescr.* 40 (*diabolus*) *ipsas quoque res sacramentorum divinarum idolorum mysteriis aemulatur. Tingit et ipse quosdam utique credentes et fideles suos; expositionem delictorum de lavacro repromittit...Mithra signat illic in frontibus milites suos; celebrat et panis oblationem et imaginem resurrectionis inducit*, Orig. *c. Cels.* vi. 22, cited by Hatch *l.c.* For the Mysteries of Isis compare the account given by Apuleius of his own initiation (*Met.* xi. 21 foll.). The priest is speaking, 'inferum claustra et salutis tutelam in deae manu posita, ipsamque traditionem ad instar voluntariae mortis et precariae salutis celebrari; quippe cum transactis vitae temporibus iam in ipso finitae lucis limine constitutos, quibus tamen tuto possint magna religionis committi silentia, numen deae soleat elicere et sua providentia quodam modo renatos ad novae reponere rursus salutis curricula.'

reciprocal influence. The Christian Fathers were of course mistaken in regarding all that was good in philosophy as a theft from Christianity; but it is a mistake on the other hand to suppose that the Jewish Dispersion, which had such an extraordinary influence on Greek thought in Alexandria, could have been entirely without influence elsewhere, especially when we remember how many of the Stoics were of Eastern origin¹. And so with the Mysteries. There can be no more doubt that these were modified in their later stages, to compete with the rival forces of Christianity, than that the romance of Apollonius and the reforms of Julian were suggested by the story of the Gospels and the ascetic training and philanthropic activity of the Church. On the other hand, there were original elements in these Mysteries (as we have seen in regard to the Eleusinia), which were akin to Christianity and helped to prepare the way for it; and there were other elements which, whether for good or evil, could easily be absorbed in it. How far was this actually the case? Dr Hatch traces the influence of the Mysteries down to the Middle Ages, and thinks that it was wide spreading and on the whole injurious. Mysteries take the place of the simple rites and open teaching of the early Church. Baptism no longer follows immediately on conversion, but is sometimes deferred to the end of life, and is always preceded by a long course of instruction. It is administered, as a rule, only once a year with ceremonies closely resembling those of Eleusis. A more recent writer carries back this influence to the New Testament itself. 'The great difference between the teaching of the Synoptic Jesus on the one hand, and the teaching of Paul, of the Fourth Evangelist, and of the author of the *Hebrews* on the other, is just that the latter is permeated, as the former is not, by the ideas of spiritual communion, of salvation, of justification and mediation: ideas which had found an utterance, however imperfect, in the teaching of the thiasoi... Christians are, like the Pagan Mystae, called upon to be *θεοι* and *ἄγγελοι*. And in the second *Corinthian* Epistle Paul speaks of the Eucharist in a manner which shows that already, in the churches which he had founded, it had taken

¹ See Lightfoot, *Phil.* p. 273 foll.

the mystic and sacramental position which it has never since lost. It would be misleading to speak of this change...as due to the direct influence of the Pagan thiasí. My contention is quite different. I maintain that the language of the Pauline and Johannine writings shows the translation of Christianity on to a new level by the reception and the baptism into Christ of a set of ideas which at the time, coming from a divine source, were making their way into the various religions of the human race. These ideas...passing into ordinary Christianity... more fully adapted it for human reception.' Dr Percy Gardner, from whom I have taken this quotation, expresses a regret that 'the nobler doctrines of cults like those of Apollo and Athena' had less influence than the mysteries on the development of early Christianity. 'The divine nobleness of moderation and order, the charm of the *mens sana in corpore sano*, the beauty of a perfectly proportioned character, of manliness and a noble ambition, perfect freedom in thought and aspiration, in fact the whole range of higher Hellenic religious ideas were omitted in the web of Christianity¹.' This complaint is much the same as that made by J. S. Mill, where he deplores that the feminine virtues of Christianity were not combined with the manly virtues of Stoicism²; and no doubt there has been much to justify such complaint at particular times and in particular portions of the Church; but if we look to the Ideal held before us in the New Testament itself, I do not think we can better the saying of the old dramatist, that in it we have depicted before our eyes

'The first true gentleman that ever breathed.'

If there is less talk about *ἀνδρεία* and *μεγαλοψυχία* and *ἐπιείκεια* and *τὸ καλόν* than in Plato or Aristotle, there is more of the substance of these in St Peter's words 'whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye' (that worthy pendant to the magnificent 'But if not' of Daniel); and again in St Paul's description of *ἀγάπη* and of the 'armour of God,' and his list

¹ *Expl. Evang.* pp. 340 foll.

² *Liberty*, pp. 89 f., 112.

of the things which should occupy a Christian's thoughts (Phil. iv. 8), and in St James' description of the wisdom from above. My chief reason however for touching on the subject here is to point the contrast between Dr Hatch and Dr Gardner on the introduction of Hellenic ethics into Christianity. The latter deplores that Christian morality was not hellenized: the former, as we saw in the last chapter, considers that it was hellenized by Ambrose's adaptation of Cicero's *Offices*, and regards this as a mark of the degeneration of Christianity.

CHAPTER IV.

ESTIMATES OF CLEMENT¹.

THE piety and learning of Clement, his power as a teacher and philosopher, are spoken of in the highest terms by succeeding Fathers².

The 4th of December was known in the middle ages as St Clement's Day. In the sixteenth century Pope Clement VIII. omitted his name from the martyrology at the instance of Baronius, and his judgment was confirmed by Boniface XIV. in 1748, when the matter was again brought before him by the admirers of the Alexandrian doctor; the grounds of the decision being the uncertainty as to the details of his life, the absence of proof as to his cultus, and the doubts raised as to his orthodoxy, though on this last point the Pope refused to pronounce. The original author of the doubts as to Clement's orthodoxy is Photius, a learned writer of the ninth century, who said that his treatise entitled *Hypotyposes* contained Gnostic errors, whether belonging to Clement himself or interpolated by heretics. We have fragments of this book, which certainly are opposed to orthodox doctrine, and also to what is said elsewhere by Clement himself; and there is every reason to believe that they are merely quotations from Gnostic writers with a view to commenting upon them. However, it must be allowed that he is sometimes incautious in his expressions. In one passage of the *Miscellanies* he seems

¹ The greater part of this chapter is a reprint from an Article which appeared in the *Expositor* for July, 1902.

² See *Testimonia Veterum* in Dindorf's ed., vol. i. pp. lv to lxiv.

to hold a kind of docetic view of the Person of our Lord, implying that His humanity was apparent only, *e.g.* that food was not really needed by Him; but this is not supported by anything else in his writings.

In the discussion between Fénelon and Bossuet on the disinterested love of God, Clement is quoted by both sides as an authority. In our own day his teaching and his method are being recalled by eminent French Catholics as giving an example of what is needed in order to meet the difficulties of a period of transition. The Abbé Cognat (1859) quotes with approval the words of Bossuet that in Clement's works we have 'une parfaite apologie de la religion chrétienne,' and contrasts his methods with those of the traditionalists, who deny the rights of reason, and declare an internecine strife between science and theology. Monseigneur Freppel, in his lectures delivered in 1865, says that Clement's boldness and largeness of view are enough of themselves to give him a high position in the history of theology. No defender of the faith ever studied so deeply the relations between science and faith, between the natural and the supernatural order. He has given a sketch of Christian science extending from the philosophy of history to the heights of mystical theology, which in its main lines is of permanent value. Eugène de Faye in his book, published in 1898, on the *Relation of Christianity to Greek Philosophy*, compares our age with that of Clement as a period of transition, in which the germs of the future are fermenting. 'We cannot be indifferent to him and his work. He is the true creator of ecclesiastical theology. In him the rational and mystical elements are equally mixed. He has a beautiful trust and a noble serenity which mark the depth of his Christianity. He feels himself possessed of a divine virtue which ensures to him the victory. He fears no one. He dares to measure himself against the philosophy and the spirit of his age, because he feels himself able to dominate them, *i.e.* to appropriate all that they offer of good. He feels in himself that the Truth has made him free. He is at once the firmest of believers and the most inquisitive and independent spirit that has perhaps ever appeared in the Church. Unhappily the legalistic spirit of Tertullian and

Cyprian prevailed over the free spirit of Clement and of Origen. It remains for Christians of to-day to revert to the wider theology¹.

Of English writers who have held Clement in esteem, perhaps the most deserving of mention are the following. Maurice (in his *Ecclesiastical History*, p. 233) says: 'Clement's writings, though they are often censured as being learned and philosophical and mystical, were, I am convinced, written with a more distinctly practical purpose, and produced a more practical effect, than any which we have received from this or from almost any century'; (p. 239) 'I do not know where we shall look for a purer or a truer man than this Clement of Alexandria. I should like to be able to tell you more of his countenance and manner, as well as to give more particulars of his history.... But we must be content to make his acquaintance through the words which he has spoken. Judging from these he seems to me *that* one of the old Fathers whom we should all have revered most as a teacher and loved most as a friend.'

Bishop Westcott, speaking of the writings of Clement, says his three books 'correspond in a remarkable degree, as has frequently been remarked (Potter *ad Protr.* i.), with the stages of the Neo-Platonic course, the *Purification* (*ἀποκάθαρσις*), the *Initiation* (*μύησις*) and the *Vision* (*ἐποπτεία*).... If Clement had done no more than conceive such a plan, his service to the Gospel of the kingdom would not have been unfruitful. As it is, the execution of his work, if it falls short of the design, is still full of precious lessons. And when it is frankly admitted that his style is generally deficient in terseness and elegance; that his method is desultory, and his learning undigested; we can still thankfully admire his richness of information, his breadth of reading, his largeness of sympathy, his lofty aspirations, his noble conception of the office and capacities of the Faith.' 'The *Stromateis* is an endeavour to claim for the Gospel the power of fulfilling all the desires of men and of raising to a supreme unity all the objects of knowledge, in the soul of the true gnostic.' 'Towards this great unity of all science and all life Clement himself strove; and by the

¹ The quotation is condensed.

influence of his writings he has kept alive in others the sense of the magnificent promises included in the teaching of St Paul and St John, which by their very grandeur are apt to escape apprehension. 'He affirmed once for all, upon the threshold of the new age, that Christianity is the heir of all past time, and the interpreter of the future. Sixteen centuries have confirmed the truth of his principle, and left its application still fruitful.' (D. of Chr. Biog. i. pp. 561, 562, 566.)

I will conclude with a quotation from Hort's *Ante-Nicene Fathers* (p. 93): 'In Clement, Christian Theology in some important respects reaches its highest point. With all his manifest defects there was no one whose vision of what the faith of Jesus Christ was intended to do for mankind was so full or so true'; (p. 90) 'What he humbly and bravely attempted under great disadvantages...will have to be attempted afresh, with the added experience of more than seventeen centuries, if the Christian faith is still to hold its ground among men; and when the attempt is made, not a few of his thoughts and words will probably shine out with new force, full of light for dealing with new problems¹.'

¹ For estimates by Harnack and Bigg see above Ch. II. p. xxxiii n. and p. xlvii n.

CHAPTER V.

THE TEXT OF THE *STROMATEIS*.

THE *Stromateis* have been preserved to us in a single ms. (L) of the 11th century belonging to the Laurentian Library at Florence (Laur. v. 3). This was used for the Ed. Pr. (V), brought out by Victorius at Florence in 1550. A copy of L, made in the 15th century, is now in the Paris Library. This was used by Potter for his edition (Oxf. 1715). The latest edition, by G. Dindorf (Oxf. 1869), was based upon a collation of L made by J. Müller. A far more careful collation has since been made by Dr Otto Stählin with a view to his new edition of Clement. Dr Stählin has most kindly supplied me with a copy of his collation of *Strom.* VII, which has been tested by independent collations made by the Rev. P. Mordaunt Barnard and by myself.

As regards the condition of the text of the ms. from which L is derived, Prof. Bywater has the following remarks (*J. of Philology* IV. 204). 'The main difficulties connected with the critical study of Clement arise from three sources: (1) besides the recognized palaeographical causes of corruption, the text seems to have suffered from the transposition and repetition of words occurring in lines immediately above or below that on which the copyist was engaged; (2) words, and sometimes whole lines, have dropped out; (3) the Codex Laurentianus, which is our sole authority for the *Stromateis*, must be the descendant of a ms. which frequently exhibited words in a mutilated form through contraction and possibly also through injury similar to that sustained by the Bodleian Plato, where the ends of the lines are frequently illegible through damp.'

Prof. Bywater's remarks are illustrated and confirmed by the corruptions noted in the present book, which may be classified under the following heads. The classified statement may also serve to justify suggested emendations.

ANALYSIS OF CORRUPTIONS.

A. Vowel Changes.

(a) Short and long interchanged.

 $\epsilon = \eta$ OR η . $o = \omega$ OR ϕ .

(b) Itacism.

 $\iota = \eta$. $\iota = \epsilon\iota$. $\eta = \epsilon\iota$.

(c) Other vowel changes.

 $\alpha\iota = \epsilon$. $\alpha\iota = \eta$. $\alpha = \epsilon$. $\alpha = \epsilon\iota$. $\alpha\iota = \epsilon\iota$. $\alpha = \omega$. $\alpha = \omega\iota$. $\epsilon = o$. $\epsilon\iota = o$. $o = ov$. $ov = \omega$. $\omega = \omega\iota$.*Omission or insertion of ι subs.*

B. Consonant Changes.

 $\pi = \tau$. $\tau = \delta$. $\delta = \theta$. $\tau = \gamma$. $\delta = \gamma$. $\lambda = \delta$. $\mu = \nu$. $\sigma = \text{final } \iota$ $\nu = \text{final } \iota$ $\nu = \text{final } s$ $\nu = \text{final } v$ $\theta = o$. $\delta = a$.*See H (b) on Confusion of Terminations.*

C. Breathings and Accents.

D. Loss of Letters or Syllables.

*Omission at beginning.**in termination.**Internal omission.*

Omission of repeated syllable.
of article.
of negatives.
of &v and other particles.
of preposition.
of longer words or clauses.

E. Additions.

Addition by immediate repetition.
by repetition from context.
Addition of initial letters or syllables.
Terminational addition.
Insertion of article.
of &v and other particles.

F. Wrong division of syllables.

G. Insertion from margin.

- (a) *Remarks of reader.*
- (b) *Words accidentally omitted and afterwards wrongly inserted in Text.*

H. Confusion of Inflections and Words.

- (a) *Abbreviations misunderstood.*
- (b) *Terminations confused.*
 - (1) *Cases.*
 - (2) *Gender and Number.*
 - (3) *Voices, Moods and Tenses.*
 - (4) *Other terminations.*
- (c) *Interchange of Words.*
 - (1) *Interchange of prepositions and other short words.*
 - (2) *Interchange of longer words resembling one another in sound, appearance or significance.*

I. Misplacement of Sentences.

K. Loss of Sentences.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE ABOVE CORRUPTIONS¹.

(A) VOWEL CHANGES.

(a) *Short for long and vice versa*².

(1) $\epsilon = \eta$ and η . § 3 μέν L, μὴν J; §§ 5, 6, 35 δὴ L, δὲ M; § 13 δὴ L, δὲ S, al.; § 41 ἐπιγινώσκειται L, ἐπιγινώσκηται H; § 69 λέγεται L, λέγηται P; § 102 ἀβελτηρίας L, ἀβελτερίας D; § 101 ἐὰν L, ἥ ἂν S.

(2) $o = \omega$ and ω . § 8 οὗτος L, οὕτως H; §§ 23, 51, 86 τὸ L, τῷ SD; § 34 ἀνεμμένος L, ἀνεμένως Grot.; § 41 δίδοται L, διδῶται D; § 53 αὐτὸ L, αὐτῷ M; § 2 τῶν L, τὸν D; § 5 δι' ὧν L, δι' ὧν H; § 30 τῷ κατειπεῖν L, τὸ κ. Herm.; § 44 οὕτως L, οὗτος Barn.; § 50 θεῶν L, θεὸν S; § 81 τῷ L, τὸ M; § 109 καταπαύσωμεν L, -σομεν M; § 103 ὀριγνόμεναι...βιάζονται L, -γνώμεναι...ζώνται edd.

(b) *Itacism.*

(1) $\iota = \eta$. § 5 παντὶ L, πάντη S; § 17 κτίσιν L, κτήσιν S; § 25 κατειλμμένον L, κατειλημμένον S; § 26 κιφῆνα L, κηφῆνα S; § 36 χρίσεως L, χρήσεως S.

(2) $\iota = \epsilon$. § 39 ἐκτείνειν L, ἐκτίνειν S; § 20 πιστικοὶ L, πειστικοὶ M; § 29 οἰκείας L, οἰκίας edd.; § 34 εὐπιστος L, εὐπειστος S; § 27 συνιδῶν L, συνειδῶς Bentley; § 47 ἐπὶ L, ἐπεὶ H.

(3) $\eta = \epsilon$. § 3 η δ' L² (ἥ δ' SD), εἰ δ' M after L¹; § 24 ἡ L, εἰ S; § 104 ἦτις L, εἴ τις Herv.; § 34 συγγενεὶ L, συγγενῇ SH; § 51 δὴ L, δεῖ S; § 101 Ἀριστοτέλη L, -λει S; § 100 ληπτέον L, λειπτέον edd.

(c) *Other vowel changes.*

(1) $\alpha\iota = \epsilon$. § 30 ἀποκρίνεται L, ἀποκρίνετε S; §§ 62 bis, 70, 78 ἔρη L, αἶρη S, cf. § 94; § 101 ἔρεσις L, αἵρεσις S; § 88 γίνεσθε L, γίνεσθαι S; § 111 μηλαίαις L, μηλέαις S.

(2) $\alpha\iota = \eta$. § 85 κρίνη L, κρίναι D.

(3) $\alpha = \epsilon$. § 9 ἐφορώντων L, ἀφορώντων H; § 29 ἀνίδρυτον L, ἐνίδρυτον Lowth; § 71 ἐπείγων L, ἀπάγων S.

(4) $\alpha = \epsilon\iota$. § 71 ἐπείγων L, ἀπάγων S.

¹ Among the emendations which follow are some which I have not admitted into the text, but which seem to me quite allowable.

² Explanation of symbols.

A. Arcerius in Sylburg's ed.

Barn. P. M. Barnard.

Byw. Bywater in *J. of Phil.*

Canterus, in Sylburg.

D. Dindorf, ed. 1869.

Grot. Hugo Grotius.

Heins. Heinsius, ed. 1614.

Herv. Simon Hervetus, ed. 1590.

Hoesch. Hoeschel in Sylburg.

H. Hort.

J. H. Jackson.

Kl. Klotz, ed. 1831.

L. The Laurentian ms.

Lowth, in Potter's ed.

M. Mayor.

P. Potter, ed. 1715.

S. Sylburg, ed. 1592.

V. Victorius, ed. pr. 1550.

- (5) $\alpha = \epsilon$. § 106 αἰαίαν L, αἰλείαν M, see (3).
 (6) $\alpha = \omega$. § 30 θυσίαν L, θυσιῶν H; § 104 ὡς L, ἄς Lowth.
 (7) $\alpha = \omicron$. § 26 πολυφλάσβοιοι L, πολυφλοίσβοιο S; § 96 μαχόμενοι L, -να M.
 (8) $\epsilon = \omicron$. § 48 ὄντων L, ἐν τῶν H; § 69 ὄρᾱ L, ἐρᾱ S; § 72 συμφέρω L, συμφόρῳ S; § 30 οὐ L, εὖ J; § 105 ὑποσυρέντων L, -ρόντων Herv.
 (9) $\omicron = \epsilon$. § 17 ἀλλὰ πείθεσθαι L, ἀλλ' ἀποθέσθαι M.
 (10) $\omicron = \omicron$. § 51 τὸ ψεύδεσθαι, τὸ ψευδορκεῖν L, τοῦ ψ. bis M; § 56 διὰ τοῦ L, διὰ τὸ H; § 82 τοῦ ἀμαρτήσαι L, τὸ ἀμ. M; § 97 περὶ τὸ L, περὶ τοῦ M; § 98 τὸ πῶς L, τοῦ πῶς M.
 (11) $\omega = \omicron$. § 8 τοῦ δυναμένου L, τῷ -νῳ S; § 38 κατ' ἀλλήλους L, καταλλήλως Heins.; § 42 τεταγμένους L, τεταγμένως P; § 46 τοῦδε L, τῷδε M; § 55 ἀνθρώπῳ L, ἀνθρώπου P.
 (12) $\omega = \omicron$. § 97 προχείρως L, προχείροις M; see (13).
 (13) *Omission or insertion of ι subscript.* § 3 παρεχομένη L, -μένη Kl.; § 4 ἡ L, ἦ S; § 30 τῷ μηρῷ L, τὸ μῆρῳ S; § 63 αὐτῇ L, αὕτη Eus.

(B) CONSONANT CHANGES.

- (1) $\pi = \tau$. § 13 ἐπὶ L, ἔτι P; § 3 ὄτῳ L, ὅπως H; § 26 πόσα L, τόσα Grot.; § 31 ἱμὸν L, ἱπνὸν S; § 98 οὕτω L, οὕπω Herv. $\pi = \tau$. § 86 δῆλον ὅποιοι L, δηλονότι οἶοι J.
 (2) $\tau = \delta$. τε and δὲ confused in §§ 6, 7, 17, 26, 35, 44, 51, 66 al.
 (3) $\delta = \theta$. § 7 οὐθ' L, οὐδ' Kl.; § 37 τοῦθ' L, τοῦδ' S.
 (4) $\tau = \gamma$. § 23 αὐτῇ L, Αὔγῃ Grot.; § 29 ἀγύρτου L, Τυρίου J; § 46 γωνία L, ἀτονία M.
 (5) $\delta = \gamma$. § 47 δ' οὖν L, γοῦν M; § 48 τε L, γε J; § 52 τῆς L, γῆς S.
 (6) $\lambda = \delta$ ($\Lambda = \Delta$). § 27 φιλιάζειν L, Φειδία ζητεῖν Grot.
 (7) $\mu = \nu$. § 38 *fin.* μαθήματα L, ἀναθήματα H; § 48 διαμονή L, διανομή M; *ib.* τιμώμενος L, τιμῶν ἦν δς J.
 (8)¹ $\sigma = \text{final } \iota$. § 3 ὄτῳ L, ὅπως H; § 28 παιδιᾶς L, παιδιᾷ Barn. (παιδιαῖς H); § 32 τῆς θυσίας L, τῇ θυσίᾳ H; § 43 αὐτῆς L, αὐτῇ M; § 45 ἀμεταστάτῳ L, ἀμεταστατάως S; § 70 *fin.* τῇ τῆς ἀληθείας προνοία L, τῆς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ προνοίας M; § 84 τῆς L, τῇ S.
 (9) $\nu = \text{final } \iota$. § 13 τῇ λειτουργίᾳ...τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ...τῇ εὐποιᾷ L, τὴν λειτουργίαν κ.τ.λ. S; § 44 χρωμένῃ L, χρωμένην S; § 45 ἐνδεικνυμένων L, ἐνδεικνυμένην H; § 69 αὐτῷ L, αὐτὸν H.
 (10) $\nu = \text{final } \varsigma$. § 4 καταδεδουλωμένον L, -μένος S; § 27 συνιδῶν L, συνειδῶς Bentley; § 35 ὁμοίων L, ὁμοίως S; § 44 ἀξιολόγως L, ἀξιολόγων H; § 48 τὴν σωτηρίαν L, τῆς -ρίας M; § 53 ψιλῆς L, ψιλῇ M; § 76 γενόμενος L, γεγόμενον S.
 (11) $\nu = \text{final } \nu$. § 28 ἐλεφαντίνου L, -τινον S; § 48 παρ' ἑαυτὸν L, παρ' ἑαυτοῦ S; § 67 καιροῦ L, καιρὸν M; § 77 ἑαυτὸν L, ἑαυτοῦ J; § 95 ἕτερον L, ἐτέρου Heins.; § 95 ἀνθρώπων L, ἀνθρώπου M.

¹ Compare with 8—11 the examples of *Confusion in terminations* below H (b).

(12) $\theta = \sigma$. § 30 οὐ λήμασι L, θυλήμασι Grot.; § 63 μεμνήσθω αὐτῇ L, μέμνησο ὡ αὐτῇ Euseb.

(13) $\delta = \alpha$ ($\Delta = A$). § 47 ἀποβληθῆναι δι' L (= ἀποβληθην <δι> δι'), ἀποβληθὲν δι' H.

(C) BREATHINGS AND ACCENTS.

These are constantly wrong in the ms. Thus μονῇ has the accent on the penultimate in § 55 (corrected by J), and αὐτοῦ is regularly written αὐτοῦ (see Index s.v.).

(D) LOSS OF LETTERS OR SYLLABLES.

(a) *Omission at beginning.* § 38 μαθήματα L, ἀναθήματα H; § 46 γωνία L, ἀτονία M; § 57 ἰδίως L, αἰδίως P; § 69 μισοπόνηροι L, ἀμνησιπόνηροι Lowth; § 76 ὁρατὰ L, ἀόρατα Lowth; § 25 θεῖν L, ἐσθίειν M; § 47 ἐνδεές L, ἀνευδεές M; § 56 κρεμασθῇ L, ἐκκρεμασθῇ M; § 99 οὖν L, γοῦν M (cf. §§ 44, 17); § 111 τύχδιεν L, ἐντύχοιεν S; § 107 ἦν L, τήν S; § 90 κίβδηλον L, ἀκ. Resch.

(b) *Omission in terminations.* § 8 βελτίω L, βελτίων S; § 16 ὑπεράνω L, ὑπεράνω ὦν H; § 21 ἀμοιβῇ L, ἀμοιβῆν S; § 40 καταλέλοιπεν L, καταλελοπέναι J; § 57 ὑποτεταγμένη L, -νῃ H; § 69 ἐπιδῶ L, ἐπιδῶν M; § 12 ἀμείνω L, ἀμείνους D.

(c) *Internal omission.* § 13 καταληπτῇ L, καταληπτική P; § 21 οἴκους L, οἰκίσκους M; § 27 περιθέτωσαν L, περιθεωσάτωσαν Bentley; § 29 δεδαλμένον L, δεδαδαλμένον S; ἰδ. ἐνιδρυμένον L, ἐνιδρυόμενον H; § 83 γενέσθαι L, γενήσεσθαι M; § 36 συγκάττυσις L, συγκατάρτυσις J; § 51 εὐρεῖν L, εὐορκεῖν Heins.

(d) *Omission of repeated syllable.* § 65 μὴ κατὰ δὲ L, μὴ κα<κα> τὰ δὲ S; § 98 πρὸς τοῖς L, πρὸς <τὸ> τοῖς M; § 103 καίουσεν L, <καί> καίουσεν M; § 31 τὰ ἄβρωτα L, τὰ ἄβρωτα <ἀ> M; § 4 ἀποτελέσματα L, ἀπ. πρῶτον (= α') D.

(e) *Omission of article.* § 7 σοφία L, ἡ σ. H; § 15 ἄλλοι L, οἱ ἄλλοι M; § 65 μὴ L, τὰ μὴ Barn.; § 51 πρὸς ἑαυτὸν L, π. τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ M; § 94 πρὸς τοῖς L, πρὸς τὸ τοῖς M.

(f) *Omission of negative.* § 50 ὡς ἀδικῶν L, οὐχ ὡς ἀδικῶν M; § 83 γινομένων L, γινομένων οὐδὲν M; § 96 βιαζόμενοι L, μὴ β. M.

(g) *Omission of ἂν and other particles.* § 29 πῶς...ποιοῖν L, πῶς ἂν... π. M; § 37 ἀναμείναι L, ἀναμείναι ἂν D; § 41 δοίη δὲ L, δοίη δὲ ἂν Barn.; § 48 ἀφέλοιτο L, ἀφ. ἂν D; § 90 προφασίσαιτο L, πρ. ἂν D; § 82 φήσαιμεν L, φ. ἂν D.

δὲ, καί, τε, μὲν, γάρ, οὖν, ὡς. § 5 μετὰ L, μετὰ δὲ M; § 31 τούτου L, τούτου δὲ H; § 47 ἄρα L, δ' ἄρα M; § 58 κατὰ L, καὶ κατὰ M; § 69 παρορμήσει L, καὶ π. M; § 2 ἄχρονον L, ἄχρονον καὶ P; § 30 ὦν L, ὦν γάρ Abbott; ἰδ. μὴ καρδίαν L, μὴ γάρ κ. M; § 71 τῷ L, τῷ γάρ M; § 51 ταύτῃ L, ταύτῃ μὲν M; § 19 μαθεῖν L, μαθὼν ὡς H; § 81 ἑαυτὸν L, ὡς ἑαυτὸν M; § 109 μήτε L, μητ' οὖν M; § 27 κενὸν L, κενὸν οὖν M.

(h) *Omission of preposition.* § 83 τὰ πάντα ἐνὸς τοῦ παντοκράτορος θεοῦ ἴσται L, ἐφ' ἐνὸς M.

(i) *Omission of longer words or clauses, (1) sometimes owing to recurrence of the same sound or letters, as in § 5 init. εἰδέναι <ἐνεργεί> M; § 17 <τὰ συνέχοντα> τὰ μὲν M; § 18 <πάντα> πράσσων H; § 21 ὁπῆς <πάσης> M; § 32 οὐδὲν <ἀνῶν> (= ἀνθρώπου) M; § 35 <οἶδεν> οὐδὲ M; § 37 τινα, <τίνα> M; § 47 δι' εὐλαβείας <καὶ εὐλογιστίας> M; § 72 ὃν αὐτὸς <τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ> ἤτησεν M; § 86 δοκεῖν <δεῖν> M; § 80 ἀσφαλῆς δὲ ἐν τῇ συμπεριφορᾷ L, ἀσφαλῆς δὲ <ἴστω> ἐν τ. σ. M. (2) *Sometimes apparently owing to the effacement of the word in the archetype, as in § 17 ὁργῆς <κρατεῖν> P; § 41 δοίη δὲ <ἂν καὶ μὴ αἰτήσασιν> Barn.; § 80 καὶ τοῦ L, καταμεγαλοφρονῶν τοῦ M; § 93 ἐπιγνώ L, ἐπέγνω <μετὰ χαρᾶς λαβὼν> M; § 101 περὶ L, <τούτους> περὶ Heins.; ἰβ. κριθέειν <ἀκολουθεῖν> S; § 102 τοὺς δὲ <ἥδη αἰρετικούς> M; § 111 οὐχ L, οὐχ <ἡδυσμένην> M.**

E. ADDITIONS.

(a) *By immediate repetition (dittography).* § 11 ἐντολὰς ἄς L, ἐντολὰς H; § 22 βάρβαροι οἱ L, βάρβαροι H; ἰβ. ἀδαισίδαμων ὦν L, ἀδ. H; § 25 ὄφιν ἐν L, ὄφιν H; § 29 εἶναι ἐνιδρύσει L, ἐνιδρύσει M; § 37 τοῦδ' ἔνεκα καὶ ἵνα L, om. καὶ M; § 47 ἀποβληθῆναι δι' L, ἀποβληθέν δι' H; § 82 νιοθεσίαν ἀνακόλουθα L, νιοθεσίαν ἀκόλουθα Barn.; § 96 *fin.* οὕτως repeated; § 100 ἦν ἐν L, ἦν M *bis*; ἰβ. τῶν repeated L; § 55 διδάσκεται [ται] L; § 88 ἀποστάσει ἃ L, ἀποστάσει M.

(b) *Repeated from context.* § 30 κομιδῇ μέχρι L (repeated from κομιδῇ ψιλῇ below), μέχρι Herm.; § 36 διὰ τῆς δωρεάς L, om. διὰ as taken from following διὰ λόγου H; § 98 δι' ἣν ἐκείνην τὴν συμποτικὴν διὰ τῆς ψευδωνύμου ἀγάπης πρωτοκλισίαν ἀσπάζονται L, om. second διὰ M (cf. § 43 where διὰ is inserted before χάριν by L¹ from previous line and corrected by L²); § 54 ὁσίως προτρεπόμενος L, ὅσ. προστρεπόμενος Morell, om. ὁσίως as it occurs just before M; § 84 ἀλλ' οὐδὲ μὴν L, om. ἀλλ' as inserted from preceding ἀλλ' οὐ M.

(c) *Addition at beginning.* § 29 ἀγύπτου L, τυρίου J.

(d) *Addition at end.* § 2 ἐκμανθάνειν L, ἐκμανθάνει M; § 17 ἔχειν L, ἔχει S; § 92 ἐν μόνῃ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ L, ἀληθεί M.

(e) *Insertion of article.* § 56 τῶν θεῶν L, θεὸν S; § 78 ὁ γνωστικός L, γνωστικός M; § 69 τοὺς διεχθρεύοντας L, om. τοὺς M; § 99 τοὺς κενούς L, κενούς Hoeschl; § 100 τοὺς τὰς L, τὰς Herv.

(f) *Insertion of ἂν or other particles.* § 28 ἂν ἦν L, ἦν J; § 4 φιλόθεός [τε] S; § 14 κελεύων [καὶ] M; § 18 [καὶ] δι' ἦν H; § 54 βασιλέα [καὶ] M; § 57 ἐπιστήμης [καὶ] S; § 62 καὶ λόγῳ [καὶ] D; § 69 πρὸς [τε] τοὺς M; § 78 [καὶ] τὴν μὲν M; § 80 δίκαια καὶ τὴν L, δικάϊαν τὴν M; ἰβ. λάθῃ ἢ ἡ L, λάθῃ ἢ M; § 108 [καὶ] ὦν M; § 43 μόνον [δ'] ἔνδοθεν Heins.; § 39 τοῖς [δ'] D; § 105 δῆπου [γάρ] M; § 81 οὐκ αὐτὸς αἰτήσεται ὁ γνωστικός [οὐ] χρημάτων περιουσίαν εἰς μετάδοσιν M.

(F) *WRONG DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.* § 11 αὐτοὺς L, αὐ τοὺς S; § 15 οὐκ ἀθεοράκασι L, οὐ καθ. S; § 17 ἀλλὰ πείθεσθαι L, ἀλλ' ἀποθέσθαι M; § 18 ἄλματι L, ἄμα τι Arc.; § 26 ἐν τοῖσδε δασμίας L, ἐπὶ τοῖσδε δαδι μιᾷ S; ἰβ. ῥτα L, ῥὰ τὰ M; § 27 τούτους σε δεῖ L, τούτου σ' ἔδει Grot.; § 22 ὁμοιού-

σιν καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς L, ὁμοίας ἕκαστοι ἑαυτοῖς H; § 32 ῥυμουλκεῖ L, ῥυθμῶ ἔλκει M; § 38 κατ' ἀλλήλους L, καταλλήλως Heins.; § 43 ἅπαν τι πρόσωπον L, ἀπαντιπρόσωποι H, ἀπ' ἀντιπροσώπου J; § 46 οὐθού' οὖν L, εὐθετούντων H (εὐθετεῖν J, εὐθετῶν M); § 48 τιμώμενος L, τιμῶν ἦν ὁς J; § 49 διὰ τὸν δύσσοιστον κοινὸν βίον διώκουσιν L, διὰ τὸ ἡδὺ τοῖς τὸν κ. β. δ. H; § 59 ἀνάλογον L, ἀνὰ λόγον M; § 63 μεμνήσθω L, μέμνησο ὧς Eus.; § 67 ἐπὶ τὸ μὴ L, ἐπιτομή S; § 76 ἀποκάθαρσιν L, αὐτοῦ κάθαρσιν J; § 80 καλῶς L, καὶ ἄλλους M; § 106 Θεοδάδι ἀκηκοέναι L, Θεοδᾶ διακηκοέναι Bentley.

(G) INSERTION FROM MARGIN.

(a) *Remark of reader.* § 81 ἀπαιτεῖ παρὰ κυρίου [οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ αἰτεῖ;], om. words in brackets M; § 37 καθάπερ ἤρρεσεν τοῖς Στωικοῖς L. Anthropomorphism being the doctrine of the Epicureans and absolutely contrary to the Stoic view, Cl. must have written Ἐπικουρεῖοις, which may have been changed to Στωικοῖς from a marginal note (κ. ἥρ. τ. Στ.) on τὸ εὐπαθὲς τοῦ ἀέρος just below.

(b) *Words accidentally omitted in text and afterwards inserted in the wrong place.*

§ 33 (Aesop said) τοὺς ὧς κεκραγένοι μέγιστον· συνειδέναι γὰρ αὐτοῖς εἰς οὐδὲν ἄλλο χρησίμοις [ὅταν ἔλκωνται] πλὴν εἰς τὴν θυσίαν L; the words in brackets are placed after μέγιστον by Rittershus. Probably they were omitted, from illegibility or accident, in the text of the ms. from which L is derived, afterwards inserted in the margin and wrongly transferred to the text.

§ 37 ἀλλὰ [καὶ τὸ εὐπαθὲς τοῦ ἀέρος] καὶ ἡ ὀξύτατη συναίσθησις τῶν ἀγγέλων...καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰσθητῆς ἀκοῆς ἅμα νοήματι πάντα γινώσκει. It seems impossible that Cl. should speak of the air as perceiving, apart from the sense of hearing. But the Stoics, in explaining the process of hearing and vision, dwelt much on the agency of the air, and the words κατὰ—ἀέρος would be quite in place two lines before, after ὄψεως. If they were accidentally omitted, and afterwards supplied in the margin, they may have been wrongly inserted as we find them in L.

§ 41 ἵν' ἐν τοῖς σωζομένοις διὰ τῆς σωτηρίας [κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν] ὁ θεὸς...δοξάζεται L: it seems necessary to read διὰ τῆς κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν σωτηρίας, the misplacement in L being probably due to the accidental omission of κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν and their subsequent insertion from the margin.

Ib. ἵνα...ὁ θεὸς [δοξάζεται καὶ] ὁ μόνος ἀγαθὸς καὶ ὁ μόνος σωτὴρ δι' υἱοῦ ἐξ αἰῶνος εἰς αἰῶνα ἐπιγινώσκῃται L. This reads far more naturally if we suppose that δοξάζεται καὶ originally followed υἱοῦ and was wrongly transferred from the margin.

§ 47 πεπεισμένος [καὶ] ὡς ἔστιν ἕκαστον τῶν μελλόντων κέκτῃται τοῦτο L. Probably καὶ originally preceded κέκτῃται, was lost by dittography (καὶ κε), then supplied in margin and wrongly reinserted.

§ 52 [τὰς] βεβαίας ἐπὶ τούτων (sc. τῶν ἀγαλμάτων) τιθέμενοι συνθήκας L. The sense seems to require that βεβαίας should be predicative and the article prefixed to συνθήκας.

§ 53 ἀδούλωτος οὗτος ἐν φόβῳ, [ἀληθὴς ἐν λόγῳ,] καρτερικὸς ἐν πόνῳ, μηδὲ ἐν τῷ προφορικῷ λόγῳ ψεύσασθαι θέλων L. The clause in brackets naturally follows after πόνῳ, being explained by the subsequent clause.

§ 59 ἐπὶ τι χρησιμον τῶν ἐπὶ ἀρετὴν [καὶ ἀπὸ ἀρετῆς] καταστρεφόντων τὴν πράξιν κατευθύνει L. The words in brackets appear to have come from a marginal correction (ἐπὶ ἀρετῆς for ἐπὶ ἀρετὴν), which was then added to the text, with a following καὶ and the change of ἐπὶ to ἀπὸ, to give an appearance of sense.

§ 63 (ἡ γνῶσις) πείσμα βεβαιότατον ἐνεγέννησεν τῆς τῶν μελλόντων [ἐλπίδων (ἐλπίδος L¹)] ἀπολήψεως L. Here D simply omits ἐλπίδων. It seems more probable that ἐλπίδος originally preceded ἐνεγέννησεν and that βεβαιότερον was read instead of the superlative. The pl. ἐλπίδων may have been introduced after the comparative had given place to the superlative.

§ 72 παρθένοι...ὥς κακῶν ἀπεσχημέναι, προσδεχόμεναι δέ...τὸν κύριον, καὶ τὸ οἰκεῖον ἀνάπτουσαι φῶς εἰς τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων θεωρίαν [φρόνιμαι ψυχαί]. The words in brackets probably preceded τὸ οἰκεῖον in the archetype and were added at the end from the margin in a later ms.

§ 82 μήτε μὴ γνοὺς τὸν θεόν, μᾶλλον δὲ γνωσθεῖς τε πρὸς αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τέλει...ἐνδεικνύμενος L. Here D brackets μήτε, and Herv. inserts a καὶ after τέλει. The only change required seems to be the removal of τε from γνωσθεῖς (where it is quite out of place) to follow τέλει, where it will correspond to μήτε.

§ 85 διὰ τί οὐχὶ μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθε; φησί, διὰ τί οὐχὶ μᾶλλον ἀποστερεῖσθε; ἀλλὰ ὑμεῖς ἀδικεῖτε [καὶ ἀποστερεῖτε] (εὐχόμενοι κατὰ τούτων δηλονότι τῶν κατ' ἄγνοιαν πλημμελούντων) καὶ ἀποστερεῖσθε τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ φιλανθρωπίας...τοὺς ἀδελφούς L. The words in square brackets are probably a marginal correction (adopted by P and succeeding edd.) of the second καὶ ἀποστερεῖσθε, which makes no sense.

§ 88 ὁ ταύτῃ κολλώμενος τῇ πόρῃ τῇ παρὰ τὴν διαθήκην ἐνεργεῖα [ἄλλο σῶμα γίνεται οὐχ ἅγιον] εἰς σάρκα μίαν καὶ βίον ἐθνικὸν καὶ ἄλλην ἐλπίδα L. The words in brackets should come after ἐλπίδα. At present they break the construction κολλώμενος εἰς.

Id. ὁ δὲ κολλώμενος τῷ κυρίῳ ἐν πνεύματι πνευματικὸν σῶμα [τὸ διάφορον τῆς συνόδου γένος] L. The words in brackets have no construction as they stand. They come in naturally after κυρίῳ, as a cognate accusative to κολλώμενος.

§ 93 ἀλλ' ὥς ἔοικεν] τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ μέχρι νῦν δοκεῖ ἡ Μαριὰμ λεχῶ εἶναι...οὐκ οὐσα λεχῶ...τοιαῦται δ' ἡμῖν αἱ κυριακαὶ γραφαί L. The general purport of the passage is to show that the Scriptures are the standard of truth. The reference to the Virgin is merely incidental and illustrative. This would be plain with the reading ὥς τοῖς πολλοῖς ὥς ἔοικεν. Probably the scribe's eye passed from the 1st to the 2nd ὥς and τοῖς πολλοῖς was afterwards added in the margin and the text.

§ 98 πάντα μᾶλλον ὑπομένουσι...ἥπερ μετατίθενται [ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας] τῆς αἰρέσεως L. The words in brackets should be placed before ὑπομένουσι.

Doubtless they were omitted owing to the repeated *ὑπό*, and restored from the margin in the wrong place.

§ 101 *καίτοι μεμαθήκαμεν ἄλλο μέντοι εἶναι ἡδονήν* L, *καὶ μέντοι μεμαθήκαμεν ἄλλο εἶναι ἡδονήν* M (*καίτοι* having been accidentally written for *καὶ μέντοι*, we may suppose *μέντοι* to have been added in the margin and wrongly inserted in the text).

§ 106 (The teaching of the Lord) *ἀπὸ Αὐγούστου [καὶ Τιβερίου] Καίσαρος ἀρξαμένη, μεσούντων τῶν Αὐγούστου χρόνων τελειοῦται* L. The word *Τιβερίου* is evidently a marginal correction of the 2nd *Αὐγούστου*, inserted in the wrong place with a *καὶ* to introduce it.

§ 109 (Some light may be derived) *ἐκ τοῦ κατὰ τὰς θυσίας νόμου περὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων τῶν χυδαίων περὶ τε τῶν αἰρέσεων μυστικῶς διακρινομένων, ὡς ἀκαθάρτων, ἀπὸ τῆς [περὶ καθαρῶν καὶ ἀκαθάρτων ζώων] θείας ἐκκλησίας* L. The removal of the words in brackets from their present position shows the construction of *θείας ἐκκλησίας*: their insertion after *νόμου* by Lowth explains the reference to the law; while the repeated *περὶ* makes it easy to understand why they should have been lost from their true position.

(H) CONFUSION OF WORDS OR INFLEXIONS.

(a) *Abbreviations misunderstood.* § 58 *πνεύματος* L, *πατρός* H; § 61 *πρᾶγμα* L, *πνεῦμα* M; § 17 *γνωστικόν* L, *γνώσιν* M; § 37 *τῇ ἀρρήτῳ* L, *τινὶ ἀρρ.* H; § 65 *κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν* L, *κατὰ ταῦτον* M; § 79 *φοβούμενος* L, *φόβος* S. I have noticed two examples of the termination *-κος* being mistaken for *κύριος*, *Str.* III. § 89, P. 475 *τῷ ἐρῶντι κυρίῳ τῆς αἰχμαλώτου γεγονότι οὐκ ἐπιτρέπει χαρίζεσθαι τῇ ἡδονῇ*, where we should read *ἐρωτικῷ*, and *Str.* IV. § 165, P. 639 *αἱ ἀγαθαὶ πράξεις ὡς ἀμείνους τῷ κρείττονι τῷ πνεύματι κυρίῳ προσάπτονται, αἱ δὲ φιλήδονοι καὶ ἀμαρτητικαὶ τῷ ἥττονι τῷ ἀμαρτητικῷ περιτίθενται*, where we should read *πνευματικῷ* corresponding to the following *ἀμαρτητικῷ*.

(b) *Terminations confused.*

(1)¹ *Cases.* (Nom. and acc.) § 4 *καταδεδουλωμένον* (to suit previous acc.) L, *-νος* S; § 5 *φῶς πατρός* (to suit following *ὅλος*) L, *πατρῶν* S; § 16 *fin.* *ἀναστρεφόμενον* (to suit previous acc.) L, *ἀναστρεφόμενοι* H; § 57 *ὑποταγαμένη* (to agree with subject of preceding *ἔστιν*) L, *ὑποταγαμένην* (agreeing with subject of *γίνεσθαι*) H; § 76 *γενόμενος* L, *γενόμενον* S; § 81 *δι' αὐτὸ τὸ εἶναι γνωστικόν αὐτὸς ἐργάζεται* L, read *γνωστικός*, as the subject of the inf. is the same as the subject of the sentence.

(Nom. and gen.) § 8 *πρωτουργός κινήσεως δύναμις* L, *πρωτουργοῦ κ. δ.* (as in Plato) H; § 10 *καθ' ἐκάστην ἐκάστης* (to agree with preceding *μεταβολῆς*) L, *ἐκάστη* H (in apposition to *περιτροπαί*); § 19 *ἐκ τῆς τῶν συμβάντων καὶ ἐπιγινομένης συνηθείας* L, *ἐκ τῆς τῶν συμβιούντων ἐπιγινομένη συνηθείας* (to agree with the following *ἀρετῇ*) M.

(Nom. and dat.) § 9 *συγκινεῖται μικροτάτῃ σιδήρου μοῖρα τῷ τῆς Ἡρακλείας λίθου πνεύματι διὰ πολλῶν...ἐκτεινομένη δακτυλίων* L, *...ἐκτεινομένῳ* (agreeing

¹ Compare above on Vowel and Consonant changes.

with πνεύματι) Lowth; § 40 ὅσα μὴ χρησιμεύει γενόμενος ἐκεῖ L, γενομένῳ H; § 41 ὃ μόνῳ ἢ αἰτησις κατὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ βούλησιν ἀπονενεμημένῳ γίνεται L, ἀπονενεμημένη Heins.

(Acc. and gen.) § 11 ἐπαίοντας τὰς βαρβάρους φιλοσοφίας L, ἐπ. τῆς β. φ. H; § 13 (ψυχὰς) ταυτότητι τῆς ὑπεροχῆς ἀπάσης τετιμημένας διαμένειν L, ἀπάσας H; § 48 τὸ πᾶν συναιρεῖται (συναίρεται H) πρὸς τὴν τελειότητα τὴν σωτηρίαν L, τῆς σωτηρίας M; § 53 μέχρι τῆς συμπεριφορᾶς διὰ τὴν τῶν πέλας σωτηρίαν συγκαταβαίνων ψιλῆς L, ψιλὴν M; § 80 (Job) προσapéθετο πάντα διὰ τῆς πρὸς τὸν κύριον ἀγάπης L, διὰ τὴν...ἀγάπην Heins.; § 99 (τοὺς αἰρετικούς κενούς εἶναι φάμεν) πικριζοντας ὡς ἀληθῶς κατὰ τὴν ἀγρίαν ἀμυγδάλην ἐξάρχοντας δογμάτων L, πικριζόντων M.

(Acc. and dat.) § 34 (τὰ πτηνὰ τρέφεται) συγγενεῖ τῷ ἀέρι τὴν ψυχὴν κεκτημένα L, συγγενῇ S; § 55 τοὺς ἀξίους σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τῆς διδασκαλίας παρεχομένους οἷον παρακαταθήκη ἐγχειρίζεται L, τοῖς ἀξίοις...παρεχομένοις Herv.; § 86 αὐτοῖς L, αὐτοὺς M.

(Gen. and dat.) § 8 τοῦ δυναμένου (to suit preceding gen.) ...ἀποδεδόσθαι τὴν ἐκείνου διοίκησιν L, τῷ δυναμένῳ S; § 10 παντὸς τοῦ ὅλον ἑαυτὸν τοῦ τῆς γνώσεως ἀγάπῃ ἐπιβεβληκότος τῇ θεωρίᾳ L, τῇ τῆς γνώσεως ἀγάπῃ edd.; § 32 ἐκκαλυπτομένης ἅμα τῆς θυσίας καὶ τῆς διανοίας ἀπάσης τῷ θεῷ L, τῇ θυσίᾳ H; § 55 ἔστιν ἡ γνῶσις τελείωσις τις ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἀνθρώπῳ L, ὡς ἀνθρώπου P; § 64 ψυχὴ τελεία ἀρετῇ κεκοσμημένη ἐκ...φύσεως ἀσκήσεως λόγου συνηξημένου L, συνηξημένη Lowth, συνηξημένη M.

(2) *Gender and Number.* (M. and f.) § 29 τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἱερὸν ἂν εἴποιμεν θεοῦ, τὸ πολλοῦ ἀξίον...βουλεύσει δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ εἰς νεῶν πεποιημένην L, πεποιημένον M; § 72 ταῖς ἡγιασμένοις παρθένοις L, ἡγιασμέναις edd.; § 95 ὁ μὲν πιστὸς τῇ κυριακῇ φωνῇ ἀξιόπιστος, εἰκότως ἂν...πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρώπων εὐεργεσίαν ἐνεργουμένη L, ἐνεργουμένη P, ἐνεργούμενος M; § 100 (as a soldier must not leave his post) οὕτως οὐδὲ ὃν ἔδωκεν ὁ λόγος ἄρχοντα εἰλήφαμεν γνώσεώς τε καὶ βίου ληπτέον τάξιν L, ...ἣν ἔδωκεν ὁ λόγος, ὃν ἄρχοντα εἰλήφαμεν, λειπτέον τάξιν Herv. (when the ὃν before ἄρχοντα was lost, the ἣν before ἔδωκεν was naturally changed to ὃν).

(M. and n.) § 5 κράτιστον ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄγγελος τὸ πλησιαιτέρον κατὰ τόπον καὶ ἤδη καθαρώτερον τῆς...ζωῆς μεταλαγχάνων L (mistaking the adverbial use of πλησιαιτέρον), ὁ πλησιαιτέρον M; § 22 (ὁ γνωστικός θεοσεβῆς) σεμνόν, μεγαλοπρεπές, εὐποιοητικόν, ...ἀπάντων ἀρχηγὸν ἀγαθῶν...εἶναι τὸν μόνον θεὸν πεπεισμένος L (taking the m. σεμνόν as n.), μεγαλοπρεπῇ J; § 80 τὸ δὲ ὅσιον τὰ πρὸς τὸν θεὸν δίκαια καὶ τὴν πᾶσαν οἰκονομίαν μνηύει L, Barnard reads ὅσιος, i.e. 'the word ὅσιος,' referring to the quotation just before: δίκαια seems to have been altered from δικαίαν to suit τὰ, and καὶ to have been inserted for a construction. § 96 φθάσαντες δὲ ἐξενεγκεῖν...δόγματα ψευδῇ σχεδὸν ἀπάσαις ταῖς γραφαῖς μαχόμενοι καὶ αἰε...ἐλεγχόμενοι...ὑπομένουσι L, μαχόμενα M.

(S. and pl. of nouns) § 12 μεταβάλλει πᾶν τὸ ἐνάρετον εἰς ἀμείνω οἰκήσεις L (expecting the s. οἰκῆσιν after τὸ), ἀμείνους D; § 13 (τὰς ψυχὰς) ὑπερβαίνουσας ἐκάστης ἀγίας τάξεως τὴν πολιτείαν, καθ' ἃς αἱ μακάριαι...οἰκήσεις...διακεκλήρωνται L (taking ἐκάστης τάξεως as antecedent to ἃς); it seems better to

read ἦν referring to πολιτείαν M. § 34 συναγόμενα L, συναγόμενον S; § 58 ἓνα δὲ εἶναι τὸν θεὸν διὰ τῶν “ζητούντων τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ θεοῦ Ἰακώβ” μεμύηται L; this is a parallel case to § 80 τὸ ὅσιος, and H has restored τοῦ, referring to the use of the word ζητούντων in Ps. xxiv. quoted a little before. § 84 ἄμεινον οἶμαι ὑπερθέσθαι τὴν τοιαύτην φιλοτιμίαν...τοῖς πονεῖν ἐθέλουσι καὶ προσεκπονεῖν τὰ δόγματα...ἐπιτρέψαντες L, ἐπιτρέψαντας S (to agree with the subject of ὑπερθέσθαι), ἐπιτρέψας M. § 95 εἴ τις ἐξ ἀνθρώπων θηρίον γένοιτο L, ἐξ ἀνθρώπου (as shortly afterwards) M. § 108 τῶν δ' αἰρέσεων αἱ μὲν ἀπὸ ὀνόματος προσαγορεύονται, ὡς ἡ ἀπὸ Οὐαλεντίνου καὶ Μαρκίωνος καὶ Βασιλείδου L; as these were distinct sects, we should probably read αἱ.

(S. and pl. verbs) § 23 ἡ φησι L, ἡ φασι Herv.; § 28 αὐτοὶ φησὶν L, αὐτοὶ φασιν S. § 31 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν οὐδαμῶς φησὶ...τρέφεσθαι τὸν θεόν L, φασὶ S. § 104 ναί, φησὶν, ἡ γνῶσις εἴρηται φυσιοῦν L, φασὶν Arcer. § 69 ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἄ...πρὸς τινων κατορθοῦνται L, κατορθοῦται edd. § 74 ὁ γνωστικός οὗτος πειράζεται ὑπ' οὐδενὸς πλήν...διὰ τὴν τῶν συνόντων ὠφέλειαν. ἐπιρρῶννται γοῦν...διὰ τῆς ἀνδρικῆς παρακαλούμενος ὑπομονῆς L. The subject is here οἱ συνόντες, not γνωστικός, and the pl. must be restored.

(3) *Voices, Moods and Tenses.* (Act. and pass.) § 67 αὐτίκα μάλα καταγύνουσι τὸ ἀκαμπὲς τῆς ἐγκρατείας εἰς τὰς ἡδονάς L, κατάγυννται M. § 105 μεγαλοπρέπειαν τῆς σοφίας τῆς κατὰ τὴν μάθησιν ἐμφυτευσάσης διδάσκει L, ἐμφυτευθείσης Lowth (but see Stählin in *Addenda*).

(Ind. and Inf.) § 17 (τῇ ἀνδρείᾳ κατακέχρηται ἐν τῷ ὀργῆς κρατεῖν) καὶ καθόλου πρὸς πᾶν τὸ...ψυχαγωγοῦν ἡμᾶς ἀντιτάσσεται L, ἀντιτάσσεσθαι P. § 25 (iambic line) τὰ πράγματα, ὡς πέφυκεν, οὕτως γίνεσθαι L, πράγμαθ'...γίγνεται Theod. § 27 καθαρμούς τινας προσάγειν τοῖς μυεῖσθαι μέλλουσιν ἀξιοῦσθαι L (under the influence of preceding inf.); ἀξιοῦσιν S. § 38 τὸ δὲ εὐχεσθαι καὶ ὀρέγεσθαι καταλλήλως γίνεσθαι L (owing to preceding inf.), γίνεται P. § 105 (γνώσομαι τὴν δύναμιν τῶν πεφυσιωμένων) εἰ μεγαλοφρόνως, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀληθῶς,...τὰς γραφὰς συνιέναι L (making συνιέναι subject of ἐστίν), συνιετε S.

(Ind. and Part.) § 66 οἱ μὲν ἀφορμὰς παρέχοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, ἐπιρριπτοῦντες ἑαυτοὺς L, παρέχουσιν H. § 76 τὸν κύριον ὁρᾶν νομίζει τὰς ὄψεις...χειραγωγῶν· κἂν βλέπειν δοκῇ, ἂ μὴ βλέπειν ἐθέλῃ, κολάζων τὸ ὁρατικόν, ὅταν...συναίσθηται L, κολάζει M. § 109 τὴν βάσιν δι' υἱοῦ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα παραπέμπουσιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν L (to suit preceding participle), ἔχουσιν edd.

(Inf. and Part.) § 5 πίστις...τὸ κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον ἄδικα δρᾶν, τοῦτ' εἶναι πρέπον ἡγεῖσθαι τῇ ἐπιγνώσει τοῦ θεοῦ L, ἡγούμενον M. § 19 μαθεῖν ἄρα δεῖ πιστὸν εἶναι L, μαθὼν <ὡς> ἄρα κ.τ.λ. H. § 79 σπεύδων ἐπὶ τὸ εὐχαριστῆσαι ἀκακίαν σὺν Χριστῷ γεγόμενος ἄξιον ἑαυτὸν παρασχῶν...ἔχει τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ θεοῦ L, παρασχέει Barn. § 83 οὐδὲ αἰσχύνεται ἀποθανεῖν εὐσυνείδητος ὢν ταῖς ἐξουσίαις ὀφθῆναι L, ἀποθανὼν (making αἰσχύνεται govern ὀφθῆναι) Lowth.

(Ind. and Subj.) ἐν ἡ ὥρα ἐπιγνώ L, ἐπέγνω M.

(Part. and Subj.) § 29 ὅταν μακαρία μὲν αὕτη τυγχάνῃ ἅτε προκεκαθαρμένη μακαρία δὲ διαπραττομένη ἔργα L; here the subjunctive διαπράττειται, contrasted by μὲν...δὲ with τυγχάνῃ, seems to have been altered to suit the preceding participle. § 80 ἀσφαλῆς δὲ ἐν συμπεριφορᾷ ὁ γνωστικός μὴ λάθῃ ἢ ἡ συμπεριφορὰ διάθεσις γένηται L, ἀσφαλῆς δὲ <ἔστω> ἐν...μὴ λάθῃ ἢ συμπεριφορὰ...γενομένη M. § 87 (καταργήσῃ τοὺς οὕτω βιούντας) ὡς διὰ τὸ ἐσθίειν γενομένους, μὴ οὐχὶ δὲ ἐσθίοντας ἵνα ζῶσι μὲν κατὰ τὸ ἀκόλουθον, κατὰ δὲ τὸ προηγούμενον τῇ γνώσει προσανέχοντας L, προσανέχωσιν M.

(Ind. and Opt.) § 7 καταλείπει ποτ' ἂν L, καταλείποι ποτ' ἂν D. ἰδ. πῶς δ' ἂν ἐστί L, πῶς δ' ἂν εἴη D. § 95 προσέχοιμεν L, προσέχομεν or προσέχοιμεν ἂν D.

(Opt. and Subj.) § 8 κὰν εἰς ἀρχὴν κατασταίῃ L, καταστή M. § 69 ὅτῳ ἂν τις μάλιστα ἐπιδῶ L, ἐπιδῶ M. § 85 πῶς δ' ἂν τις καὶ ἀγγέλους κρίνῃ L, κρίναι D.

(Pres. and Perf.) § 28 ἰδρύεται L, ἰδρυται bis M. § 29 ἐνιδρυμένον L, ἐνιδρυνόμενον H. § 103 παραδιδόμενα L, παραδεδομένα M.

(Pres. and Aor.) § 14 γενομένους L, γινομένους H. § 20 περιγινόμενος L, περιγενόμενος H. § 105 ὑποσυρέντων L, ὑποσυρόντων Herv.

(Pres. and Impf.) § 30 ἐνέμεσθ' L, νέμεθ' Kl.

(Fut. and Aor.) § 7 ἐξομολογήσεσθαι L, ἐξομολογήσασθαι S. § 83 γενέσθαι L, γενήσεσθαι M. § 92 ὁμολογήσειν L, ὁμολογήσαι D.

(4) Other terminations. § 35 νύκτα L, νύκτωρ M. § 86 ἄνευ L, ἄνω S.

(c) Interchange of words.

(1) Prepositions, whether simple or in composition, and other short words. § 26 ἐν τοῖσδε L, ἐπὶ τοῖσδε D; § 8 εὐπάθειαν L, ἐμπάθειαν H; § 61 ἐναγωνίσασθαι L, ἐπαγωνίσασθαι H; § 29 ἀνίδρυτον L, ἐνίδρυτον Lowth; § 104 ἀναπεμπόμενος L, παραπεμπόμενος M; § 9 ἐφορώντων L, ἀφορώντων H; § 16 ἀπογράφοντες L, ὑπογράφοντες H; § 29 ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ L, ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ Heins.; § 71 ἐπείγων L, ἀπάγων S; § 77 ἀποβάλλων L, καταβάλλων M; § 78 περισπώμενος L, ἐπισπώμενος M; § 102 πρὸ τῆς προνοίας κολαζόμεθα L, πρὸς τ. π. κ. edd.; § 9 προσήκουσα L, προήκουσα S; § 54 προτρεπόμενος L, προστρεπόμενος Morell; § 61 πρόσεισιν L, πρόεισιν Herv.; § 96 προῖεσθαι L, προσίεσθαι Heins.; § 101 προκριτέον L, προσκριτέον M; § 107 ὑπήκουσεν L, ἐπήκουσεν Dodw.; § 1 συμπεριλαμβάνοντες L, συμπαραλαμβάνοντες S; § 35 κὰν καθ' ἑαυτὸν μόνος ὧν τυγχάνῃ καὶ ὅπου L, κὰν ὅπου M; § 61 κὰν νόσος ἐπὶ καὶ τι L, κὰν τι M; § 17 καὶ τῷ L, κὰν τῷ D; § 37 καὶ τὸ εὐπαθὲς L, κατὰ τὸ εὐπ. M; § 89 ἤτοι φιλοσοφεῖν καὶ Ἰουδαίζειν L, ἢ M; § 101 καὶ περὶ L, ἢ <τούτους> περὶ Heins.; § 109 ἐδραϊότης τῶν L, ἐδρ. καὶ M; § 16 καὶ ὕλης L, τὴν ὕλης M; § 37 δυνάμει τῇ ἀρρητῷ L, δ. τινὶ ἀρρ. H; § 31 δοξάζοντες ἃ μεμαθήκαμεν L, δ. ὃν μ. H; § 107 ἣν ἀρχαίαν L, τὴν ἀρχ. S; § 21 καθάπερ ἂν L, κ. γὰρ Herv., κ. οὖν M; § 1 οἷός τε L, οἷός τις H.

(2) Interchange of longer words of similar sound, appearance or significance. § 3 τὰς διακονίας L, τ. θεραπείας M. ἰδ. τὴν βελτιωτικὴν ἐνδεικνύμενος θεωρίαν L, perhaps θεραπείαν (as in § 68 θεραπείαν pr. m. corr. ex θεωρίαν L) M.

§ 8 ἐνεστάλθαι L, ἐνεστάχθαι S. § 9 συγκινείται καὶ μικροτάτῃ σιδήρου μοῖρα L, μακροτάτῃ M. § 11 ἐπιτομήν L, ἐπίτομον M. § 15 καλείται L, κηλείται Lowth. § 17 καλὰ L, κακὰ S. § 33 καλῶς L, κακῶς edd. § 19 συμβάντων L, συμβιούντων M. § 20 ἐλείται L, ἐλείται Byw. § 21 ἄριστα L, ἀρεστὰ S. § 24 λυκήθιον L, ληκύθιον S, θύλακον Porson. § 25 περιειλημμένον L, περιειλημένον S (cf. for similar interchange *Paed.* II. § 81 ἐνειλημμένον, where the MS. has ἐνειλημμένων, and *Str.* IV. § 72 ἐνειλημμένος αὐτοὺς, where D reads αὐτοῖς after Grabe, but I should prefer ἐνειλημμένος with a middle sense). § 29 παθῶν L, πάντων M. *Ib.* ἀγύρτου L, Τυρίου J. § 33 ἄθεος L, ἄθετος S. § 34 δείγμα L, ἔρεισμα M. *Ib.* ἅπαντα L, ἅπαντας Cyril, ἀπαρχαῖς Porson. § 35 αὐτὸν L, υἱὸν M. *Ib.* ἐντέχνως L, ἐνθέως H. § 47 οὐδὲ ἀφαιρομένου τινὸς οὐδὲ ἐνδεοῦς γινομένου L, ἀφαιρουμένου edd. Cf. § 48 τὸ πᾶν συναίρεται πρὸς τὴν τελειότητα L and § 103 τὸ...ταῖς ἡδοναῖς συναιρούμενον ἐκλεγόμενοι L, where H reads συναίρεται and συναιρόμενον. § 48 τιμήσας ἐπισκοπῇ L, τηρήσας ἐπ. M. *Ib.* διαμονή L, διανομή M. § 49 συνεύξεται τοῖς καινότερον πεπιστευκόσι L, κοινότερον M. § 50 ἐν τῷ πάθει κείται τοῦ διακονουμένου L, διαπονουμένου M. *Ib.* οἶται L, ὁμείται H. § 55 τοῦτο L, ταύτῃ S. § 59 βαναύσους L, βασάνους P. § 66 κακία L, κακὴ M. § 69 εὖροιμεν L, εἵπομεν J. § 74 τῶν αὐτῶν L, τοιούτων Heins. § 77 ποιεῖν L, ποθεῖν Lowth. § 84 δοκεῖν L, δεικνύει M. § 85 κτήσιν L, κρίσιν M. *Ib.* τοὺς L, τοῦτο M. § 86 ἀντιδικῶν L, ἀνταδικῶν M. § 93 ἐθίζουσι L, ἐθνίζουσι M. § 95 τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον ἐπιστρέψας τῇ ἀληθείᾳ L, ἐπιτρέψας Herv. *Ib.* περιβαλόντες L, περιλαβόντες M. § 98 ἐκποριζόμενοι L, ἐκπονούμενοι M. *Ib.* κάλον L, κάλων edd. § 101 ἄνοια L, ἄγνοια Herv. § 99 ἐνέργειαν L, ἐνάργειαν Hoesch. § 102 ἐνεργῆς L, ἐναργῆς S. § 105 ἡ σοφία ἐνεφυσίωσεν τὰ ἑαυτῆς τέκνα. οὐ δὴπου τῷφον ἐνεποίησεν ὁ κύριος ταῖς μερικαῖς κατὰ τὴν διδασκαλίαν L, Stählin suggests τοῖς μεираκίοις. § 107 Μαρκίων L, Μάρκος Gieseler. § 108 ὑποθέσεων L, ὑποστάσεων M. § 110 τρόπου L, τόπου Herv. *Ib.* ὑπόσχεσιν L, ὑπόθεσιν M. § 111 στοιχείῳ L, στοιχῷ S.

(I) MISPLACEMENT OF SENTENCES.

In some cases it is possible to find a natural collocation for the intrusive sentence, as in § 18, p. 30. 12—14 δικαιοσύνης—οὐρανῷ, which, as it stands, breaks the connexion between the thought of the gnostic being in want of nothing himself (πλουτῶν μὲν—τάγαθου) and the thought of his generosity towards others (ταύτῃ καὶ μεταδοτικός). If, on the other hand, we place it before πλουτῶν, the words συνεῖναι τούτοις ἔν τε γῇ καὶ οὐρανῷ follow naturally on the sentence σώζων τε—πλημμελῶν, in which the gnostic is said to be a citizen, not of this world only, but of a higher order. In § 38, p. 66. 18—22, the sentence διόπερ οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ πόματος—πολιτεύεσθαι, has nothing to do with what immediately precedes or follows, as to the true object of prayer; but it carries on the thought of the last sentence in § 38 ὡς μηκέτι ἔχειν τὰ ἀγαθὰ...εἶναι δὲ ἀγαθόν, except that the particle διόπερ seems out of place. It is more difficult to find a place for the sentence οὐ γὰρ εἰ δι' ἀφροσύνην—ἀπὸ κακίας φερόμενα in § 66, p. 112. 29—114. 6. This is a very obscure statement on the relation of action to

habit, which comes in the middle of a straightforward passage, proving that there can be no true courage apart from reason and knowledge; and I must confess I have not been able to find any suitable place for it.

(K) LOSS OF SENTENCE.

In § 47, p. 82. 15 it seems to me that something has been lost between πεπεισμένος ὡς ἔστιν ἕκαστον τῶν μελλόντων καὶ κέκτηται τοῦτο, and τὸ γὰρ ἀνενδεές (MS. ἐνδεές) καὶ ἐπιδεές πρὸς τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μετρεῖται. The connecting link would, I think, be something of this sort: ἀνθρώπων δὲ ὄντι ἀγαπητὸν τὸ οὕτως κекτήσθαι. So in § 72, p. 126. 7, I think something has been lost after ἀπέκτεινεν. The preceding sentence tells us that 'he who refuses to eradicate the passions of his soul causes his own death.' Then follows ἀλλ' ὡς ἔοικεν ἀτροφία μὲν ἢ ἄγνοια τῆς ψυχῆς, τροφή δὲ ἢ γνῶσις. It would seem that we want some such connecting link as οὐ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ἀπέκτεινεν, which might be easily lost owing to the recurrence of ἀπέκτεινεν.

Dr Kenyon of the British Museum was kind enough to read the foregoing paper, and allows me to print his remarks upon it.

'The corruptions are so many and various that no single cause will account for them all. Some of them (ε for η, ο for ω, ι for η or ει, η for ει, αι for ε) are common vowel changes, due no doubt to modifications in pronunciation. Others are easy errors of transcription, owing to similarity of letters, such as ω=οι, π=τ, τ=γ, λ=γ, δ=α, and in some hands ε=ο, μ=ν, θ=ο. Others, namely the confusion of terminations, seem to point strongly to an ancestor in which contractions were used, and probably one in which the terminations were simply omitted (as often in papyri, the last written letter being raised above the line as a sign of contraction, e.g. γινεσ^θ=γινεσθαι) rather than one in which the terminations were represented by constant symbols, like the later mediaeval minuscules. Others, and a great many, are simple blunders, of which no palaeographical explanation can be given, and which, if they only occur in moderate numbers, need only be ascribed to the human frailty of the copyist; but when they are very frequent they rather suggest a transcript from a damaged ancestor. Everything seems to point to that being the case here; but there is the further question whether we can determine what sort of a manuscript this damaged ancestor was. The *Stromateis* MS. itself being of the 11th cent., it must have been transcribed from an uncial copy, or else from an early minuscule, which would probably be as clear as an uncial. It is difficult, however, to imagine these corruptions as arising from an uncial MS. (especially those which appear to be due to transpositions and misplacings of words), the lines in an uncial MS. being large and clearly distinct; moreover it is highly improbable that contracted terminations would be largely used in an uncial or 10th century minuscule. The phenomena presented by the text of the *Stromateis* seem rather to suggest a papyrus archetype, written with a considerable number of contracted terminations, and having suffered

some damage to its surface. Surface damage, by rents or rubbing, occurs of course much more easily on papyrus than on vellum. Moreover the lines would be closer together than in a vellum uncial ms., and consequently marginal adscripts would be more easily misplaced. The free use of abbreviations implies a copy not of the highest class, and this again allows more possibilities of obscure writing and inaccurate copying. Of course it is not likely that a papyrus ms. is the *immediate* ancestor of L, since such a ms. would hardly be in circulation in the 11th century, and in the course of transcription during the vellum uncial period efforts may have been made to rectify the defects of the archetype.'

VARIOUS READINGS IN QUOTATIONS FROM CLEMENT.

As the text of the *Stromateis* is derived from a single corrupt ms., it is important to test this, as far as possible, by quotations from Clement contained in other writers. Portions of the Seventh Book are quoted by Eusebius, Theodoret, Photius, and Johannes Damascenus, as well as in the various forms of the *Sacra Parallela* attributed to the last, and in other *Florilegia*.

Taking these in order, we find in Eus. *H. E.* III. 30 a quotation from § 63, P. 869 (p. 108. 26—110. 4) *φασὶ γοῦν—τελεία διάθεσις* with the following variants:

1. 27. *τὴν αὐτοῦ γυναῖκα ἀγομένην τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον* L, τ. *ἑαυτοῦ γ. ἀπαγομένην τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ* Eus. The Greek of the latter is certainly more classical than that of the former, but (with the exception of the reflexive pronoun) it may be doubted whether the text of L is not what Clement wrote.

p. 110. 2. *τῆς εἰς οἶκον ἀνακομιδῆς* L, several mss. of Eus. have *ἐπ' οἶκον*.

1. 3. *προτρεπτικῶς τε καὶ παρακλητικῶς* L, om. *τε* Eus.

1. 4. *μεμνήσθω αὐτῇ* L, a plain corruption of *μέμνησο ὃ αὕτη* given by Eus.

1. 6. *ἡ μέχρι τῶν φιλτάτων τελεία διάθεσις* L, the idiomatic *μέχρι* is omitted by Eus. probably for brevity.

Theodoret *Aff. Gr.* 88 gives a paraphrase of §§ 24—26, P. 842 f. (p. 38. 16—42. 5), changing the order of the quotations from Menander and Philemon, and inserting remarks of his own, besides altering at will the expressions, e.g. reading *ἔγγονα* for *δελφάκια* in p. 40. 1. The following readings are worthy of note:

p. 38. 18—22. *ὁ πολυτίμητοι θεοί* and the other metrical blunders of L are reproduced in Theod.

In l. 20 however Theod. has *σμικρόλογος*, which is a metrical improvement on L's *μικρόλογος*.

p. 40. 3. οὕτω πεινώσα τὰ σὰ οὐκ ἔφαγεν τέκνα L, πεινώσα τὰ σὰ οὐ κατέφαγε τέκνα Theod.

Ib. l. 4. τί δὲ καὶ θαυμαστὸν εἰ ὁ μῦς τὸν θύλακον διέτραγεν οὐχ εὐρὼν ὅτι φάγη; L, τί θαυμαστὸν εἰ καὶ ὁ μῦς τ. θ. δ. οὐκ ἔχων ὅτι φάγη Theod.

Ib. l. 5. τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν θαυμαστὸν ἡ...τὸν μῦν ὁ θύλαξ κατέφαγεν L, τοῦτο δὲ ἦν θ. εἰ...τ. μῦν ὁ θύλακος κ. Theod.

Ib. l. 9. ὅτι ἐδρεν τὸν ὄφιν ἐν τῷ ὑπέρῳ περιειλημμένον L, ὄφews ὑπέρῳ ἐαυτὸν ἐνελήσαντος Theod.

Ib. l. 11. κατειλημμένον ἐθεάσω L, κατειλημμένον τεθέασο Theod.

Ib. l. 18. Same unmetrical reading in both L and Theod.

Ib. l. 19. προίων L, προσιών Theod.

Ib. l. 20. πωλῶ L, ἀπολῶ (*contra metrum et sensum*) Theod.

Ib. l. 23. πράγματα...γίνεσθαι (*contra metrum*) L, πράγμαθ'...γίγνεται Theod.

p. 42. 3. ὁ καλλίνικος Ἡρακλῆς L, ὁ τοῦ Διὸς παῖς καλλίνικος Ἡρακλῆς Theod. This reading and the one preceding would seem to show that Theodoret's ms. of Clem. was in some points superior to L.

Photius (*Bibl.* c. 111) quotes § 110, P. 901 (p. 194. 7—12) τούτων ἡμῖν—εὔρεσιν.

p. 194. 7, 8. τοῦ ἡθικοῦ τρόπου ὡς ἐν κεφαλαιῷ ὑπογραφέντος L, τ. ἡθ. τύπου ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίοις ὑπογράφοντος Phot. *male*.

Ib. l. 8. σποράδην L, σποράδην τε Phot.

Ib. ll. 8—10. τὰ ζώπυρα τῶν τῆς ἀληθοῦς γνώσεως ἐγκατασπειράντων δόγματα L. The true reading is, I think, ἐγκατασπείραντες δογμάτων, but Phot. agrees with L, excepting that he omits τῶν and has μαθήματα for δόγματα.

Ib. l. 12. τῶν ἀγίων παραδόσεων L, om. παραδόσεων Phot.

Damascenus (*De Imag.* i. p. 382) quotes §§ 62, 63, P. 868 *fin.* (p. 108. 3—16) οὓκουν—βίον.

p. 108. 3. οὐ μόνον ἐπαινεῖ ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς βιάζεται εἶναι καλός L, μόνος om. καλ. τοῦ εἶναι Dam. *male*.

l. 6. ἐκ μαθήσεως τῆς ἀληθοῦς L, om. τῆς Dam.

l. 8. ὡς ἂν οὖν ἐπ' ἄκρον γνώσεως ἤκειν βιαζόμενος, τῷ ἥθει κεκοσμημένος L, ἤκη...καὶ κεκοσμημένος Dam. (misunderstanding construction of ὡς ἂν and βιαζόμενος, as in l. 3, where he inserts τοῦ before the infin.).

l. 13. παμπούλους L, παμπούλλους Dam.

l. 14. ἀπείρους δ' ὅσους ἡμῖν ἀριθμῷ λογιζόμενους ἀγγέλους L, λογιζόμενος Dam. (to agree with the subject, but it is not the business of the gnostic to count the angels. H. is certainly right in reading λογιζόμενοις 'angels more than we can count').

l. 16. τὸν κορυφαῖον ἐκείνον κτήσασθαι βίον L, τῶν κορυφαίων ἐκείνων Dam. *male*.

Quotations in the Florilegia¹.

Among the writings of Maximus Confessor (d. 655) is a *Florilegium*, entitled *Κεφάλαια Θεολογικά* (Migne *Patrologia* vol. 91 pp. 719—1018) consisting of extracts from authors both sacred and profane. From this the *Melissa Antonii* was compiled at a much later date. A similar work, the *Ἱερὰ Παράλληλα* (Migne *Patr.* vol. 95 pp. 1042—1587, vol. 96 pp. 1—466), is attributed to Johannes Damascenus (d. about 760). The *Melissa Monacensis* is taken partly from Maximus and partly from Damascenus. Quotations from Clement are found in all of these. Of the *Parallela* three main recensions are known: (a) one in Vat. Gr. 1236, printed by Lequien in his edition of Damascenus, Paris 1712, vol. II. pp. 279—790, and a nearly identical text in an Escorial ms. (Ω III. 9) collated by Mr Barnard, to whom I am indebted for the readings. He cites them by Lequien's paging as 'Parall. Vat. et Scor.' (b) The 2nd in the Codex Rupefucaldinus (now Berol. Phill. 1450). The Clementine fragments are printed by Harnack (*Gesch. d. altchr. Litteratur* I. pp. 317 ff.) and Zahn (*F.* III. 17—41) as Par. Rup. (c) The 3rd recension is found in Paris reg. 923. This has not been printed. The quotations from *Str.* VII. are as follows:

§ 4, P. 830 *fin.* (p. 6. 27—p. 8. 3) καὶ μοι καταφαίνεται—ἐπικεκρυμμένα. p. 8. 1 ὅ,τι—ὑπαγορεύη L, om. Vat. Scor. 399, ὑπαγορεύση Rup. 130 (Harn. p. 324, Zahn III. 27), l. 2 καὶ τρίτον L, τρίτον Rup. Vat. [Both readings of Rup. seem to be improvements on L.]

§ 33, P. 850 (p. 56. 26) μητρόπολις κακίας ἡδονή L, μ. τῶν κακῶν ἡ ἡδονή Vat. Scor. 648, μ. κακῶν ἡδονή Rup. 244^b (Harn. p. 327, Zahn 27). [Rup. may be right.]

§ 41, P. 855 (p. 70. 27—29) ὥσπερ γὰρ πᾶν ὃ βούλεται δύναται ὁ θεός, οὕτως πᾶν ὃ ἂν αἰτήσῃ ὁ γνωστικός λαμβάνει. Vat. Scor. 399, Rup. 130^b (Harn. 324, Zahn 27). Om. γὰρ omnes, οὕτω omnes, ὃ ἂν Scor. λαμβάνει] τυγχάνει Scor.

§ 57, P. 865 *fin.* (p. 100. 3—11) ἡ μὲν—περαιουμένη. Cited in Rup. 233^b (Harn. 320 f.), *Melissa Ant.* 5 (Zahn 27). l. 3 om. οὖν Rup. l. 5 βεβαία Ant. Mel. l. 7 καταληπτὸν L, ληπτὸν Rup. (καταληπτικὸν D). l. 9 ὡς προείπον om. Rup. l. 10 ἡ δὲ L, ἥδη Rup.

§ 59, P. 867 (p. 102. 21—23) πᾶσα οὖν ἡ διὰ τοῦ ἐπιστήμονος πράξις εὐπραγία, ἡ δὲ διὰ τοῦ ἀνεπιστήμονος κακοπραγία. Cited in Vat. Scor. 649, Rup. 245^a and 263^a (Harn. pp. 321 and 327, Zahn 27). l. 22 ἡ om. Rup. 245^a. διὰ om. omnes. πᾶσις L and Rup. 263^a, καὶ ἐμπείρου πᾶσις Vat. Scor. Rup. 245^a. διὰ (sec.) om. omnes.

§ 62, P. 868 (p. 107. 22—25) οὐ μνησικακεῖ—τὴν ἄγνοιαν αὐτοῦ. Cited in Vat. Scor. 399, Vat. 356 (*hiat* Scor.), Rup. 130^b (Harn. 324, Zahn 27),

¹ See Barnard's ed. of the *Quis Dives Salvetur* pp. xxiv and xxix, Loofs *Studien über die dem J. von Damaskus zugeschriebenen Parallelen* 1892, Holl's *Sacra Parallela* 1896 (*Texte u. Unters.* vol. xvi. 1), Zahn *Forschungen* vol. III., Harnack *Gesch. d. altchr. Litteratur* I. pp. 317 ff.

Melissa Mon. 97^a (Zahn l.c.). 1. 22 *μνησικακεῖ ποτὲ* L, *μνησικακήσει ὁ γνωστικός ποτὲ* omnes. 1. 23 *ἄξια* omnes. 1. 24 *κοινωνικὸν* Vat. 399, not Scor. 1. 25 *om. αὐτοῦ* after *ἀγνοίαν* Vat. 356, not 399.

§ 73, P. 876 (p. 128. 8—11) *ὅταν οὖν—ὁδεύει γένος*. Cited in Rup. 210^a (Harn. p. 320). 1. 8 *om. οὖν* Rup. 1. 9 *ἀλλὰ* Rup.

§ 80, P. 881 (p. 140. 15—18) *χρὴ γὰρ—παραπέμποντα*. Cited in Scor. Vat. 506, Rup. 5^b (Harn. 326 *fin.*). 1. 15 *χρὴ γὰρ μήτε, ἐὰν ἀγαθὰ ᾖ, προστετεκέναι τούτοις ἀνθρώποις οὖσι* L, *om. γὰρ* Scor. Vat. Rup. *μήτε ἀγαθὰ τινα προστετεκέναι τούτοις ἀνθρώποις οὖσι* Scor. Vat. Rup. except that Scor. has *προσσετεκέναι*, Vat. *προσσεθεικέναι*.

§ 82, P. 882 (p. 144. 18) *ἔπεται γὰρ τὰ ἔργα τῇ γνώσει ὡς τῷ σώματι ἡ σκιά*. Cited in Vat. Scor. 399, Rup. 130^b, Maximus 584, Melissa Ant. 56, Melissa Mon. 105^b (Harn. 324, Zahn 27). *om. γὰρ* omnes. *τῇ γνώσει τὰ ἔργα* omnes.

§ 99, P. 893 (p. 174. 8—12) *ὡς γὰρ ὀφθαλμὸς—ἀποτυφλουμένας*. Cited in Vat. Scor. 339, Rup. 237^a (Harn. 321). 11. 8—11 *ὡς γὰρ—παρορᾷ* Rup. 109^b (Harn. 318, Zahn 27), Melissa Ant. 5 (Zahn l.c.). 1. 8 *ὡς γὰρ* L, *ὥσπερ* Vat. Scor. Rup. 237^a, *ὥσπερ ὁ* Rup. 109^b. *οὕτω* Vat. Scor. *om. ἡ* Scor. 1. 10 *διιδέναι* Vat. Scor.

§ 100, P. 894 (p. 176. 16—18) *ὡς ἔοικεν—σεμνή*. Cited in Rup. 72^a (Harn. p. 317). 1. 16 *ἔοικε* Rup. *ἦπερ* L, *ἡ* Rup. 1. 17 *ἀλήθειαν· αὐστηρὰ γὰρ* L, *ἀλήθειαν κἂν αὐστηρὰ* Rup.

Clementine Anthologies.

Besides the extracts from Cl. included in these Florilegia, Dindorf (vol. I. xvii. f.) refers to collections of Clementine extracts contained in certain mss. One of these is the Codex Ottobonianus 94 collated for Potter's edition by Montfaucon, another a ms. at Augsburg collated by Hoeschel for Sylburg's edition. Dindorf mentions a third in the Library of Naples (II. AA. 14), which is described as a paper codex of the 15th century, containing the three books of the *Paedagogus* (ff. 1—101) and a compendium of the seven books of the *Stromateis* (ff. 106—166). A fuller account is given in Dr Otto Staehlin's *Obs. Crit. in Clem. Al.* 1890 Erlangen. He found Hoeschel's own copy of Clement with various marginal readings in the Augsburg Library, of which Hoeschel was librarian for many years. Since then Staehlin¹ has discovered the actual ms. (Monac. 479) which was collated by Hoeschel, and has most kindly sent me his own collation, printed below. In p. 12 of the *Beiträge* he also describes another ms. (Ottob. 98) closely resembling the above, and thus summarizes his conclusions (p. 15). The parent of the four mss. contained extracts from the *Paedagogus* and *Stromateis*. The extracts were imperfect, and the order was so confused that we find extracts from *Paed.* in the middle of *Strom.* v. and extracts from *Strom.* vi. at the beginning of the mss. In a letter dated Jan. 7, 1902 he gives little hope of any light being thrown on the text of

¹ See his *Beiträge z. Kenntniss d. Handschriften d. Cl. Alex.* 1895 Nürnberg.

Clement from these excerpts : 'Es wird mir immer wahrscheinlicher dass der Archetypus der vier Excerpthandschriften doch aus L stammt. Die Varianten lassen sich fast durchweg leicht als Abschreibfehler erklären. Uebrigens werde ich in diesem Frühjahr noch einmal nach Italien reisen und dann auch die drei übrigen Excerpthandschriften genauer prüfen.'

Excerpta e Clemente Alex. in Cod. Monac. gr. 479.

- D. III. 252. 25 *θεραπεία θεοῦ*—253. 2 *διάκονοι*.
 30 *ἐκ*] *καὶ*.
 253. 9 *ὥσπερ*—253. 26 *ἐπικεκρυμμένα*.
 14 *γινομένων*. 15 *ἡ δ' ἡ*. 16 *πρέπον τὸ in marg. man. sec.*
 17 *εἰδῶς*. 23 *om. πρῶτον*. *τὸ corr. ex. τὸν*. 25 *ἐπικεκρ.] κεκρ.*
 257. 5 *ἔστιν*—257. 10 *τελειούμενοι*.
 5 *ἔστι*. 6 *ὡς supra lin. ab Hoeschelio additum*.
 7 *πάντα*] *πάντων (sic etiam Ott. 94 ap. Pott.)*.
 267. 7 *ὅνπερ*—267. 12 *ἐπιβλέπει*.
 8 *κόσμον ὅλον*. 11 *πάντι*.
 268. 5 *ὀλίγα*—268. 7 *ἀπεικάζοντας*.
 268. 10 *καθάπερ*—268. 11 *ἐκπικραίνονται*.
 11 *ἐκπικρένονται*.
 269. 12 *τοιούτον*—270. 8 *φάγη*.
 15 *ἐμβάδος in marg. ab Hoesch., in textu ἐβδομάδος*.
 270. 1 *σμικρόλογος*.
 270. 4 *θεασάμενος corr. man. sec.* 6 *ὅτι*] *τούτω*. *ἔφαγε*.
 278. 2 *ἔστι*—278. 15 *ἀέρα*.
 8 *περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ; πότερον om.* 10 *ἄνυδρα (in marg. ab Hoesch. ἔνυδρα)*
 12 *ἀλλ'*—13 *θεόν om.*
 278. 17 *ἡ*—278. 18 *κυρίως*.
 279. 3 *εἰ*—279. 5 *χρηῖται*.
 17 *ὁ*—280. 4 *κρέα*.
 17 *καὶ ὁ κωμικὸς*. 18 *φησι*. 280. 3 *ἔχει*.
 280. 5 *διὰ*—280. 10 *λέγουσι*.
 5 *τινὲς διὰ τὸ*. 6 *ἐσθίουσι*. 10 *λέγουσα*.
 280. 16 *οἶνος*—280. 18 *νωχालεστέραν*.
 18 *νωχालεστέραν corr. pr. man.*
 283. 12—283. 13 *θεοῦ*.
 283. 15 *οὐδαμῇ*—283. 18 *προσίσταται*.
 17 *τὰ δὲ λέγομενα*.
 283. 19 *οὔτε*—283. 24 *ψυχὴν*.
 20 *οἶον*] *ἡ*. *τὴν om.* 23 *εὐώδης*.
 284. 1 *ἐπεὶ*—284. 17 *ψυχὴν*.
 7 *ἤρεσε*. 12 *αἰσθητικῆς*. 14 *λέγει*.
 284. 24 *ὅλος*—284. 26 *θεός*.
 β α
 25 *χρήσεται τοῖτοis (α et β suprascr. a man. pr.)*.

293. 21 ἀθλητής—293. 26 ἐμοί.
 21 ἀγενής. 23 ὀλυμπι' (i corr. ex ei).
 339. 27 τριῶν—340. 3 αἰρέσεις.
 27 διαθέσεων corr. man. pr. ex διαθέσεως.
 340. 14 ὡς—340. 22 διδασκάλου.
 16 κροζύλω. 19 ἀριστοτέλει. 22 τελείως.
 341. 17 εἰ—341. 21 μετανοήσωσιν.
 18 ἐπαίωμεν. 20 καταισχυνθέντες (ais in litura pro ey?).
 342. 9 καὶ—342. 17 ψυχῆς.
 13 μισήσειε.
 343. 12 ὁ—343. 13 παραδόσει.
 344. 16 γνωστός—344. 18 ἐρμηνεύεται.
 18 ἐρμηνεύεται] λέγεται.
 344. 22 οὐ—344. 25 ἀπάτη.
 22 καθάπερ καὶ οἱ (sed καὶ a man. sec. del.). 24 κἀνοννα.
 345. 2 ὅσοι—345. 4 ἐπιτίμα.
 φα
 3 ἔγγρα (φα super lin. a man. sec.).
 348. 19 ὑμεῖς—348. 21 ἀριθμῶ
 21 δυο δέκατοι. } hoc ordine!
 348. 17 ἀκάθαρτοι—348. 18 μηρυκισμὸν. }

*Collation by Dr Otto Stählin of Dindorf's Text of Strom. VII.
 with the Laurentian MS. v. 3, supplementing Dindorf's
 Critical Notes.*

pr. stands for 1st hand.

Dind. Vol. III. p. 251. 21. ὅτι] ὁ is added at the end of a line apparently by prima.

252. 2. ἐπεξ^εαργασία corrected by pr.
 4. κομιδήι.
 8. το before μόνον erased by pr.
 10. φ erased by pr. after τὸ.
 18. αἴτιον τῶν πρᾶ τῶν ὄλων.
 19. οὐκ ἔτι.
 29. γονεῦσι.
 253. 4. διακρονούμενος corrected by pr.
 10. συγκομιζ^νονται (i.e. -ζονται) corrected by pr.
 11. παρεχομένη.
 14. ταυτη.
 15. ἡ] ^ἡ ~~ε~~ corrected by the writer of the marginal scholia, who also inserts a comma before ἔξίς in l. 16.

24. ὑπαγορεύη.
254. 20. μηδαμῇ.
24. ἀναδεδευγμένῳ corrected by pr.
255. 4. δὲ] τε.
11. αὐτοῦ without breathing.
20. ῥαθυμος without accent ; breathing added by schol.
29. τοῖς corrected from τοὺς by pr.
256. 5. ἐστίν.
7. οὐκ^χ corrected by pr.
20. κατ' ἀλλήλου.
257. 1. βελτίω.
258. 2. σιδήρων.
4. δὲ ἄλλοι.
7. ἐλιχθέντες.
13. ἡμισθέντα.
15. ἐπίθωσιν (ω corr. fr. ο), i.e. ἐπίδοσιν changed to ἐπίγνωσιν
by pr.
25. ἐαυτὸν τοῦ τῆς γνώσεως.
259. 3. τὰς βαρβάρους corr. fr. ταῖς β. by pr.
15. ἀμηγέπη.
260. 7. μακαρίαι (thus accented).
13. ἐστιωμένας.
261. 13. ἀποκτευνῶντας.
15. τοῦθ' ἦν.
262. 3. τισί.
6. οὐ καθεοράκασι] οὐκ ἀθεοράκασι.
9. ἴσοι.
25. ὑπὲρ ἄνω.
263. 1. ἀπιστων^ρ corr. by pr.
6. γενήτωρ^ν corr. by pr.
264. 8. τῶ.
16. ἀνδρείας^ι (ει changed to ι by pr.).
22. ὑπὲρ ἄνω.
265. 6. πάσης] ἀπάσης.
13. ἐθ' ἐτ'.
15. ἡ ἀρετή] ἡ erased by later hand.
28. καλῶ.
266. 10. ἴσα.
15. εἰ ἄτὸ corr. by pr.
267. 6. καθοσιωμένους.
18. θράκες τε πυροὺς.
268. 7. ἀνθρώπων] ἄνων, ν erased by pr.
11. ἡ φησι.

17. σκύλα.
 18. ἐρείπια] ἐρίπεια.
 269. 1. ἔτεκον] τέκον.
 8. διορύξει plainly (not διορίζη as in V.).
 270. 2. πριᾶσθαι.
 12. περιειλημμένον (η in erasure by pr., probably taking the place of ι).
 16. δῆ] δι' (ι corr. fr. η).
 20. κωμωδεῖ ὅτ' ἄν.
 271. 4. τῇ.
 16. χόνδρους] χρόνδους.
 17. δάδας.
 21. γ' οὖν ἐστι.
 24. κωμωδεῖ.
 25. πατέρ'] πρα.
 272. 1. ἐν τοῖσδε δασμίας.
 3. τ'] τε.
 3. πολυφλοίσβοιοι.
 273. 3. ἀγνεία (D. ἀγνεία).
 5. καθαρὸς ἢ εἰ corr. by pr.
 22. παιδιὰς (thus accented).
 274. 2. ελεφαντίνου (without breathing).
 6. ἐκτελέσης.
 13. ὄντος] ὄντως.
 14. Stop before ὄντος ὄν.
 19. ιδρύσθαι (without breathing).
 23. οἰκείας.
 24. ^{ιο}ομοσχημονες corr. by pr.
 275. 24. χαριεντῶς αυτοῖς.
 25. καταμεμφομενος (without accent).
 τοῖς ανοῖς corr. fr. τοὺς ανούς by pr.
 276. 4. κομιδῇ.
 5. ἐνεμεσθ'.
 15. οὐκ ἐσθίω κλυκείαν.
 277. 3. κνίσσα.
 4. κνίσα (σ appears to have been written above the ι, and erased).
 9. διάλαβεῖν.
 18. αὔξει.
 278. 10. περιπνεῖται ν corr. from ρ by pr.
 22. τεθρυλήκασι.
 279. 20. ὑῶν corr. fr. υἰῶν.
 23. Αἴσωπος] ἔσσωπος.
 κακῶς] καλῶς.
 280. 1. αὐτοῖς.
 2. χρησίμοις ὅτ' ἄν ἐλκωνται. ^ῆπλὴν (ῆ above the ι. by pr.).

14. οὐκ ἔτι.
 20. ἀγνείαις.
 282. 23. πάντῃ, as in 283. 1, 284. 22.
 283. 15. οὐδαμῇ.
 21. γοητεύουσα.
 284. 6. τοῦδ' τοῦθ' (thus accented).
 23. ἦ] ἦ.
 285. 15. μήκετι.
 19. εἰδόσι] εἰδόσι τε.

προσ^{op} φον. Line ends with προσ, letters *op* written above by

Schol.

20. τίνα (before τὰ) in margin by pr.
 24. οντῶς (i.e. οντος) corr. by pr.
 286. 4. ψηθυρίζοντες.
 14. βιαζώμεθα.
 20. ἐνάτην (not as D).
 287. 10. ἂν ό.
 22. ἐπιγινώσκειται.
 26. οὐδὲ μίαν.
 288. 26. λάβη.
 29. διὰ χάριν, διὰ erased by pr.
 δέδοται, ε corr. fr. ι by pr.
 289. 12. ἀντεῖλ (sic) = ἀνέτειλεν.
 21. εἰ^{γ'} οὖν, γ' above the l. by pr.
 290. 20. χρωμένῃ.
 30. interpunction: αὐστηρὸς· οὗτος ἡμῖν αὐστηρὸς.
 291. 5. ἦ] ἦ.
 10. γενομεν^{αι}αί corr. by pr.
 17. οὐδ' ὅτι οὖν] οὐθότ' οὖν.
 292. 18. ἄρα ό γνωστικὸς.
 28. ἀφαιρομένου.
 293. 6. χρῆσιν corr. fr. κτήσιν by pr. (not as D).
 16. ὑγείαν bis.
 23. ὀλυμπί.
 294. 21. No stop before οὐ.
 295. 6. ὁμόσαι ὄρκος.
 296. 2 and 3. ὁμνῶται.
 7. ὄρκου.
 8. δεῖ Sylb. δὴ L.
 16. πάντῃ, and so in p. 301. 15.
 298. 5. ποιοίῃ.
 299. 13. ἦ μὲν—ἦ δέ.
 19. διδάσκεται | ται (ται bis at the end of one line and the beginning of the next).

300. 7. κατὰ τῶν θεῶν.
 15. ^vκεκληται corr. by pr.
 302. 26. σωίζη.
 304. 3. ταύτη and so in 306. 12, 308. 25.
 5. αὐτόν.
 16. ἐπίη.
 20. μεταρυσμιζομένους.
 23 and 24. ἔρει (with two accents).
 306. 3. ἐλπιδων corr. fr. ἐλπίδος by pr.
 307. 14. δεῖ corr. by pr.
 308. 4. μόνος & θαρραλέος corr. by pr.
 15. οὐδὲ τὰ] οὔτε τὰ (not αὐτε as D).
 18. ἀγνοία.
 22. κατοτεχνούνται.
 26. ἡ corr. by schol. into ἥ.
 309. 8. ὑπομένοντες, the 2nd ο in rasura by pr.
 13. ἄθλα.
 20. αὐτήν.
 310. 18. θεραπείαν corr. fr. θεωρίαν by pr.
 311. 1. τῇ, as in 313. 5.
 14. ποιοίη.
 16. πόσω.
 312. 9. ὥς οὕτως corr. by pr.
 18. μίμησιν corr. in marg. fr. μνήμην by pr.
 314. 11. καθάπερ καὶ ἡ χήρα.
 21. ἡγιασμένοις.
 30. συμφέρω.
 315. 5. εὐχὴ γὰρ αὐτῷ.
 316. 2. ἐπιτρέψη.
 6. εἰς μὰρ πείραν καὶ μ. corr. by pr.
 28. ταύτη as in p. 318. 7, 319. 20.
 317. 1. ἐπιφιμίζονται.
 318. 12. δεικνύη.
 24. ῥᾶον.
 319. 9. τῇδε.
 25. διπλή.
 322. 13. γενόμενον in marg. by pr.
 323. 9. ἐμβλέψης.
 14. ἀβραάμ.
 20. ἰέμενος.
 324. 5. ἀποκεκαθαρμένους.
 28. ἰστέον.
 325. 12. τολμᾶ.
 326. 2. ^aἀπειθείς. a above εἰ by schol.

12. καθόλην.
 22. τίς.
 327. 11. θεοῦ οὐ.
 14. τινές.
 25. τῷ τὸ.
 328. 17. οὐδ' ὅπως τι οὖν (not τις as D.).
 28. μονήν.
 329. 14. γίνεσθαι] γίγνεσθαι.
 15. ἦν] ἦν.
 330. 12. παραβαίη.
 29. ὑγάναι.
 331. 15. γλυκεία.
 332. 6. τὰ^{οὗς}ληθές, corr. by pr.
 17. μόνη...ἀρχαία.
 333. 14. καὶ τὸ corr. by pr.
 19. ἐπιγνώ.
 23. ἀμηγέπη.
 334. 3. βασιλεία.
 335. 26. προσωτέρω.
 336. 1. τεχνίται.
 5. ἀποδεικνύντες.
 337. 5. πᾶσας ἐστιν.
 9. δόγματός ἐστι.
 11. πρὸς ἔτι.
 23. ἀποραθυμήσαντες.
 25. ἐπηρμένοντες ἐρίζοντες.
 29. αὐτοῖς.
 338. 2. κάλον.
 4. πολυθρυλήτου.
 23. Before ἐαυτῶν an erasure of three letters.
 29. ἀμυγδαλαί (not as D. on 339. 4).
 339. 10. ληπτέον.
 20. τῶν bis, at the end and beginning of lines.
 340. 4. ἐστι.
 12. τῇ.
 14. πρόσχη, a late hand interpolates ι before σ.
 21. τῇ δοθείση.
 341. 3. δύνατ'.
 19. πατρῶας.
 27. πρὸς] πρὸ.
 342. 17. ὑπεχέτω.
 18. ῥαθυμείν.
 19. ὀριγνόμενοι...βιάζονται.
 343. 10. ἐπιζητήση.
 23. ἡμῶν.

344. 4. τύφον.
 7. παραδιδόμενη.
 13. τῆς γραφῆς] τῆς γραφὰς, in margin a by pr.
 18. ἐρμηνεύεται in marg. by pr.
 22. ὡς ^σἐαυτὸν. σ above the line by pr.
345. 13. εἰσείμεν.
 23. οἱ.
 24. μέχρι ^{γε}τῆς. γε above the l. by pr.
346. 24. ἴσον.
347. 4. ἐγκρατητῶν.
 15. ζώων.
 17. ἱερείων. εἰ corr. fr. ι by pr.
348. 4. ἔχουσιν.
 27. τῶν in marg. ι.
349. 8. ὄρια (sic) ἰ.ε. ὄρια corr. fr. ὄρια by pr.

CHAPTER VI.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK VII.

A. Defence of the gnostic Christian from the charges of atheism and irreverence. What is the nature of his worship of God, what his idea of the Son. Man's nature is perfected by his free choice of good under the Divine guidance (§§ 1—13).

B. More particular description of the worship (§§ 14, 15), the knowledge (§ 17), and the virtue of the gnostic (§§ 18—21).

C. Heathen superstition is really atheism (§§ 22—28).

D. What constitutes true worship in regard to place, time, symbolism, sacrifice, incense, fasting, festivals (§§ 29—37), prayer, praise, study, instruction, self-discipline (§§ 38—49).

E. The gnostic has no need of oaths (§§ 50, 51): his word is always in accordance with his thoughts and with his life, unless reserve is needed medicinally, for the good of others (§ 53). As a teacher, his aim is to mould his scholars after the image of Christ (§ 52).

F. (§§ 55—88). Fuller description of the gnostic. Gnosis is built on faith, grows into love, and is consummated in the Beatific Vision. The gnostic not only does right actions, but does them on right principles. Starting with admiration, he has his eye always fixed on heaven, and so rises above temptations of sense, and acquires the habit of virtue. Difference of the particular virtues (courage, justice, temperance) as seen in the gnostic and in others. His whole life is a communion with God: he loves righteousness not for its results but for its own sake. His sufferings, his meekness, his self-mortification, his sympathy with others, his readiness to forgive, his readiness to die. The perfection of the gnostic exhibited in 1 Cor. vi.

G. (§§ 89—110). The existence of sects and heresies is no ground for denying the truth of Christianity, any more than for denying the use of philosophy and medicine. Heresy proceeds from self-conceit, rashness and haste, but is over-ruled for good, as it calls out more patient study and more earnest effort on the part of the true gnostic. The word of God is the criterion of truth. Heretics misapply Scripture, not caring to search out its true sense, and being ashamed to own themselves in the wrong. True knowledge does not puff up, but elevates and enlightens. Mystical meaning of the Jewish law respecting unclean animals.

§ 1. The true gnostic is the truly religious man: he is wrongly accused of atheism by philosophers; in addressing whom ratiocination should be employed, rather than scriptural proof, for which place will be found in a later treatise. To superficial judgment our Miscellanies may differ from Scripture; but they are based upon it, and differ in language only, not in meaning.

§ 2. The gnostic alone worships God rightly. True worship leads to loving God and being loved by Him (cf. below, p. 6. 21 foll.). The reverence of the gnostic is proportioned to the worthiness of its object. In the world of sense he honours rulers; in teaching, the most ancient philosophy and prophecy (below, p. 162. 5 f., § 107); in the spiritual world, the Son, the beginning of all things. The Father, the ultimate cause, is made known through the Son to those elected for knowledge; is to be worshipped in silence (Ps. 4. 4; Eccl. 5. 2; below, p. 72. 9, 10, § 43).

§ 3. Service of God consists in self-discipline and love which fosters the divine in a man's self (below, § 13). Service of man is double, meliorative (as medicine and philosophy), ministrative (as that paid by children and subjects). In the Church the service of presbyters is meliorative, that of deacons ministrative. Both are performed by angels (below, p. 8. 15, 10. 21, 16. 9) and by the gnostic. True devotion is shewn in doing good to man for God's sake and living as one who will hereafter become God (pp. 5 and 7).

§ 4. Three marks of the gnostic: to know, to do, to teach (below, § 52). He is far removed from atheism, and from the superstition by which the real man is brought into bondage. „The Son teaches us the Divine Mysteries (p. 10. 10).

§ 5. Faith in its first stage (i.e. the O.T.) imparts the knowledge of God; in its second (after the teaching of the Saviour) the conviction that absolute sinlessness is involved in the knowledge of God (cf. 1 Joh. 3. 4—10). Devotion is the best thing on earth. The angel who is nearest to the Throne is best in heaven. But far beyond all, is the Son, who steers the universe according to the Father's will, never moving, never divided; filling all space and all time, Himself all reason and all light. To Him are subject the host of angels and gods, and all men, either as slaves, or as faithful servants, or as friends.

§ 6. The Word is the teacher, training all in suitable ways, the gnostic by mysteries (above, p. 8. 3), the believer by hope, the hard of heart by punishment (below, p. 12. 29, § 12). That the Son is a Saviour, is asserted by prophecy. He does not compel, but persuades, because man is able to obtain salvation by free choice (below, p. 14. 8, 18). He gave to the Greeks philosophy by the hand of angels assigned to different nations, but the Lord Himself presides over believers. Proof that Christ is able and willing to save all.

§ 7. Envy belongs to the devil, not to Christ, who is free from all passion, being the Power and Wisdom of God, the Saviour and Lord of men, even of the disobedient, who will at last confess their sins and receive grace from Him (above, p. 10. 12, 13).

§ 8. That Christ is not a foe to man is shewn by His taking man's flesh, and so extending salvation to all that choose (above, p. 10. 18). It is the province of the superior to rule; and the highest rule is that of the Word, who by the Father's will is the invisible author of all movement.

§ 9. Nothing is neglected by His administration. All the members of the great organism have their attention fixed on Him. As the magnet holds a long chain of rings by its attractive force, so the Son by His Holy Spirit draws all creatures to Himself, constituting together one great hierarchy, with first and second and third orders, and then the angels (pp. 6. 6, 8. 15, § 9) on the margin of the visible world. The virtuous among men are raised to the highest mansion, but the weak being carried away by lusts fall to the ground. For it is the primal law that virtue must be won by choice (p. 10. 18).

§ 10. Hence the commandments, Mosaic and pre-Mosaic, appointed life for him who chose it, and permitted him who rejoiced in evil to consort with what he chose; while every improvement leads to a corresponding rise in the universal order (§ 12) ending in the transcendent orbit which lies nearest to the Lord, ever occupied in the contemplation of His loveliness.

§ 11. The Lord is the source both of the Mosaic and pre-Mosaic law: He also provided Greek philosophy for those who were ignorant of the Jewish philosophy, and thus limited unbelief to the period of His own Presence on earth. Some however of the Greeks have omitted the intermediate step of philosophy and passed on at once to salvation by faith.

§ 12. He made all things conduce to virtue, so far as might be without destroying man's free will (§§ 9, 10), exhibiting the goodness of God in ordering each particular with a view to the perfection of the whole; and thus each individual is treated according to the possibilities of his character, the good being advanced continually to higher abodes (§ 10), the more hardened chastened by angels or by judgments, preliminary or final (§§ 6, 7), compelling them to repent (§ 7).

§ 13. Aposiopesis. Constant progress of the blessed, advanced to higher and higher mansions (§§ 10, 12) till they arrive at the unchanging Beatific Vision (contemplation). During his life here the gnostic approaches ever more nearly to the Divine likeness by his service of God through serving man (§ 3), thus freeing himself from the yoke of passion and becoming truly ἀπαθής.

§ 14. It is thus that the gnostic offers to God the only true sacrifice (§ 1) by putting to death the old man. We consecrate ourselves to Him

who consecrated Himself for us. On the other hand the smoke of material sacrifice is an offering to demons.

§ 15. God needs no material offering. He is eternally the same and cannot be propitiated by gifts and sacrifices, as some men believe, making Him an accomplice in the wickedness of man; while others ascribe to Him all the evil which flows from the abuse of man's free-will.

§ 16. The cause of these evils is ignorant impulsiveness, to be combated by reason, and by receiving into our hearts the stamp of the Divine image.

§ 17. The function of gnostic science is the contemplation of the Father and the Son, of the laws and constitution of the universe, and of the moral nature of man.

§ 18. Manhood is shewn in resistance and endurance. Its various forms. Raises the gnostic above the opinion of the world. His temperance is shewn in his submission to a higher order than that of this world: his justice in his communion with all that are like-minded in earth and heaven. Being filled with the fulness of God, he wants nothing, but is endowed with all riches, and distributes freely to all.

§ 19. His virtue does not come from nature or from training, but from knowledge, built upon the foundation of faith, for which building philosophy is useful as clearing the ground (§ 1).

§ 20. The good fight of the Christian in the amphitheatre of the world, where angels are spectators and God is the president, and whoever chooses wins the prize (Apoc. 22. 17).

§ 21. God accepts what is done for the good of man as done to Himself. This is our best return for all His goodness to us.

§ 22. The heathen make their gods human in feelings as in shape, assimilating them to their own nature. Hence the wicked make to themselves a wicked god, while the gnostic worships absolute goodness in God.

§§ 23—27. The heathen are really atheists when they liken God to the worst of men. Superstition naturally arises from the supposition of the irritability and injustice of the gods. Purity is not outward, but inward. The mind must be cleansed from impious opinions, before it is fit to receive our mysteries.

§ 28. The infinite God cannot be circumscribed in a given locality. The heathen think that they make God by the process of enshrinement. Absurdity of this shewn by the Academic reasoning.

§ 29. The true temple of God is the assembly of the elect, and His true image the righteous soul, wherein He is continually enshrined.

§§ 30—32. God needs no sacrifice or incense to support Him, as the heathen believe. The only sacrifice He demands is the prayers and praises

of His people, the only altar the righteous soul, the only incense the prayer of holiness.

§ 33. On abstinence from certain kinds of food.

§ 34. The composite incense demanded by the Law is the joint worship of many hearts and many nations. The sacrificial fire sanctifies, not flesh, but sinful souls.

§ 35. The gnostic honours the Father and the Son, not in a special place or at a special time or by special rites, but everywhere, in every way and at all times, rising above himself into the actual presence of God.

§ 36. He takes no part in public spectacles (§ 74), or in festivals; but enjoys all things soberly, thanking God for all that he receives, and assured that God's eye is ever upon him, and that God's ear is open to every thought of his heart.

§ 37. Hence there is no need for anthropomorphism (§ 22). [Confused and inconclusive argument, probably Academic.]

§ 38. In the gnostic, desire takes the form of prayer; and his desire is only for real good, i.e. for goodness.

§ 39. To pray rightly requires knowledge of what good is, and what God is. It is the extreme of folly to pray for what is inexpedient, or to pray to any but God. True prayer, spoken or unspoken, is communion with God. The declaration of God's threats to the wicked is a form of prayer; but this must always be with the view of recalling them to righteousness. [For an instance see below, § 102.]

§ 40. In prayer the soul rises upwards scorning the impediments of the body. The gnostic does not confine himself to the three fixed hours of prayer (§ 35), though these are associated in his mind with the triad of the celestial mansions.

§ 41. The pseudo-gnostics deny the use of prayer. My answer to them is reserved for another place. Here I am only concerned to prove that the true gnostic knows how to pray, and that he always obtains his petitions (§ 73), aye, and even receives good without petition made. Besides petitions for himself, his communion with God includes thanksgiving and prayer for others. Faith too is a kind of silent prayer (p. 4. 21).

§ 42. The holiness of the gnostic is the result of free choice on the side both of God and of man.

§ 43. Wherever there is readiness, there God is worshipped, independently of place and time. If we turn to the East in prayer, it is only because the light comes from thence.

§ 44. To the bad man prayer is hurtful, as he knows not what is true good: to the good it gives command over his passions, and union with the Divine nature through contemplation.

§ 45. Such a man becomes impervious to temptation and perfectly resigned to God's will.

§ 46. Beginning with faith he goes on to knowledge and love and contemplation, and thus virtue becomes his second nature.

§ 47. While rejoicing in present good, he already possesses in thought the higher promised good (p. 130. 15), which will be gradually realized in accordance with the Divine decree.

§ 48. He who cooperates with the Divine working finds the whole world contributing to his perfection. Cf. § 12.

§ 49. Gnostic worship. His sacrifices are prayers and praises and study of the Scriptures, and the free imparting of instruction and money to others. This worship is continuous. His prayer goes up to heaven whatever he does. In all his acts he aims at the honourable and the expedient as distinguished from what is pleasant.

§§ 50, 51. On perjury and falsehood. A good man's life should be sufficient security without an oath. He is bound to truth by his duty to God, to his neighbour and to himself.

§ 52. The highest office of the gnostic is the teaching of the Word (§ 4), while he forms his scholars after the image of Christ.

§ 53. His word always corresponds with his thought and with his life, unless reserve is required medicinally for the good of the weak brother.

§ 54. Conclusion. The gnostic is the very opposite of atheist or impious.

§ 55. Gnosis is the perfecting of man's nature (§ 46), built on the foundation of faith, and itself naturally grows into love. Distinction between *γνῶσις* and *σοφία*.

§§ 56, 57. We are thus enabled to look forward to that supreme abode of rest where the soul ever enjoys the Beatific Vision. Faith believes it, gnosis has a fixed conviction of it. Distinction between the Sabbath and the Ogdoad.

§ 58. Description of the gnostic in the 24th Psalm.

§ 59. The actions of the gnostic are not merely good in themselves: they alone are done on right principles and in the right way.

§ 60. The gnostic starts with admiration for the Creation, and is thus prepared to accept the truth with regard to God and His Providence, and to understand the commandments in their higher spiritual sense.

§§ 61, 62. Having his eye always fixed upon the Lord, and feeling that every thought is open to Him, he is enabled to resist the temptations of sense, and to accept sorrow and pain as a healing medicine for the diseases of the soul.

§ 63. Having thus trained himself to a habit of virtue (§ 46), he despises both the persecutions and the flatteries of the world.

§ 64. Difficulty only serves to bring out his hidden strength, while his soul is built up into a Temple of the Holy Spirit by the combined action of nature, discipline, and reason.

§§ 65—68. The gnostic's courage and temperance distinguished from the qualities commonly so called. They have their root in the love of God (cf. § 73).

§ 69. Justice and liberality of the gnostic.

§ 70. Continence of the gnostic, shewn in marriage rather than in a celibate life.

§§ 71, 72. It is impossible for him whose aim is to please God, to be a slave to pleasure. God alone is originally free from desire. It is the gnostic's aim to eradicate his passions by discipline. He is like the wise virgins who waited for their Lord.

§ 73. The whole life of the gnostic is prayer and communion with God, and he receives whatever he asks for (§ 41). He loves righteousness for itself, not for its results. Herein he differs from the philosophers whose virtue flows from fear or from desire of applause (§ 67).

§§ 74—76. The gnostic is a labourer in the Lord's vineyard, and as such receives a double reward, though he may be tried, like the Apostles, for the instruction and encouragement of the brethren. He does not call down vengeance on his persecutors, but prays for their conversion. The spectacles, in which the punishment of criminals is turned into a public entertainment, have no warning and no attraction for him (§ 36). His life is no mere outward worship of prayer and fast, but a constant struggle against worldly desires, and mortification of the love of money and of pleasure. He fulfils the O.T. by fasting from wrong acts, the N.T. by fasting from wrong thoughts. He holds that to be a Lord's day on which he experiences the power of the Resurrection in himself. When his eyes are opened to a new truth he believes that it is a manifestation of the Lord.

§§ 77, 78. The gnostic is ashamed if he finds himself taking pleasure in anything which is attractive to the flesh. He is united with his brethren in a fellowship of holy and beautiful thoughts. Though in the world, he is unaffected by its spirit, passing through it as a stranger and pilgrim. He is a true successor of the Apostles, resembling them in knowledge and in charity: he looks for praise from God only: feels the sorrows of others as if they were his own, and pities those whose repentance only begins under stress of punishment after death: is ever listening for the call of God, having no will but God's will, and being always ready to be united with saints and angels in prayer.

§ 79. Righteousness proceeds both from fear and from love, the one prompting to abstain from evil, the other to do good. The latter is the

case of the gnostic, whose prayer consists in thanksgiving for mercies, past, present, and future, in petitions for his own continuance in well-doing, and for the conversion of others. Being joined to Christ in his thanksgiving he receives the power of God by inward union, hating the lusts of the flesh and bringing into control the lower nature.

§ 80. He is eager to impart all goods to his brethren and even to take on himself the burden of their sins; though he is ever on his guard lest, in accommodating himself to their weakness, he should imbibe anything of their spirit. Like Job, he is patient under all affliction; nay, his life is filled with joy, being occupied with prayers and praises and good words and works.

§ 81. He bears a grudge against none, knowing that all are God's handiwork. Thus he is entitled to use the petition 'Forgive, as we forgive.' His help to others, even in his prayers, is in the most unostentatious form.

§ 82. In the *Traditions of Matthias*, it is written that 'if the neighbour of an elect person sins, it is the fault of the elect.' The gnostic is the living temple of God, carrying God within him and being carried by God; thus he is transported beyond the bounds of sense into the highest heaven.

§ 83. Having a good conscience, he does not shrink from appearing before the unseen Powers after death. In his use of the things of this lower world, he has trained himself in the habit of thankfulness and admiration, ever gathering new material for pious contemplation from every new advance in knowledge.

§§ 84—88. The teaching of Scripture as to the perfection of the gnostic shown in an examination of 1 Cor. vi.

§§ 89, 90. Answer to the attack made against Christianity on the ground of the variety of sects and heresies. (1) *ad hom.* The same charge may be alleged against the Jews and the philosophers. (2) The existence of such heresies was prophesied by Christ, and is in accordance with the law that the beautiful is always shadowed by its caricature. (3) In other cases we do not allow the existence of diversity to prevent us from coming to a decision. There are different schools of medicine, but this does not prevent us from calling in a physician. So neither should one who is diseased in soul refuse to be converted to God because of the diversity of preachers. This diversity was intended to be the means of training 'skilled money-changers.'

§ 91. Heresies spring from the vanity of teachers, who are too impatient to give the profound-study needed for the discovery of the truth. Their effect should be to stimulate inquiry, not to stop it; just as the ready growth of weeds should increase the care and industry of the gardener. There are sure marks by which we may distinguish the true from the false.

§§ 92—94. If it is admitted that there is such a thing as demonstration, it is the duty of those who are capable of thought and have learnt to distinguish between true and false reasoning to try the doctrines of the various sects by the words of Scripture: and the indispensable preliminary is to get rid of self-conceit and keep an open mind. The Scriptures are pregnant to the gnostic, but barren to the heretic, who wrests them from their true meaning to suit his own desires. He who is indeed a lover of truth needs energy of soul.

§ 95. The Lord is the great teacher, communicating the truth in divers ways and divers portions, through the Prophets and the Gospel and the Apostles. His word is our criterion and needs no other proof. This is our first principle, which we apprehend by faith; and from it we obtain our proofs, being thus trained for the knowledge of the truth. Mere assertion is valueless. As compared with ordinary believers, the gnostic is like the expert in his judgment of truth.

§§ 96—100. The heretics misuse Scripture by picking out isolated expressions, not interpreting them according to the context or in accordance with the general teaching of the Bible, or even with the natural force of the words: whereas the true interpretation is that which is confirmed by parallel passages and by our knowledge of what befits the Divine nature. They are ashamed to confess themselves in the wrong, and unwilling to give up their lucrative positions and the presidency in their love-feasts. When confuted by us they deny the authority of our sacred books, or say that contradictory statements are both true, and that their mysteries are beyond our comprehension. Their self-conceit leads to constant quarrelling. They live at hap-hazard without any regular guidance, at one time carried away by a sudden impression (which ought to be resisted by reasonable impressions stored up in advance), at another time mastered by the tyranny of habit.

§§ 101, 102. Ignorance and voluptuousness are the mark of the heathen, knowledge and joy of the Church, opinion and strife of the heretic. The Lord trains His disciples to be partakers of the Divine nature, just as other teachers train their disciples to imitate them. Ignorance and weakness are the causes of heresy, as of every error. These causes are to be neutralized by instruction and discipline. If any fail to make use of these, our prayer should be that they may undergo the Divine chastisement which is sent not for vengeance, but for our good, and so be led to turn from their evil ways.

§ 103. Let those who are still curable be wise in time and submit themselves to the knife and cautery of the truth. Let them cease from the slothfulness and the delight in novelty, which now deter them from the patient study of the Word: and let them measure the value of a Marcion or a Prodicus by the standard of the Apostles.

§§ 104, 105. A further setting forth of the excellence of knowledge. We may be told however that 'knowledge puffs up.' But this does not apply

to true, but only to seeming knowledge. Indeed, it is probable that the word is wrongly translated 'puffs up': it means rather 'elevates,' implying that knowledge makes a man disdain solicitations to evil. Such a man will cling to the truth himself, and declare the truth fearlessly and honestly to others.

§§ 106—108. On the other hand the heretics misinterpret the Scriptures, neither entering into the kingdom of God themselves, nor permitting others to enter. The founders of their sects did not arise till the time of Hadrian, long after the preaching of our Lord and His apostles (cf. § 2). The Unity of the Apostolic Church is broken up into fragments by their innovations and divisions. The heresies are named, some from their founder, some from their place or nation, and others from other causes.

§§ 109, 110. The Jewish law about clean and unclean animals is typical of the division between Jews and heretics and the true Church. The division of the hoof denotes the faith in the Father and the Son: the chewing of the cud denotes the careful study of the Word. Those who fail in either are deficient; those who fail in both are like the chaff scattered by the wind.

§ 111. The nature and use of the writings known as *Στρωματεῖς*.

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ADDENDA.

- p. 15. l. 9 up. Om. comma after 'nature.'
- p. 21. l. 2. Om. 'even,' and insert 'also' in l. 3 after 'things.'
- p. 23 bottom. Add Ezek. xviii. 4 after 'Deut. xiii.'
- p. 24. In crit. note on l. 18 add 'καὶ om. Barn.'
- p. 40. 11. crit. note ἐθεάσω] τεθέασο Theod.
- p. 48. 7. For ἀγγέλου read τυρίου. In crit. note om. 'ἀγγέλου M.'
- p. 49. 7. For 'may, not—hand' read 'no, nor embellished by Tyrian workmanship.'
- p. 50. 9. For ὁσφύν read ὁσφύν.
- p. 52. 23. Comma after ἀναπέμπομεν, 24 dele comma after λόγῳ.
- p. 53. 22. For 'to the most righteous Word' read 'most rightly.'
- p. 55. 7 up. For 'personal' read 'Christian.'
- p. 57. 9. For 'are' read 'have been.' l. 13. For 'well' read 'good.'
- p. 60. 20. ἐντολήν in ordinary type.
- p. 61. 7. For 'flesh' read 'the flesh of sacrifice.'
- p. 64. not. crit. 24 add 'τῷ ἀρρ. Barn.'
- p. 71. 25. For 'whether oral or mental' read 'spoken or unspoken.'
- p. 80. 4. For εὐθετούντων read εὐθεῶν and in not. crit. insert (after 4) εὐθεῶν M.
- p. 81. 3, 4. For 'after any of the necessary conveniences' read 'anything further when he is once supplied with the necessaries.'
- p. 84. 5, not. crit. 5. τοῖς] τοὺς Jackson in *J. of Phil.* vol. 28. 134.
- p. 87. 17, n. on 'sacrifice' Heb. 13. 16.
- p. 100, not. crit. For 6 read 7, for 10 read 11, for 17 read 18, for 20 read 21, for 29 read 30. Insert 23 ἢ L, καὶ LXX. 25 οὐδὲ L, καὶ οὐκ LXX. 28 τὸν κύριον L, αὐτὸν LXX.
- p. 103. 31. For 'religion' read 'piety.'
- p. 105. 3 up. For '. Hence' read ', wherefore.' In n. 3 for 'xciiv' read 'xciv.'
- p. 110. 1. not. crit. insert after 1, ἀγομένην L, ἀπαγομένην Eus. 21 not. crit. read εὐθαρσῆς S for εὐθ. L, and transfer bef. εὐθαρσῶς.
- p. 116. 4 and 6. Put dashes instead of brackets after γεγονότες and παίδων.

- p. 119. 4 up. For 'despise' read 'neglect.'
- p. 123. n. 1, add Ps. cxi. 10, Prov. i. 7.
- p. 125. 15. For 'as a natural consequence' read 'incidentally.' l. 19. For 'also of any movement of thought or' read 'and of any mental excitement and.'
- p. 130. 26. For *ol* read *al*.
- p. 135. 6. For 'knowledge' read 'judgment.' In n. 2 add 'Mt. xvii. 20, xxi. 21, Lk. xvii. 6.'
- p. 136. 1. *not. crit.* add *μονῶν* Stählin (*Obs. Crit.* 42).
- p. 137. 8. For 'ocean' read 'end of the ocean.'
- p. 141. n. 2, read Isa. vi.
- p. 152. 3. For *δῆλον ὅποιοι* read *δηλονότι οἱ* and, in *not. crit.* insert '3. *δηλονότι οἱ* Jackson, *δῆλον ὅποιοι* L.' l. 31. Insert <τὸ> before *πνευματικόν* and add in *not. crit.* '31. *τοῦτο τὸ* M, *τοῦτο* L.'
- p. 162. There seems to be no reason for changing the MS. readings *εὐρηκέναι* and *ἐξευρημένas* in ll. 10 and 22.
- p. 166. l. 31, put the figure '322 S' on the inner margin.
- p. 182. 12. *not. crit.* add 'παραδιδόμενα ἐκόντες εἶναι L, παραδεδομένα ἐκόντες εἶδέναι Bywater (*J. of Phil.* iv. 216).'
- p. 184. 19. For *ταῖς μερικαῖς* read *τοῖς μειρακίοις*, and insert in *not. crit.* 19 'τοῖς μειρακίοις Stählin, *ταῖς μερικαῖς* L.' 24 *not. crit.* *ἐμφυτευσάσης* L, add 'Stählin.' After *διδάσκει* add 'διδάξει (dat. of *δίδαξις*) Stählin.'
- p. 191. 5, 6. In italics 'God foreordained...before the foundation of the world' and give reference to Eph. i. 4, 5.
- p. 199. Note on 7—9. insert after 'P. 341 *fin.*' P. 656. On 11 add after 'Christ,' cf. *Str.* vi. 128, Justin *Apol.* i. 30 (Prophecy) *μεγίστη καὶ ἀληθεστάτη ἀπόδειξις*, 2 Pet. i. 19 *ἔχομεν βεβαιότερον τὸν προφητικὸν λόγον*, Theophilus i. 14, Orig. in *Joann.* ii. 28 and xxxii. 9 *fin.*, *Cels.* vi. 10, viii. 48 (cited by Bigg, p. 264), *D. of Chr. B.* iii. 583 b, 'Prophecy is to Justin the main form of Christian evidence, and this for Gentile as much as for Jew.' On 13 add *Str.* iv. 1, where Cl. looks forward to giving *ἡ κατ' ἐπιτομήν τῶν γραφῶν ἐκθεσις*. Cf. the exposition of 1 Cor. vi. contained in §§ 85 foll. below, of 1 Cor. x. below § 105, of unclean meats in §§ 109 foll.
- p. 200. n. on *παριστᾶν* (p. 4. l. 2). 'For *ιστᾶν* in Plato *Crat.* read *ιστάν* with Cobet. H. J.' On *τῷ θεοπρεπεῖ* (l. 11) cf. below § 38 *οὐδεμίαν σῴζει θεοσέβειαν ἢ μὴ πρέπουσα περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ὑπόληψις*.
- p. 202. n. on *πρεσβύτεροι*. For the comparison between angels and the orders of the ministry see Heb. i. 14 *οὐχὶ πάντες εἰσὶν λειτουργικὰ πνεύματα εἰς διακονίαν ἀποστελλόμενα* with Welstein's n. For the Egyptian episcopate cf. *J. of Theol. Stud.* Jan. 1900, p. 256 f., July 1901, p. 612 f., Bigg, p. 39 f., Harnack, *H. of D.* ii. p. 71 n.
- p. 204. n. on *ἐσομένῳ θεῷ*. Cf. Inge, *Bampton Lect.*, App. C.
- p. 205. On Faith see *Str.* ii. chapters 2—6.
- p. 206. l. 1. Cf. Orig. *Cels.* iv. 5 where he answers the objection of Celsus that 'if God comes down to men, he must abandon his throne.' *οὐ μεριζόμενος*, cf. Bigg, p. 177. n. on 10. 2, 'see below p. 138. 10.'
- p. 207. Insert n. on l. 10 'παιδεύων μυστηρίοις, see above p. 8. 5.'
- p. 208. tr. § 7 before l. 5. n. on 13; 'cf. Wisdom ii. 24 *φθόνῳ διαβόλου θάνατος εἰσῆλθεν*.'
- p. 210. n. on 4, 'cf. *Str.* iv. P. 636 on the seven planetary spheres and the

eighth sphere of the fixed stars.' *Dele* reference below to an Appendix on Angelology.

p. 212. Add n. on l. 10 ἐξ ἐνός καὶ δι' ἐνός. 'Cf. Rom. xi. 36.'

p. 213. n. on l. 22 δικαίῳ νόμος οὐ κεῖται. Add Arist. *Pol.* iii. 13. p. 1284 a 3 (where one citizen far excels others in virtue, so that he seems like a God in comparison with them) τῶν τοιούτων οὐκ ἔστι νόμος, αὐτοὶ γὰρ εἰσι νόμος.

p. 215. on l. 11 βαρβάρου φιλοσοφίας. Cf. Tatian c. 26, Porph. *de Abst.* ii. 26 (the Jews) ἀτε φιλόσοφοι τὸ γένος ὄντες, Celsus *ap.* Orig. i. 2 'The Greeks perfect the doctrines received from barbarians.'

p. 216. on l. 27. Transpose the two notes.

p. 217. add n. on l. 3. τοῦ κρείττονος, i.e. the whole, previously mentioned. ἀναλόγως is explained by the variety of training and discipline described in what follows.

p. 217. n. on l. 7 παιδεύσεις. Add Orig. *Princ.* i. 6. 3 Tam in his temporalibus saeculis, quam in illis quae aeterna sunt, omnes isti pro ordine, pro ratione... dispensantur, ut alii in primis, alii in secundis, nonnulli etiam in ultimis temporibus et per maiora ac graviora supplicia...asperioribus emendationibus reparati...ad superiora provecti, usque ad ea quae sunt invisibilia et aeterna perveniant; *ib.* iii. 13 Deus dispensat animos non ad istum solum vitae nostrae breve tempus...sed ad perpetuum et aeternum tempus, tanquam aeternus ipse et immortalis...et ideo non excluditur brevitatem temporis huius vitae nostrae a curis et remediis divinis anima, quae immortalis est.

p. 218. l. 14, n. on ὑπερβαινούσας. See above 18. 17, below p. 112. 11. Cf. Lightfoot on Clem. Rom. 7, n. on σκάμματι.

Add n. on l. 19 f. Cf. *Str.* vi. 75 τελειωθέντα δι' ἀγάπης καὶ τὴν ἀπλήρωτον τῆς θεωρίας εὐφροσύνην αἰδίως καὶ ἀκορέστως ἐστιώμενον.

p. 219. n. on τὴν λειτουργίαν. Cf. Deissmann, *Bibl. Stud.* p. 140 'The papyri show that λειτουργέω and cognate words were commonly used in Egypt in the ceremonial sense,' of which he gives exx.

p. 220. n. on ὀλοκάρπωμα. Deissmann (p. 137) says that in the LXX the word καρπῶ is used in the sense of 'burn' both in a ceremonial and non-ceremonial sense. He cites Lev. ii. 11, Deut. xxvi. 14, Sir. xlv. 14 θυσαίαι αὐτῷ ὀλοκαρπωθήσονται, 4 Macc. xviii. 11, *Sibyll. Or.* iii. 565.

ib. n. on ἔνωσις ll. 13, 14. Harnack (*H. of D.* ii. 74) says the phrase ἔνωσις ἐκκλησίας is first found in Hegesippus *ap.* Eus. *H. E.* iv. 22. 5.

p. 222. n. on l. 19 ἀβουλήτοις. For κἂν read κἂν in 3rd line.

p. 224. n. on τὸ δεύτερον αἷτιον. See above, p. 4. 19.

p. 225. n. on l. 5. For the logical use cf. Eus. *H. E.* v. 28 κἂν προτείνῃ τις ῥητὸν γραφῆς θεικῆς, ἐξετάξουσιν πότερον συνημμένον ἢ διεξευγμένον δύναται ποιῆσαι σχῆμα συλλογισμοῦ.

p. 226. n. on l. 15. Add *Paed.* P. 287 κεχρήσθω δὲ ἡ γυνὴ τῇ λιτῇ στολῇ.

p. 228. n. on ὑπερκόσμιος. Add Eus. *H. E.* x. 4 *fin.* ἡ ὑπερκόσμιος πόλις τοῦ ζῶντος θεοῦ.

p. 229. on ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία. Cf. *Str.* P. 429, Philo i. 520 ἀρετῆς πρόκειται τὰ ἐγκύκλια· ταῦτα γὰρ ὁδὸς ἐστὶν ἐπ' ἐκείνην φέρουσα, Greg. *Th.* in Orig. *L.* vol. xxv. p. 339.

p. 230. on l. 8. Read ἐαυτοὺς for ἐαυτοῖς, for 'Col. iii.' read 'Col. ii.'

p. 233. on l. 9. Add 'But in *Str.* ii. 74 this συγγένεια is denied, ὁ θεὸς οὐδεμίαν ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυσικὴν σχέσιν, ὡς οἱ τῶν αἰρέσεων κτίσται θέλουσιν, and in

v. 88 οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Πυθαγόραν θέλα μοίρα τὸν νοῦν εἰς ἀνθρώπους ἤκειν φασί...ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς μὲν τῷ πεπιστευκότι προσεπιπνεῖσθαι τὸ ἅγιον πνευμά φαμεν, οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸν Πλάτωνα νοῦν μὲν ἐν ψυχῇ θέλας μοίρας ἀπόρροιαν ὑπάρχοντα κ.τ.λ.

p. 235. add n. on ἀλεκτρυνών l. 14. Cf. Plin. H. N. x. 21 habent ostenta et praeposterī gallorum vespertinique cantus.

p. 237. Add to n. on περικαθαρθέντων, Didache iii. 4 μὴ γίνου ἐπαιδὸς μηδὲ μαθηματικὸς μηδὲ περικαθαίρων.

p. 238. n. on l. 9 σύνεσις, cf. Tobit iii. 8 οὐ συνιεῖς ἀποπνίγουσα τοὺς ἄνδρας; *ib.* l. 17, for 'Appendix' read 'Introduction.' *ib.* βαναύσου (l. 23), cf. Luc. Somn. § 9.

p. 246. n. on l. 14 ἐκκαλυπτομένης. Cf. Prayer of Serapion in *J. of Theol. Studies*, i. p. 98 ἐκτείνωμεν τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τὰς διανοίας ἀναπετάννυμεν πρὸς σε κύριε. *ib.* l. 20, cf. Robertson Smith, *Rel. of Sem.* p. 280 (quoted by Keating, p. 22) 'In old Israel all slaughter was sacrifice, and a man could never eat beef or mutton except as a religious act.'

p. 247. On ll. 9—11, add 'cf. *Paed.* ii. 14 εἰ γὰρ τὰ μάλιστα ἔνεκεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐγένετο τὰ πάντα, ἀλλ' οὐ πᾶσι χρῆσθαι καλόν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἀεί.'

p. 248. n. on μητρόπολις. Read 'Philo' for 'Phil.' in l. 2, and add *Paed.* ii. 38 πλοῦτος ἀκρόπολις κακίας.

p. 249. end of n. on συγγενῇ. Cf. Porph. *Abst.* i. 19 εἰ γε ὁμοούσιοι αἱ τῶν ζώων ψυχαὶ ταῖς ἡμετέραις.

p. 250. end of 1st n. (l. 6). After 'Col.' insert 'i. 18 συνέστηκεν.'

p. 252. On l. 13 add 'γεωργοῦμεν αἰνούντες,' cf. Epict. *Diss.* i. 16. 15 foll. οὐκ ἔδει καὶ σκάπτοντας καὶ ἀρούντας καὶ ἐσθίωντας ἄδειν τὸν ὕμνον τὸν εἰς τὸν θεόν; κ.τ.λ.

p. 254. On l. 3, add Justin *Apol.* i. 9 θυσίαις καὶ πλοκαῖς ἀνθῶν τιμᾶν.

ib. On l. 16, add 'τῆς διακριτικῆς, cf. Plato, *Crat.* 388 b ὄνομα διδασκαλικόν τι ἐστὶν ὄργανον καὶ διακριτικὸν τῆς οὐσίας.

p. 257. n. on ll. 7, 8, τῆς δυνάμεως. The expression φῶς is found in the LXX, λύχνος in the other versions. *ib.* Add on l. 13 ἡ μὴ πρέπουσα ὑπόληψις, see above p. 6. 20 ἡ θεοπρέπεια ἕξις ἐστὶ τὸ πρέπον τῷ θεῷ σώζουσα, and below p. 170. 7 (truth is discovered) ἐν τῷ διασκέψασθαι τί τῷ κυρίῳ...πρέπον, *Str.* vi. 124 ψεύσται τῷ ὄντι...οἱ μὴ κατ' ἀξίαν τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ κυρίου τὰς γραφὰς λέγοντές τε καὶ παραδιδόντες. It was the principle on which Plato rejected the stories told about the gods by Homer and Hesiod (*Rep.* ii. 377—383).

p. 259. n. on μηκέτι ἔχειν. Cf. *Str.* iv. 40 ὅταν τοῖνυν ἐνδιατρίψῃ τῇ θεωρίᾳ, τῷ θεῷ καθαρῶς ὁμιλῶν, ὁ γνωστικῶς μετέχων τῆς ἁγίας ποιότητος, προσεχέστερον ἐν ἔξει γίνεται ταυτότητος ἀπαθοῦς, ὡς μηκέτι ἐπιστήμην ἔχειν καὶ γνῶσιν κεκτηῖσθαι, ἐπιστήμην δὲ εἶναι καὶ γνῶσιν.

p. 260. n. on 19. Add 'see below n. on p. 70. 27.' Dele '24' before τοὺς πόδας.

p. 262. Add in top line 'cf. Stengel, *Gr. Kultusaltertümer*, p. 163 n.'

p. 264. Add in 1st n. after παλινδρομοῦσα (l. 3), 'cf. *Str.* ii. 25 ὥσπερ οὖν τὸ σφαιρίζειν οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ κατὰ τέχνην πέμποντος τὴν σφαῖραν ἡρτῆται μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ εὐρύθμως ἀποδεχομένου προσδεῖ αὐτῷ, ἵνα δὴ κατὰ νόμους τοὺς σφαιριστικούς τὸ γυμνάσιον ἐκτελῇται, οὕτω καὶ τὴν διδασκαλίαν ἀξιόπιστον εἶναι συμβέβηκεν, ὅταν ἡ πίστις τῶν ἀκρωμένων, τέχνη τις ὡς εἰπεῖν ὑπάρχουσα φυσικὴ, πρὸς μάθησιν συλλαμβάνῃ (MS. -νει).'

ib. Add n. on l. 19 ὃν τρόπον τὸ πῦρ θερμαντικόν, 'cf. below p. 80. 26, and

Plut. *Mor.* 1102 E (θεός) ἀγαθός ἐστιν, ἀγαθὸν δὲ περὶ οὐδὲν ἐγγίνεται φθόνος...οὕτε γὰρ θερμοῦ τὸ ψύχειν ἀλλὰ τὸ θερμαίνειν, which Bigg (p. 79 n.) thinks Cl. may have had in his mind here.'

p. 269. Add n. on l. 19 *eis* τὸ ἀπείραστον, 'cf. below p. 122. 29.' *ib.* Add at the end of n. on εὐθετούντων, 'cf. 1 Tim. vi. 8 ἔχοντες δὲ διατροφὰς καὶ σκεπάσματα τούτοις ἀρκεσθῆσόμεθα,' *Str.* vi. 75 οὐκέτι συγχρήται τῷ σώματι, μόνον δὲ αὐτῷ ἐπιτρέπει χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις, ἵνα μὴ τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς διαλύσεως παράσχη.

p. 272. Add to n. on 14, 'cf. *Paed.* i. 26 *fin.* τὸ γὰρ μέλλον τοῦ χρόνου τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ θελήματος προλαμβάνεται.'

p. 274. Add at the bottom after αὐτῷ, '*ib.* viii. 34. 4 πιστὸς μετὰ κατηχουμένου μηδὲ κατ' οἶκον προσευχέσθω· οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον τὸν μεμνημένον μετὰ τοῦ ἀμνήτου συμμολύνεσθαι.'

p. 278. Add n. l. 21 ἔαρος. 'Tortures cannot make him deny his faith.'

p. 279. n. on 21. Add 'for ἐν μέρει cf. Lightfoot on Col. ii. 16 ἐν μέρει ἑορτῆς.'

p. 280. n. on 11. Add 'see below n. on 96. 15, and *Str.* P. 646 there quoted.'

p. 282. Add to n. on 15 προφορικοῦ λόγου, 'Cl. (P. 685) quotes 1 Cor. ii. 6 σοφίαν λαλοῦμεν ἐν τοῖς τελείοις...θεοῦ σοφίαν ἐν μυστηρίῳ τὴν ἀποκεκρυμμένην with a reference to Plato *Epist.* ii. p. 312 μεγίστη φυλακὴ τὸ μὴ γράφειν ἀλλ' ἐκμανθάνειν.'

p. 284. Add on l. 17 τῇ θεωρίᾳ, 'cf. *Exc. Theod.* 63 ἡ μὲν οὖν τῶν πνευματικῶν ἀνάπανσις [ἐν κυριακῇ] ἐν ὀγδοῳδῇ ἡ κυριακὴ ὀνομάζεται.'

p. 288. Add on 9, 'cf. P. 801 ζητεῖν τὴν γνώσιν *eis* εὖρεσιν, also *Str.* iv. 1, where ζήτησις is mentioned as a subject for future discussion, and v. 11, 12. It is more fully treated in *Str.* viii. 1 f.'

p. 289. n. on l. 2 σώζοντες τὴν ἀκολουθίαν. The phrase is used by Alex. Aphr. quoted in Steph. *Thes.* p. 1700 c.

p. 291. n. on 25. Add 'see Lightfoot on the repetition of ὑμᾶς in Phil. i. 7.' *ib.* n. on φάρμακον, add *Paed.* i. 100 ἀντίδοτος σωτηρίας, Serapion in *J. of Theol. Stud.* i. 106. 15 φ. ζωῆς.

p. 292. In n. on l. 29 read 'below p. 136. 1' for 'below 134. 31.'

p. 299. n. on ἀλείφουσα. The custom of anointing at baptism had grown up before the end of the 2nd century, see *D. of Chr. Ant.* under 'Chrism' and 'Unction.' Tertullian (*De Bapt.* 7) regards it as a sign of the universal priesthood of Christians. For the figure in the text, cf. Chrys. *ad Col.* xi. 342 (quoted by Hatch, p. 348) ἀλείφεται ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ *eis* στάδιον ἐμβησόμενοι.

p. 300. Add on l. 8, 'for the word συγκατάθεσις see Cic. *Acad.* ii. 37 and the definition of πίστις in *Str.* ii. 9 ἀφανοῦς πράγματος ἐνωτικὴ συγκατάθεσις.'

p. 301. n. on l. 14. For 'p. 220' (in the third line) read 'p. 228.'

p. 305. Add n. on 11 foll. παρθένοι. Cf. *Str.* v. 655 ταύτῃ καὶ αἱ τῶν φρονίμων παρθένων λαμπάδες, αἱ νύκτωρ ἀνημμέναι ἐν πολλῷ τῷ τῆς ἀγνοίας σκότει...φρόνιμοι ψυχὰι καθαραὶ ὡς παρθένοι, συνεῖσαι σφᾶς αὐτὰς ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ καθεστῶσας κοσμικῇ, τὸ φῶς ἀνάπτουσι καὶ τὸν νοῦν ἐγείρουσιν.

p. 310. Add to n. on 6. Cf. *Str.* ii. 117 οὐδὲν μέγα τὸ ἀπέχεσθαι ἡδονῆς μὴ πεπειραμένον.

ib. Add to n. on 8, 9, 'cf. Orig. *Cels.* viii. 22 ὁ μὲν τέλειος, αἶν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ὢν καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις καὶ τοῖς διανοήμασι τοῦ τῇ φύσει κυρίου λόγου θεοῦ, αἶν ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις καὶ αἶν ἄγει κυριακὰς ἡμέρας, Apoc. i. 10 with Alford's n. Deissmann (p. 218) compares the use of ἡ Σεβαστὴ for the 1st day of the month.

p. 311. Add n. on p. 134. 6 τὴν ἀποστολικὴν ἀπουσίαν ἀνταναπληροῖ, cf. *Str.* vi. 106 quoted in *Intr.* ch. iii. p. xlvī.

p. 312. n. on 14. Read in the 5th l. ἐκοινωνήσε for ἐκίνησε.

p. 313. n. on p. 136. 1 (last line but two). After *μονῶν* insert '(so Stählin, *Obs. Crit.* p. 42).'

p. 315. n. on 9. Cf. *Orig. Cels.* vi. 64 ὁ σωτὴρ ἡμῶν οὐ μετέχει μὲν δικαιοσύνης, δικαιοσύνη δὲ ὧν μετέχεται ὑπὸ τῶν δικαίων.

p. 317. n. on 28. Add 1 *Joh.* iii. 9 πᾶς ὁ γεγεννημένος ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἁμαρτίαν οὐ ποιεῖ ὅτι σπέρμα αὐτοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ μένει. *ib.* on 29, 30. Add *Str.* vi. 102 τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν αἰτήσεται, μετὰ δὲ τὸ μηκέτι ἁμαρτάνειν, ἔπειτα εὖ ποιεῖν δύνασθαι and 1 *Joh.* iii. 9 just cited.

p. 318. n. on l. 26 τέλειον. Cf. *Paed.* i. 52 ἐμοὶ δὲ καὶ θαυμάζειν ἔπεισιν ὅπως σφᾶς τελείους τινὲς τολμῶσι καλεῖν, ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀπόστολον φρονούντες (who) τέλειον μὲν ἑαυτὸν ἡγείται ὅτι ἀπήλλακται τοῦ προτέρου βίου, ἔχεται δὲ τοῦ κρείττονος, οὐχ ὡς ἐν γνώσει τέλειος, ἀλλ' ὡς τοῦ τελείου ἐφιέμενος κ.τ.λ. *ib.* on l. 2 ἀκούσατε, substitute for present note 'In *Protr.* § 88 *init.* we have the LXX reading, ἀκούσατέ μου, φόβον κυρίου διδάξω ὑμᾶς.'

p. 319. n. on l. 28. Add (after P. 552), *Str.* iv. P. 568 *fin.* ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις πεπραμένους τοὺς φιληδόνους καὶ φιλοσωμάτων οἶδεν ἡ γραφή.

p. 320. In 1st note (3rd line) insert 'Rom. vii. 14.'

p. 321. n. on l. 10 (last sentence but two). For 'This would agree with' read 'This agrees with p. 130. 14 περὶ δὲ ὧν ἔγνω τῶν μελλόντων καὶ ὁρατῶν πεπεισμένος, and also with.'

ib. n. on ll. 21, 22. Add in second line (after 138. 3) 'Str. iv. 616 σύμβολον ἅγιον τὸν χαρακτῆρα τῆς δικαιοσύνης τὸν φωτεινὸν ἐπιδεικνύμενος τοῖς ἐφεστῶσιν τῇ ἀνδρὶ ἀγγέλοις, τὸ χρίσμα τῆς εὐαρεστήσεως λέγω... τοὺς μὲν ἐπαγομένους τινὰ τῶν κοσμικῶν κατέχουσιν οἱ τὸ τέλος ἀπαιτοῦντες τοῖς σφετέροις βαρυνόμενοι πάθεσι, τὸν δὲ γυμνὸν μὲν τῶν ὑποπιπτόντων τῷ τέλει, πλήρη δὲ γνώσεως καὶ τῆς ἐξ ἔργων δικαιοσύνης, συνευχόμενοι παραπέμπουσι τὸν ἄνδρα, σὺν καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ μακαρίσαντες, where see Potter.'

ib. same note (8th line). Insert, after ἀποκρίνεσθαι, *Iren.* i. 21. 5.

p. 323. in 1st note (3rd line). After πίστιν insert 'Orig. *ap.* Eus. *H. E.* vi. 36. 4 περὶ τῆς κατ' αὐτὸν ὁρθοδοξίας.' *ib.* on l. 16. Add *Str.* iv. 614 μήτε ἀδικοῦσα μήτε ἀνταδικοῦσά ποτε, ἀγαθοποιούσα δέ.

p. 326. n. on ll. 24, 25 (middle). Insert after *Paed.* i. 'P. 120, *ib.*' and line below (before Q. D. S.) 'Paed. ii. P. 195 οὐχ οἶδν τέ ἐστι γελοῖους προσέσθαι λόγους, μὴ οὐχὶ ἀπὸ γελοίου ἥθους φερομένους.

p. 328. n. on ll. 26, 27. Insert (before 'Str. vi.') *Str.* ii. P. 471 οὐδὲ ἐγκρατὲς κυρίως (τὸ θεῖον), οὐ γὰρ ὑποπίπτει πάθει ἵνα καὶ κρατήσῃ τοῦδε.

p. 329. add n. on l. 9 Ἰουδαίων. We find a reference to controversy with the Jews in *Str.* iv. 1 ἢ τε πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ ἢ πρὸς Ἰουδαίους κατ' ἐπιτομήν τῶν γραφῶν ἐκθεσις παραδοθήσεται.

p. 330. n. on l. 8. Add 'See Harnack, *Hist. of D.* ii. p. 36 n.' *ib.* on l. 20. Add 'See Harn. ii. 35 n.'

p. 333. n. on 29. Add 'Str. ii. 12 ἀμεταπτώτῳ κριτηρίῳ τῇ πίστει ἐπανα-
πανώμεθα.'

ib. Add n. on 164. l. 2 τὰ διὰ νοῦ τεχνικά. Cf. Aristotle's distinction of ἐντεχνοὶ and ἀτεχνοὶ πίστεις in *Rhet.* i. 9 with Cope's n.

p. 334. add at end of first n. Plato, *Symp.* 204 A, *τινες οἱ φιλοσοφούντες εἰ μήτε οἱ σοφοὶ μήτε οἱ ἀμαθεῖς; οἱ μεταξὺ τούτων ἀμφοτέρων.*

p. 336. n. on 26. Add *Paed.* i. P. 123 *μία μόνη γίνεταί μήτηρ παρθένος· ἐκκλησίαν ἐμοὶ φίλον αὐτὴν καλεῖν· γάλα οὐκ ἔσχεν ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὴ μόνη, ὅτι μόνη μὴ γέγονεν γυνή.*

p. 337. n. on ll. 27, 28. Add 'cf. *Str.* ii. 13 *εἰ δὲ τις λέγοι τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἀποδεικτικὴν εἶναι μετὰ λόγου, ἀκουσάτω ὅτι καὶ αἱ ἀρχαὶ ἀναπόδεικτοι, and for the term ἀρχή used of Christ, Str. v. 38, vi. 58.'*

p. 339. end of first note. Add '*Mart. Petri et Pauli* 4 τῶν ἐαυτοῦ πράξεων τὸ ὕφος ἀπήγγειλεν.'

p. 346. n. on p. 180, ll. 4, 5. Add (after *ἐπαδόντων*) 'quoted literally in P. 83 except that *φωνῆς* is read for *φωνήν*.'

p. 350. end of first note. After *γράφει* add '*Str.* ii. 454 P. *ἡ μὲν τῶν οἰησιζόφων... γνῶσις φυσιοῦ.*'

p. 353. n. on ll. 3, 4. Add 'Of. *Iren.* iii. 11. 8 *τέσσαρες ἐδόθησαν καθολικαὶ διαθήκαι τῇ ἀνθρωπότητι κ.τ.λ.*'

p. 354. n. on ll. 14, 15 *μία ἡ πάντων τῶν ἀποστόλων παράδοσις*, cf. Harn. *Dogmeng.* i.³ p. 154 n.

ib. n. on 18. Add (after *Prop.* 999) 'with whom he joins Cassianus in P. 552 f.'

p. 359. n. on ll. 11, 12. Add 'also Harn. *H. of D.* ii. p. 35 n.'

ib. n. on l. 12. Add 'Zahn (*Forsch.* iii. p. 111) thinks the scheme laid down in *Str.* iv. 1 may be regarded as a promise.'

p. 366 (Appendix). On *Aa* add 'For exx. from papyri cf. Deissmann, p. 201.'

p. 374. n. 1. Add 'Cf. also Bigg, p. 102 foll., p. 219 foll., Harn. *Dogmeng.* i.³ p. 200 foll.'

p. 375. n. 1. Add (on *πάξω*) 'See Herwerden, *Lex. Gr.* s.v. *ἀμπαζονται*.'

p. 379. Add at the end of the 1st paragraph, '*Exc. Theod.* 13 (ὁ υἱὸς) ἐστὶν ἄρτος ἐπουράνιος καὶ πνευματικὴ τροφή...τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τῆς ἐκκλησίας δηλονότι. οἱ μὲν οὖν τὸν οὐράνιον ἄρτον φαγόντες ἀπέθανον, ὁ δὲ τὸν ἀληθινὸν ἄρτον τοῦ πνεύματος ἐσθίων οὐ τεθνήσκει...ὁ δὲ ἄρτος ὃν ἐγὼ δώσω, φησὶν, ἡ σὰρξ μου ἐστίν, ἥτοι ᾧ τρέφεται ἡ σὰρξ διὰ τῆς εὐχαριστίας ἥ, ὅπερ καὶ μᾶλλον, ἡ σὰρξ τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν ἡ ἐκκλησία...συναγωγὴ ἡὺλογημένη.'

p. 381. On the mystical meaning of the Passover, cf. Philo i. 450 *μηδ' ὅτι ἡ ἐορτὴ σύμβολον ψυχικῆς εὐφροσύνης ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς πρὸς εὐχαριστίας, ἀποταξάμεθα ταῖς κατὰ τὰς ἐτησίους ὥρας πανηγύρεσι.*

p. 383. 11. Add the reference *Paed.* ii. 7 for *πανδήμου τροφῆς*.

p. 387. Add on *ἀγάπη*, 'Deissmann, p. 193 f.'

p. 388. Add on *ἀθανασία*, 'Deissmann, p. 293.'

p. 391. Insert '*ἀνάλογος*: 867, see *ἀνὰ λόγον* s.v. *λόγος*.'

p. 392. Add on *ἀναπέμπω* 'Deissmann, p. 229,' after *ἀναστρέφομαι* 'Deissmann, p. 194.'

p. 394. After *ἀξίωσις* add 'see exx. of *ἀξίωμα* in Deissmann, p. 92.'

p. 396. On *ἀπόστολος* add 'Harn. *H. of D.* ii. p. 58.'

p. 398. On *ἀφεκτέος* (before 'Themist.') add '170 bis.'

p. 400. On *γινώσκω*, add (at end) '658': on *γραφὴ* (last l. after 'ind.') Harn. *H. of D.* ii. 57 f.

p. 405. On *ἐκκλησία* add 'Harn. ii. p. 80 foll.'

p. 407. On *ἐμφυσίω*, after *τέκνα* insert 'bis.'

- p. 415. On θαυμάζω, 883 should be *ordinary type*.
- p. 416. On θεώρημα, add Hatch *Gr. Ideas*, p. 118 n.
- p. 417. On καθολικός, add 'Harn. II. p. 75 n.'
- p. 418. On κανών, add 'Harn. II. p. 35 n.'
- p. 421. On κυριακός (2nd l.), for *ib.* read 865 and 887, and *dele* 887 after διδασκαλία.
- p. 425. On μυστήριον add 'Hatch, *Bibl. Gr.* p. 57 f.'
- p. 426. On δμολογία, om. (l. 1) 'τὴν περὶ—*ib.*' Add at the end 'Harn. II. p. 36 n.'
- p. 429. On παρεπίδημος add 'Deissmann, p. 149.'
- p. 440. On ταμείον add 'On the form ταμείον see ὑγεία and Deissmann, p. 182.'



ΚΛΗΜΕΝΤΟΣ
ΣΤΡΩΜΑΤΕΩΝ Ζ΄

ΣΤΡΩΜΑΤΕΩΝ Ζ΄

ΚΕΦ. Α.

1. ἮΔΗ δὲ καιρὸς ἡμᾶς παραστήσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησι 297
 μόνον ὄντως εἶναι θεοσεβῇ τὸν γνωστικόν, ὡς ἀνα- Sylbu
 μαθόντας τοὺς φιλοσόφους, οἷός τις ἐστὶν ὁ τῷ ὄντι
 Χριστιανός, τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀμαθίας καταγνῶναι εἰκὴ μὲν
 5 καὶ ὡς ἔτυχεν διώκοντας τοῦνομα, μάτην δὲ ἀθέους
 ἀποκαλοῦντας <τοὺς> τὸν τῷ ὄντι θεὸν ἐγνωκότας.
 ἐναργεστέροις δ', οἶμαι, πρὸς τοὺς φιλοσόφους χρῆσθαι
 829 829 Potter προσήκει τοῖς λόγοις, ὡς ἐπαίειν ἐκ τῆς παρ' αὐτοῖς 10
 παιδείας ἥδη γεγυμνασμένους δύνασθαι, καὶ εἰ μηδέπω
 10 ἀξίους ἐαυτοὺς μεταλαβεῖν τῆς τοῦ πιστεῦσαι δυνάμεως
 παρεσχήκασι. τῶν δὲ λέξεων τῶν προφητικῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ
 παρόντος οὐκ ἐπιμνησθησόμεθα, κατὰ τοὺς ἐπικαίρους
 τόπους ὕστερον ταῖς γραφαῖς συγχρησόμενοι· τὰ δ'
 ἐξ αὐτῶν δηλούμενα σηματοῦμεν κεφαλαιωδῶς τὸν
 15 χριστιανισμόν ὑπογράφοντες, ἵνα μὴ διακόπτωμεν τὸ
 συνεχές τοῦ λόγου συμπαραλαμβάνοντες τὰς γραφάς,
 καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς μηδέπω συνιῇσιν τὰς λέξεις αὐτῶν· 15
 ἐπὰν δὲ τὰ σημαινόμενα ἐνδειξώμεθα, τότε αὐτοῖς ἐκ
 περιουσίας πιστεύσασι καὶ τὰ μαρτύρια φανερωθήσεται.
 20 καὶν ἑτεροῖά τισι τῶν πολλῶν καταφαίνεται τὰ ὑφ'
 ἡμῶν λεγόμενα τῶν κυριακῶν γραφῶν, ἰστέον ὅτι ἐκείθεν

3. οἷός τις H. οἷός τέ L. 6. τοὺς τὸν S. τοὺς om. L. 16. συμ-
 παραλαμβάνοντες SD. συμπεριλαμβάνοντες LH.

MISCELLANIES, BOOK VII.

CHAPTER I.

§ 1. It is now time for us to prove to the Greeks that the gnostic alone is truly devout, so that the philosophers, learning what sort of person the true Christian is, may condemn their own folly for their careless and indiscriminate persecution of the name of Christian, while they irrationally abuse as atheists those who have the knowledge of the true God. And in addressing philosophers I think one should employ ratiocination as more convincing, since they are better trained to understand it from their previous course of instruction, even if they have not yet shown themselves worthy to participate in the power to believe. Of the sayings of the prophets we will make no mention at present, intending hereafter to avail ourselves of the Scriptures on the fitting occasions. For the present we will only give a summary indication of what is declared by them, in the form of a sketch of the Christian religion, in order that we may not break the thread of the discourse by constant references to the Scriptures, especially when addressing those who do not yet understand their phraseology. When we have shown their general purport, the exhibition of the testimonies shall be superadded afterwards on their believing. And if our words seem to some uninstructed to be different from the Lord's Scriptures, let them know that it is from the Scriptures that

ἀναπνεῖ τε καὶ ζῇ, καὶ τὰς ἀφορμὰς ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἔχοντα
 τὸν νοῦν μόνον, οὐ τὴν λέξιν, παριστᾶν ἐπαγγέλλεται.
 ἢ τε γὰρ ἐπὶ πλεον ἐπεξεργασία μὴ κατὰ καιρὸν γινο-
 μένη περισσὴ δόξειεν ἂν εἰκότως, τό τε μηδ' ὅλως 20
 5 ἐπεσκέφθαι τὸ κατεπεῖγον ῥάθυμον κομιδῇ καὶ ἐνδεές.
 μακάριοι δὲ ὡς ἀληθῶς οἱ ἐξεργνῶντες τὰ μαρτύρια Κυρίου,
 ἐν ὅλῃ καρδίᾳ ἐκζητήσουσιν αὐτόν· μαρτυροῦσιν δὲ περὶ Κυρίου
 ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται.

2. Πρόκειται τοίνυν παραστήσαι ἡμῖν μόνον τὸν
 10 γνωστικὸν ὁσιόν τε καὶ εὐσεβῆ, θεοπρεπῶς τὸν τῷ ὄντι
 θεὸν θρησκεύοντα· τῷ θεοπρεπεῖ δὲ τὸ θεοφιλὲς ἔπεται
 καὶ φιλόθεον. τίμιον μὲν οὖν ἅπαν τὸ ὑπερέχον ἡγείται
 κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν· καὶ τιμητέον ἐν μὲν τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς
 τοὺς ἄρχοντας καὶ τοὺς γονεῖς καὶ πάντα τὸν πρεσ-
 15 βύτερον, ἐν δὲ τοῖς διδακτοῖς τὴν ἀρχαιοτάτην φιλο- 25
 σοφίαν καὶ τὴν πρεσβίστην προφητείαν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς
 νοητοῖς τὸ πρεσβύτερον ἐν γενέσει, τὴν ἄχρονον <καὶ>
 ἄναρχον ἀρχήν τε καὶ ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ὄντων, τὸν υἱόν,
 παρ' οὗ ἐκμανθάνειν τὸ ἐπέκεινα αἵτιον, τὸν πατέρα
 20 τῶν ὄλων, τὸ πρέσβιστον καὶ πάντων εὐεργετικώτατον,
 οὐκέτι φωνῇ παραδιδόμενον, σεβάσματι δὲ καὶ σιγῇ
 μετὰ ἐκπλήξεως ἀγίας σεβαστὸν καὶ σεπτὸν κυριώτατα,
 λεγόμενον μὲν πρὸς τοῦ κυρίου ὡς οἶόν τε ἦν ἐπαίειν
 τοῖς μανθάνουσι, νοοῦμενον δὲ πρὸς γε τῶν ἐξελεγεμένων 30
 25 εἰς γνῶσιν παρὰ κυρίου, τῶν τὰ αἰσθητήρια, φησὶν ὁ
 ἀπόστολος, συγγεγυμνασμένων.

3. Θεραπεία τοίνυν τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ συνεχὴς ἐπιμέλεια
 τῆς ψυχῆς τῷ γνωστικῷ καὶ ἡ περὶ τὸ θεῖον αὐτοῦ
 830 P. κατὰ τὴν ἀδιάλειπτον ἀγάπην ἀσχολία. τῆς γὰρ περὶ
 30 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους θεραπείας ἡ μὲν βελτιωτική, ἡ δὲ

5. ἐνδεές, D. 7. αὐτόν, D. 9. τὸ L pr. m. erasum post ἡμῖν. 17. ἄχρονον
 καὶ PM. ἄχρονον LVD. om. Jackson. 19. ἐκμανθάνει] fort. ἐκμανθάνει M.
 τὸν πατέρα] τῶν π. LV. 22. post κυριώτατα distinguit P, post σεπτὸν H.

they draw their life and breath, and that it is their object, taking these as their starting-point, to set forth, not their phraseology, but their meaning only. For further elaboration being unseasonable would with good reason seem superfluous, while on the other hand it would be a very careless and unsatisfactory way of treating the subject if we were to omit all consideration of that which is of pressing importance. And *blessed indeed are they who search out the testimonies of the Lord: with their whole heart they will seek him*¹. Now *they which testify of the Lord are the law and the prophets*².

§ 2. It is our business then to prove that the gnostic alone is holy and pious, worshipping the true God as beseems Him; and the worship which beseems God includes both loving God and being loved by Him. To the gnostic every kind of pre-eminence seems honourable in proportion to its worth. In the world of sense rulers and parents and elders generally are to be honoured; in matters of teaching, the most ancient philosophy and the earliest prophecy; in the spiritual world, that which is elder in origin, the Son, the beginning and first-fruit of all existing things, Himself timeless and without beginning; from whom the gnostic believes that he receives the knowledge of the ultimate cause, the Father of the universe, the earliest and most beneficent of all existences, no longer reported by word of mouth, but worshipped and adored, as is His due, with silent worship and holy awe; who was manifested indeed by the Lord so far as it was possible for the learners to understand, but apprehended by those whom the Lord has elected for knowledge, *those*, says the apostle, *who have their senses exercised*³.

§ 3. The gnostic therefore pays service to God by his constant self-discipline and by cherishing that which is divine in himself in the way of unremitting charity. For as regards the service of men, part may be classed as meliorative treatment and part as ministrative service. Thus the medicinal

¹ Psalm cxix. 2, 1 Pet. i. 10.

² Jo. v. 39, Rom. iii. 21 (cf. Act. x. 43).

³ Heb. v. 14.

ὑπηρετική· ἰατρικὴ μὲν σώματος, φιλοσοφία δὲ ψυχῆς
 βελτιωτική· γονεῦσι δὲ ἐκ παίδων καὶ ἡγεμόσιν ἐκ
 τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων ὑπηρετικὴ ὠφέλεια προσγίνεται. 35
 ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τὴν μὲν βελτιωτικὴν
 5 οἱ πρεσβύτεροι σώζουσιν εἰκόνα, τὴν ὑπηρετικὴν δὲ
 οἱ διάκονοι. ταύτας ἄμφω τὰς διακονίας ἄγγελοί τε
 ὑπηρετοῦνται τῷ θεῷ κατὰ τὴν τῶν περιγείων οἰκονο-
 μίαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ γνωστικός, θεῷ μὲν διακονούμενος,
 ἀνθρώποις δὲ τὴν βελτιωτικὴν ἐνδεικνύμενος θεωρίαν,
 10 ὅπως ἂν καὶ παιδεύειν ἢ τεταγμένος εἰς τὴν τῶν
 ἀνθρώπων ἐπανόρθωσιν. θεοσεβῆς γὰρ μόνος ὁ καλῶς 40
 καὶ ἀνεπιλήπτως περὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπεια ἐξυπηρετῶν τῷ θεῷ.
 ὥσπερ γὰρ θεραπεία φυτῶν ἀρίστη καθ' ἣν γίνονται
 οἱ καρποὶ καὶ συγκομίζονται ἐπιστήμη καὶ ἐμπειρία
 15 γεωργικῇ, τὴν ὠφέλειαν τὴν ἐξ αὐτῶν παρεχομένη τοῖς
 ἀνθρώποις, οὕτως ἡ θεοσέβεια τοῦ γνωστικοῦ τοὺς
 καρποὺς τῶν δι' αὐτοῦ πιστευσάντων ἀνθρώπων εἰς
 ἑαυτὴν ἀναδεχομένη, ἐν ἐπιγνώσει πλειόνων γινομένων
 καὶ ταύτῃ σωζομένων, συγκομιδὴν ἀρίστην δι' ἐμπειρίας
 20 ἐργάζεται. εἰ δ' ἡ θεοπρέπεια ἕξις ἐστὶ τὸ πρέπον τῷ
 θεῷ σώζουσα, θεοφιλὴς ὁ θεοπρεπὴς μόνος· οὗτος δ' 45
 ἂν εἴη ὁ εἰδὼς τὸ πρέπον καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην καὶ
 κατὰ τὸν βίον, ὅπως βιωτέον ἐσομένῳ καὶ δὴ ἐξομοιου-
 μένῳ ἤδη θεῷ.

25 4. Ταύτῃ ἄρα φιλόθεος τὸ πρῶτον. ὥς γὰρ ὁ
 τιμῶν τὸν πατέρα φιλοπάτωρ, οὕτως ὁ τιμῶν τὸν θεὸν
 φιλόθεος. ἢ καὶ μοι καταφαίνεται τρία εἶναι τῆς
 γνωστικῆς δυνάμεως ἀποτελέσματα, <πρῶτον> τὸ γινώ-

2. γονεῦσι δὲ M. γ. μὴν Jackson. γονεῦσι μὲν L. γονεῦσω μὲν edd.
 6. διακονίας L, fort. θεραπείας M. 13. γίνονται] γίγνονται L. 14. συγκομίζονται
 L². -ζονται L¹. 15. παρεχομένη Kl. D. παρεχομένη LP. 18. γινομένων]

γιγνομένων L. 20. εἰ δ' M. εἰ δ' (η m. sec. superscr.) L. ἡδ' V. ἢ δ' SD.
 23. ὅπως H. ὅτῳ L. 25. φιλόθεος S. φιλόθεός τε L. 27. ἢ S.
 ἢ L. 28. πρῶτον addidit D.

art is meliorative of the body and philosophy of the soul; but that which parents receive from children and rulers from subjects is ministrative aid. Similarly in the Church the meliorative service is imaged in the presbyters, the ministrative in the deacons. As both these services are performed by the ministering angels for God in their administration of earthly things, so they are also performed by the gnostic himself, while on the one hand he serves God, and on the other hand sets forth his meliorative philosophy to men, in whatsoever way he may be appointed to instruct them with a view to their improvement. For he alone is truly devout who ministers to God rightly and unblameably in respect to human affairs. For, as the best treatment of plants is that whereby the fruits grow and are gathered in by the science and art of husbandry, supplying to men the benefit derived from the fruits; so the best ingathering which the devoutness of the gnostic can accomplish by means of his art is the appropriation of the fruits of all who have come to believe through him, as one after another becomes possessed of knowledge and is thus brought into the way of salvation. And if by godliness we understand the habit of mind which preserves the fitting attitude towards God, then the godly alone is dear to God. And such would be he who knows what is fitting both in theory and in life, as to how one should live who will one day become god, aye and is even now being made like to God.

§ 4. Thus he is before all things a lover of God. For as he who honours his father is a lover of his father, so he who honours God is a lover of God. Hence too the gnostic faculty seems to me to reveal itself in three achievements: (1) in the knowledge of the facts <of the Christian religion>, (2) in the

σκειν τὰ πράγματα, δεύτερον τὸ ἐπιτελεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ὁ
 831 P. λόγος ὑπαγορεύῃ, καὶ τρίτον τὸ παραδιδόναι δύνασθαι 50
 θεοπρεπῶς τὰ παρὰ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐπικεκρυμμένα. ὁ
 τοῖνυν θεὸν πεπεισμένος εἶναι παντοκράτορα καὶ τὰ
 5 θεῖα μυστήρια παρὰ τοῦ μονογενοῦς παιδὸς αὐτοῦ
 ἐκμαθὼν, πῶς οὗτος ἄθεος; ἄθεος μὲν γὰρ ὁ μὴ νομίζων
 εἶναι θεόν, δεισιδαίμων δὲ ὁ δεδιὼς τὰ δαιμόνια, ὁ 298 s.
 πάντα θειάζων καὶ ξύλον καὶ λίθον, καὶ πνεῦμα ἄν-
 θρωπὸν τε λογικῶς βιοῦντα καταδεδουλωμένος.

ΚΕΦ. Β.

10 5. Πίστις οὖν τὸ εἰδέναι θεὸν ἢ πρώτη, μετὰ <δὲ>
 τῆς τοῦ σωτῆρος διδασκαλίας τὴν πεποιθήσιν τὸ κατὰ
 μηδένα τρόπον ἄδικα δρᾶν, τοῦτ' εἶναι πρέπον ἡγεῖσθαι
 τῇ ἐπιγνώσει τοῦ θεοῦ. ταύτῃ κράτιστον μὲν ἐν γῇ
 ἄνθρωπος ὁ θεοσεβέστατος, κράτιστον δὲ ἐν οὐρανῷ
 15 ἄγγελος, ὁ πλησιαίτερον κατὰ τόπον καὶ ἤδη καθαρῶ- 5
 τερον τῆς αἰωνίου καὶ μακαρίας ζωῆς μεταλαγχάνων.
 τελειοτάτῃ δὲ καὶ ἁγιωτάτῃ καὶ κυριωτάτῃ καὶ ἡγεμονι-
 κωτάτῃ καὶ βασιλικωτάτῃ καὶ εὐεργετικωτάτῃ ἢ υἱοῦ
 φύσις ἢ τῷ μόνῳ παντοκράτορι προσεχεστάτῃ. αὕτη
 20 ἢ μεγίστῃ ὑπεροχῇ, ἢ τὰ πάντα διατάσσεται κατὰ τὸ
 θέλημα τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τὸ πᾶν ἄριστα οἰακίζει, ἀκαμάτῳ
 καὶ ἀτρύτῳ δυνάμει πάντα ἐργαζομένη, δι' ὧν ἐνεργεῖ
 τὰς ἀποκρύφους ἐννοίας ἐπιβλέπουσα. οὐ γὰρ ἐξ- 10
 ἴσταται ποτε τῆς αὐτοῦ περιωπῆς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, οὐ
 25 μεριζόμενος, οὐκ ἀποτεμνόμενος, οὐ μεταβαίνων ἐκ

8. ἄνθρωπον—βιοῦντα LPH. ἀνθρώπῳ—βιοῦντι SD. 9. καταδεδουλω-
 μένος SPDH. καταδεδουλωμένον L. 10. εἰδέναι L, fort. εἶναι H. ἐνεργεῖ
 post πεποιθήσιν addit Lowth, fort. post εἰδέναι M. δὲ post μετὰ addit M.
 12. ἡγεῖσθαι] fort. ἡγούμενον M. 15. ὁ M. τὸ L. 17. τελειοτάτῃ]
 τελειωτάτῃ L. δὲ M. δὴ L. 24. αὐτοῦ M. αὐτοῦ L.

accomplishment of whatever the Word enjoins, (3) in the capacity to impart to others after a godly manner the hidden things of truth. How then can he who is convinced that God is Almighty, and who has learnt the divine mysteries from His only-begotten Son,—how can such an one be an atheist? An atheist is one who does not believe in the existence of God, while we call by the name of superstitious him who fears the demons and who deifies everything down to stocks and stones, having brought into slavery the spirit and the <inner> man which lives in accordance with reason.

CHAPTER II.

§ 5. The effect of faith then in its early stage is the knowledge of God, and then (after a man has learnt to trust the Saviour's teaching) the conviction that the entire abstinence from wrong actions—this and this alone befits the knowledge of God. Thus the most excellent thing on earth is the most devout of men, and the most excellent in heaven is the angel, who is nearer in place <to the Deity> and already more purely participant of the eternal and blessed life. But most perfect and most holy of all, most sovereign, most lordly, most royal, and most beneficent, is the nature of the Son, which approaches most closely to the One Almighty Being. The Son is the highest Pre-eminence, which sets in order all things according to *the Father's will*¹, and steers the universe aright, performing all things with unwearying energy, beholding the Father's secret thoughts through His working. For the Son of God never moves from *His watch-tower*², being never divided, never dissevered, never passing from place to place, but existing everywhere at all

¹ Mt. vii. 21, xii. 50, Joh. vi. 40.

² Plato *Polit.* 272 E.

τόπου εἰς τόπον, πάντα δὲ ὧν πάντοτε καὶ μηδαμῇ
 περιεχόμενος, ὅλος νοῦς, ὅλος φῶς πατρῶν, ὅλος
 ὁφθαλμός, πάντα ὁρῶν, πάντα ἀκούων, εἰδὼς πάντα,
 δυνάμει τὰς δυνάμεις ἐρευνῶν. τούτῳ πᾶσα ὑποτέ-
 5 τακται στρατιὰ ἀγγέλων τε καὶ θεῶν, τῷ λόγῳ τῷ
 πατρικῷ τὴν ἀγίαν οἰκονομίαν ἀναδεδεγμένῳ διὰ τὸν
 ὑποτάξαντα, δι' ὃν καὶ πάντες αὐτοῦ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀλλ'
 οἱ μὲν κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν, οἱ δὲ οὐδέπω, καὶ οἱ μὲν ὡς φίλοι, 15
 οἱ δὲ ὡς οἰκέται πιστοί, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἀπλῶς οἰκέται.

10 6. Ὁ διδάσκαλος οὗτος, ὁ παιδεύων μυστηρίους
 μὲν τὸν γνωστικὸν, ἐλπίσι δὲ ἀγαθαῖς τὸν πιστόν, καὶ
 παιδείᾳ τῇ ἐπανορθωτικῇ δι' αἰσθητικῆς ἐνεργείας τὸν
 832 P. σκληροκάρδιον. ἐντεῦθεν ἡ πρόνοια ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ
 καὶ πανταχοῦ. υἱὸν δὲ εἶναι τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ τοῦτον
 15 εἶναι τὸν σωτήρα καὶ κύριον ὃν ἡμεῖς φαμέν, ἀντικρυς
 αἱ θεῖαι παριστᾶσι προφητεῖαι. ταύτῃ ὁ πάντων κύριος
 Ἑλλήνων τε καὶ βαρβάρων τοὺς ἐθέλοντας πείθει, οὐ
 γὰρ βιάζεται τὸν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὴν σωτηρίαν λαβεῖν διὰ 20
 τοῦ ἐλέσθαι καὶ πάντα ἀποπληρῶσαι τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς
 20 τὸ λαβέσθαι τῆς ἐλπίδος, δυνάμενον. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ
 διδούς καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν διὰ τῶν ὑπο-
 δεεστέρων ἀγγέλων. εἰσὶ γὰρ συνδιανενημένοι προσ-
 τάξει θεῖα τε καὶ ἀρχαία ἄγγελοι κατὰ ἔθνη· ἀλλ' ἡ μερὶς
 κυρίου ἡ δόξα τῶν πιστευόντων. ἤτοι γὰρ οὐ φροντίζει
 25 πάντων ἀνθρώπων ὁ κύριος,—καὶ τοῦτο ἢ τῷ μὴ 25
 δύνασθαι πάθοι ἄν (ὅπερ οὐ θεμιτόν, ἀσθενείας γὰρ
 σημεῖον) ἢ τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι δυνάμενος (οὐκ ἀγαθοῦ
 δὲ τὸ πάθος· οὐκ οὐν ὑπὸ τρυφῆς ῥάθυμος ὁ δι' ἡμᾶς
 τὴν παθητὴν ἀναλαβὼν σάρκα).—ἢ κήδεται τῶν συμ-
 30 πάντων, ὅπερ καὶ καθήκει τῷ κυρίῳ πάντων γενομένῳ.

1. πάντα S. παντὶ L. 2. πατρῶν S. πατρός L. 4. πᾶσα]
 fort. ἡ πᾶσα M. 6. ἀναδεδεγμένῳ S. ἀναδεδειγμένῳ L. 7. ὃν H.
 ὧν L. 11. ἐλπίσι δὲ] ἐλπίσι τε L. 18. αὐτοῦ H. αὐτοῦ L.
 19. αὐτοῦ H. αὐτοῦ L.

times and free from all limitations. He is *all reason, all eye, all light* from the Father, *seeing all things, hearing all things*¹, knowing all things, with power searching the powers. To Him is subjected the whole army of angels and of gods,—to Him, the Word of the Father, who has received the holy administration *by reason of Him who subjected it to Him*²; through whom also all men belong to Him, but some by way of knowledge, while others have not yet attained to this; *some as friends*³, some as *faithful servants*⁴, others as servants merely.

§ 6. This is the Teacher who educates the gnostic by means of mysteries, and the believer by means of good hopes, and him who is hard of heart with corrective discipline acting on the senses. He is the source of Providence both for the individual and the community and for the universe at large. And that there is a Son of God, and that this Son is the Saviour and Lord that we assert Him to be, is directly declared by the divine prophecies. Thus the Lord of all, whether Greek or barbarian, uses persuasion to those who are willing; for it is not His way to compel one who is able of himself to obtain salvation by the *exercise of free choice* and by *fulfilling* all that is required on *his part*⁵ so as to *lay hold on the hope*⁶. This is He who bestows on the Greeks also their philosophy through the inferior angels. For by an ancient and divine ordinance *angels are assigned to the different nations*: but to be *the Lord's portion*⁷ is the glory of the believers. Here we have the following alternatives: either the Lord cares not for all men,—which might arise from incapacity (but this it is forbidden to say, for incapacity is a mark of weakness), or from want of will on the part of one possessed with power (but such an affection is incompatible with goodness; in any case He who for our sake took upon Him our flesh with its capacity for suffering is not rendered indifferent to others' sorrow by self-indulgence),—or He has regard for us all, which also beseems Him who was made

¹ Xenophanes ap. Sext. Emp. ix. 144.² Rom. viii. 20.³ Joh. xv. 14, 15.⁴ Heb. iii. 5.⁵ Plat. Rep. x. 620 E.⁶ Heb. vi. 18.⁷ Deut. xxxii. 8, 9.

σωτήρ γάρ ἐστιν, οὐχὶ τῶν μὲν, τῶν δ' οὐ, πρὸς δὲ
ὅσον ἐπιτηδειότητος ἕκαστος εἶχεν, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ διένειμεν
εὐεργεσίαν Ἑλλησί τε καὶ βαρβάροις καὶ τοῖς ἐκ
τούτων προωρισμένοις μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸν οἰκείον καιρὸν
5 κекλημένοις, πιστοῖς τε καὶ ἐκλεκτοῖς. 7. Οὐτ' οὖν
φθονοίη ποτ' ἂν τισιν ὁ πάντας μὲν ἐπ' ἴσης κε- 30
κληκῶς, ἑξαιρέτους δὲ τοῖς ἑξαιρέτως πεπιστευκόσιν
ἀπονεύμας τιμάς, οὐθ' ὑφ' ἑτέρου κωλυθείη ποτ' ἂν
ὁ πάντων κύριος, καὶ μάλιστα ἐξυπηρετῶν τῷ τοῦ
10 ἀγαθοῦ καὶ παντοκράτορος θελήματι πατρός. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ
ἄπτεται τοῦ κυρίου ἀπαθοῦς ἀνάρχως γενομένου φθό-
νος, οὐδὲ μὴν τὰ ἀνθρώπων οὕτως ἔχει ὥς φθονητὰ
εἶναι πρὸς τοῦ κυρίου· ἄλλος δὲ ὁ φθονῶν, οὗ καὶ
πάθος ἦψατο. καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ὑπὸ ἀγνοίας ἔστιν εἰπεῖν 35
15 μὴ βούλεσθαι σώζειν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τὸν κύριον διὰ
τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι ὅπως ἐκάστου ἐπιμελητέον· ἀγνοια γὰρ
οὐχ ἄπτεται τοῦ <υἱοῦ τοῦ> θεοῦ, τοῦ πρὸ καταβολῆς
κόσμου συμβόλου γενομένου τοῦ πατρός. αὕτη γὰρ ἦν
<ῆ> σοφία ἣ προσέχαιρεν ὁ παντοκράτωρ θεός· δύναμις
20 γὰρ τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ υἱός, ἅτε πρὸ πάντων τῶν γενομένων
ἀρχικώτατος λόγος τοῦ πατρός, καὶ σοφία αὐτοῦ κυρίως
ἂν καὶ διδάσκαλος λεχθείη τῶν δι' αὐτοῦ πλασθέντων.
οὐδὲ μὴν ὑπὸ τινος ἡδονῆς περισπώμενος καταλείπει
ποτ' ἂν τὴν ἀνθρώπων κηδεμονίαν, ὅς γε καὶ τὴν 40
25 σάρκα τὴν ἐμπαθῇ φύσει γενομένην ἀναλαβὼν εἰς
838 P. ἑξὶν ἀπαθείας ἐπαίδευσεν. πῶς δ' ἂν εἴη σωτήρ καὶ
κύριος, εἰ μὴ πάντων σωτήρ καὶ κύριος, ἀλλὰ τῶν μὲν
πεπιστευκότων σωτήρ, διὰ τὸ γινῶναι βεβουλήσθαι,
τῶν δὲ ἀπειθησάντων κύριος, ἔστ' ἂν ἐξομολογήσασθαι
30 δυνηθέντες οἰκείας καὶ καταλλήλου τῆς δι' αὐτοῦ

1. οὐ, πρὸς δὲ M. οὐ. πρὸς δὲ LV edd. 12. οὐδὲ μὴν D. οὐτε μὴν L.
14. οὐδ' K1. οὐθ' L. 17. τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ H. τοῦ θεοῦ L. 19. ἡ
σοφία H. σοφία L. 23. καταλείποι D. καταλείπει L. 26. εἴη D.
ἐστι L. 29. ἐξομολογήσασθαι S. ἐξομολογήσεσθαι L.

the Lord of all. For He is the Saviour not of one here and another there, but, to the extent of each man's fitness, He distributed His own bounty both to Greeks and to barbarians, and to the *faithful and elect*¹, who were *foreordained* out of them and were *called*² in their own season. § 7. Neither again could envy be the impelling principle with Him, who has called all alike, though He has assigned special honours to those who have shown special faith; nor could the Lord of all be hindered by opposition from without, especially when He is carrying out *the will of the good and almighty Father*³. No, as the Lord Himself is absolutely inaccessible to envy, being eternally free from passion, so neither is man's state such as to be envied by the Lord. It is another who envies, who is also acquainted with passion. Nor yet can it be said that the Lord from ignorance did not will to save mankind, because He knew not how to take care of each. For ignorance touches not <the Son of> God, who was *the Father's counsellor*⁴ *before the foundation of the world*⁵, *the Wisdom in which the Almighty God rejoiced*⁶. For *the Son is the power of God*⁷, as being the original Word of the Father, prior to all created things: and He might justly be styled the *Wisdom of God*⁷ and the Teacher of those who were made by Him. Neither indeed could He ever abandon His care for mankind through the distractions of any pleasure, seeing that, after He had taken upon Him our flesh, which is by nature subject to passion, He trained it to a habit of impassibility. And how could He be Saviour and Lord, if He were not Saviour and Lord of all, —Saviour of those who have believed, because they have determined to know, Lord of those who have been disobedient, until they have been enabled to confess their sins, and have received the grace which comes through Him, in the way adapted and

¹ Rev. xvii. 14.² Rom. viii. 30.³ Mt. vii. 21, xii. 50, Joh. vi. 40.⁴ Job xv. 8, Isai. xl. 13, Rom. xi. 34.⁵ Eph. i. 4.⁶ Prov. viii. 22—30.⁷ 1 Cor. i. 24.

τύχωσιν εὐεργεσίας; πᾶσα δὲ ἡ τοῦ κυρίου ἐνέργεια ἐπὶ τὸν παντοκράτορα τὴν ἀναφορὰν ἔχει, καὶ ἔστιν ὡς εἰπεῖν πατρικὴ τις ἐνέργεια ὁ υἱός.

45

8. Οὐκ ἂν οὖν ποτε ὁ σωτὴρ μισάνθρωπος, ὅς γε 5 διὰ τὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν φιλανθρωπίαν σαρκὸς ἀνθρωπίνης ἐμπάθειαν οὐχ ὑπεριδὼν, ἀλλ' ἐνδυσάμενος, ἐπὶ τὴν κοινὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐλήλυθεν σωτηρίαν· κοινὴ γὰρ ἡ πίστις τῶν ἐλομένων. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τοῦ ἰδίου ποτ' ἂν ἀμελοίῃ ἔργου, τῷ μόνῳ τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων ἀνθρώπων 10 ἔννοιαν κατὰ τὴν δημιουργίαν ἐνεστάχθαι θεοῦ. οὐδ' ἂν βελτίων τις ἄλλη καὶ ἁρμονιωτέρα διοικήσεις ἀνθρώπων εἴη τῷ θεῷ τῆς τεταγμένης. προσήκει γοῦν αἰεὶ 50 τῷ κρείττονι κατὰ φύσιν ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦ χείρονος, καὶ τῷ δυναμένῳ καλῶς τι διέπειν ἀποδεδόσθαι τὴν ἐκείνου 15 διοίκησιν. ἔστιν δὲ τὸ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἄρχον τε καὶ ἡγεμονοῦν ὁ θεῖος λόγος καὶ ἡ τούτου πρόνοια, πάντα μὲν ἐφορῶσα, μὴδενὸς δὲ τῶν οἰκείων ἑαυτῆς παρορῶσα τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν· οὗτοι δ' ἂν εἶεν οἱ ἐλόμενοι οἰκέοι εἶναι αὐτῷ, οἱ διὰ πίστεως τελειούμενοι. οὕτως ἀπάντων 299 8. 20 τῶν ἀγαθῶν θελήματι τοῦ παντοκράτορος πατρὸς αἷτιος ὁ υἱὸς καθίσταται, πρωτοῦργου κινήσεως δύναμις ἁληπτος αἰσθήσει. οὐ γὰρ ὁ ἦν, τοῦτο ὥφθη τοῖς χωρῆσαι μὴ δυναμένοις διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τῆς σαρκός, αἰσθητὴν δὲ ἀναλαβὼν σάρκα τὸ δυνατόν ἀνθρώποις κατὰ τὴν 25 ὑπακοὴν τῶν ἐντολῶν δείξων ἀφίκετο.

5

9. Δύναμις οὖν πατρικὴ ὑπάρχων ῥαδίως περιγίνεται ὧν ἂν ἐθέλῃ, οὐδὲ τὸ μικρότατον ἀπολείπων τῆς ἑαυτοῦ διοικήσεως ἀφρόντιστον· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἔτι ἦν αὐτῷ τὸ ὅλον εἶ εἰργασμένον. δυνάμεως δ', οἶμαι, τῆς

6. ἐμπάθειαν H. εὐπάθειαν L.

10. ἐνεστάχθαι S. ἐνεστάλθαι L.

11. βελτίων] βελτίω LV.

13. τῷ δυναμένῳ S. τοῦ δυναμένου L.

19. οὕτως H. οὗτος L.

21. πρωτοῦργου H. πρωτουργός L.

25. ἀφίκεται vel ἀφίκετο S (illud praeferat D, hoc M), ἀφίκεται L.

27. ἀπολείπων L. ἀπολιπὼν D.

corresponding to their state? But all the activity of the Lord is referred to the Almighty, the Son being, so to speak, a certain activity of the Father.

§ 8. The Saviour then could never be a hater of men, seeing that it was owing to His abounding love for man that He scorned not the weakness of human flesh, but having clothed Himself with it, has come into the world for the common salvation of men. For *faith* is common to all who choose it. No, nor could He ever neglect man, His peculiar work, seeing that into man alone of all animals has an idea of God been instilled at his creation. Neither could there be any better government of men, or one more consonant to the divine nature, than that which has been ordained. At any rate it always belongs to him who is naturally superior to direct the inferior, and to him who is able to manage anything well, that he should have received the government of it as his due. But the true Ruler and Director is the Word of God and His Providence, superintending all things and neglecting the charge of none of her household. And such would be they who have chosen to attach themselves to the Word, viz. those who are being perfected through faith. Thus, by *the will of the Almighty Father*¹, the Son, who is the imperceptible *power of primaeval motion*², is made the cause of all good things. For He was not seen in His true nature, by those who could not apprehend it owing to the infirmity of the flesh, but having taken upon Him a body which could be seen and handled, He came into the world to reveal what was possible to man in the way of obedience to God's commandments.

§ 9. Being then the power of the Father, He easily prevails over whomsoever He will, not leaving even the smallest atom of His government uncared for: else the universe of His creation would have been no longer good. And methinks

¹ Mt. vii. 21, xii. 50, Joh. vi. 40.

² Plato *Leg.* x. 897 A.

μεγίστης ἢ πάντων τῶν μερῶν καὶ μέχρι τοῦ μικροτάτου
 προήκουσα δι' ἀκριβείας ἐξέτασις, πάντων εἰς τὸν
 πρῶτον διοικητὴν τῶν ὅλων ἐκ θελήματος πατρὸς κυβερ-
 νῶντα τὴν πάντων σωτηρίαν ἀφορῶντων, ἐτέρων ὑφ'
 5 ἐτέρους ἡγουμένους τεταγμένων, ἔστ' ἂν τις ἐπὶ τὸν μέγαν 10
 ἀφίκηται ἀρχιερέα. ἀπὸ μιᾶς γὰρ ἄνωθεν ἀρχῆς τῆς
 κατὰ τὸ θέλημα ἐνεργούσης ἡρτῆται τὰ πρῶτα καὶ
 δεύτερα καὶ τρίτα· εἶτα ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ φαινομένου τῷ ἄκρῳ
 834 P. ἡ μακαρία ἀγγελοθεσία, καὶ δὴ μέχρις ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
 10 ἄλλοι ὑπ' ἄλλοις ἐξ ἑνὸς καὶ δι' ἑνὸς σωζόμενοί τε καὶ
 σώζοντες διατετάχεται. ὥς οὖν συγκινεῖται καὶ μακρο-
 τάτη σιδήρου μοῖρα τῷ τῆς Ἡρακλείας λίθου πνεύματι διὰ
 πολλῶν τῶν σιδηρῶν ἐκτεινομένῳ δακτυλίων, οὕτω καὶ τῷ 15
 ἀγίῳ πνεύματι ἐλκόμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐνάρετοι οἰκείουνται τῇ
 15 πρώτῃ μονῇ, ἐφεξῆς δ' <οἱ> ἄλλοι μέχρι τῆς τελευταίας·
 οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ ἀσθενείας κακοί, δι' ἀπληστίαν ἄδικον καχεξία
 περιπεπτωκότες, οὔτε κρατοῦντες οὔτε κρατούμενοι περι-
 καταρρέουσιν ἐλιχθέντες τοῖς πάθεσι καὶ ἀποπίπτουσι
 χαμαί. νόμος γὰρ ἄνωθεν οὗτος, αἰρεῖσθαι τὸν βουλό-
 20 μενον ἀρετὴν.

10. Διὸ καὶ αἱ ἐντολαὶ αἱ κατὰ νόμον τε καὶ πρὸ
 τοῦ νόμου οὐκ ἐννόμοις (δικαίῳ γὰρ νόμος οὐ κεῖται,) τὸν
 μὲν ἐλόμενον ζωὴν αἰδίδιον καὶ μακάριον γέρας λαμβάνειν
 ἔταξαν, τὸν δ' αὖ κακία ἡσθέτα συνεῖναι οἷς εἴλετο 20
 25 συνεχώρησαν· πάλιν τε αὖ τὴν βελτιουμένην ἐκάστοτε
 ψυχὴν εἰς ἀρετῆς ἐπίγνωσιν καὶ δικαιοσύνης αὐξῆσιν
 βελτίονα ἀπολαμβάνειν ἐν τῷ παντὶ τὴν τάξιν, κατὰ
 προκοπὴν ἐκάστην ἐπεκτεινομένην εἰς ἕξιν ἀπαθείας,
 ἄχρις ἂν καταντήσῃ εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον, τῆς γνώσεώς τε ὁμοῦ
 30 καὶ κληρονομίας ὑπεροχὴν. αὗται αἱ σωτήριοι περι-

2. προήκουσα SD. προσήκουσα LH. 4. ἀφορῶντων H. ἐφορῶντων L.

11. μακροτάτη M. μικροτάτη L. 13. ἐκτεινομένῳ Lowth. ἐκτεινομένη L.

15. οἱ ἄλλοι M. ἄλλοι L. 26. ἐπίγνωσιν M. ἐπίδωσιν (γνω m. pr. corr.)
 L², unde ἐπίγησιν V. ἐπίκτησιν S. ἐπίδοσιν L¹. Canter. D.

the greatest power is shown where there is an inspection of all the parts, proceeding with minute accuracy even to the smallest, while all *gaze on*¹ the supreme Administrator of the universe, as He pilots all in safety according to *the Father's will*², rank being subordinated to rank under different leaders, till in the end *the great High Priest*³ is reached. For on one original principle, which works in accordance with *the Father's will*², *depend the first and second and third gradations*⁴; and then at the extreme end of the visible world there is the blessed ordinance of angels; and so, even down to ourselves, ranks below ranks are appointed, all saving and being saved by the initiation and through the instrumentality of One. As then the remotest particle of iron is drawn by the influence of *the magnet extending through a long series of iron rings*⁵, so also through the attraction of the Holy Spirit the virtuous are adapted to the highest *mansion*⁶, and the others in their order even to the last mansion: but they that are wicked from weakness, having fallen into an evil habit owing to unrighteous greed, neither keep hold themselves nor are held by another, but collapse and fall to the ground, being entangled in their passions. For this is the law from the beginning, that he who would have virtue must choose it.

§ 10. Wherefore also both the commandments according to the law and the commandments previous to the law, given to those who were not yet *under law*⁷,—*for law is not enacted for a just man*⁸,—ordained that he who chose should obtain eternal life and a blessed reward, and on the other hand permitted him who delighted in wickedness to consort with what he chose. Again they ordained that the soul that at any time improved as regards the knowledge of virtue and increase in righteousness, should obtain an improved position in the universe, *pressing onwards*⁹ at every step to a passionless state, until it *comes to a perfect man*¹⁰, a preeminence at once of knowledge and of inheritance. These saving revolu-

¹ Heb. xii. 2. ² See above p. 9. ³ Heb. iv. 14. ⁴ Plato *Epist.* II. 312 E.

⁵ Plato *Ion* 533 D, E, 535 E, 536 A. ⁶ Joh. xiv. 2. ⁷ 1 Cor. ix. 21.

⁸ 1 Tim. i. 9.

⁹ Phil. iii. 14.

¹⁰ Eph. iv. 13.

τροπαὶ κατὰ τὴν τῆς μεταβολῆς τάξιν ἀπομερίζονται καὶ χρόνοις καὶ τόποις καὶ τιμαῖς καὶ γνώσεσι καὶ κληρονομίαις καὶ λειτουργίαις, καθ' ἑκάστην ἑκάστη 25 ἕως τῆς ἐπαναβεβηκυίας καὶ προσεχοῦς τοῦ κυρίου ἐν 5 αἰδιότητι θεωρίας. ἀγωγὸν δὲ τὸ ἐραστὸν πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θεωρίαν παντὸς τοῦ ὅλον ἑαυτὸν τῇ τῆς γνώσεως ἀγάπῃ ἐπιβεβληκότος τῇ θεωρίᾳ.

11. Διὸ καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς ἔδωκεν τὰς τε προτέρας τὰς τε δευτέρας ἐκ μιᾶς ἀρυτόμενος πηγῆς ὁ κύριος, 10 οὔτε τοὺς πρὸ νόμου ἀνόμογς εἶναι ὑπεριδὼν οὔτ' αὐ τοὺς μὴ ἐπαῖοντας τῆς βαρβάρου φιλοσοφίας ἀφηνιάσαι 30 συγχωρήσας. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἐντολάς, τοῖς δὲ φιλοσοφίαν παρασχὼν σὺνέκλεισεν τὴν ἀπιστίαν εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν, ὅτε ἀναπολόγητός ἐστι πᾶς ὁ μὴ πιστεύσας. ἄγει γὰρ 15 ἐξ ἐτέρας <ἐτέρους> προκοπῆς Ἑλληνικῆς τε καὶ βαρ- βάρου ἐπὶ τὴν διὰ πίστεως τελείωσιν. εἰ δέ τις Ἑλλήνων ὑπερβὰς τὸ προηγούμενον τῆς φιλοσοφίας τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς εὐθέως ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀληθῆ διδα- σκαλίαν, ὑπερεδίσκευσεν οὗτος, καὶ ἰδιώτης ἦ, τὴν 20 ἐπίτομον τῆς σωτηρίας διὰ πίστεως εἰς τελείωσιν 835 P. ἐλόμενος.

12. Πάντ' οὖν ὅσα μηδὲν ἐκώλυεν ἐκούσιον εἶναι 35 τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τὴν αἵρεσιν συνεργὰ πρὸς ἀρετὴν ἐποίησέν τε καὶ ἔδειξεν, ὅπως ἀμηγέπη καὶ τοῖς ἀμυδρῶς διορᾶν 25 δυναμένοις ὁ τῷ ὄντι μόνος εἰς παντοκράτωρ ἀγαθὸς ἀναφαίνεται θεός, ἐξ αἰᾶνος εἰς αἰῶνα σῶζων διὰ υἱοῦ, κακίας δ' αὖ πάντα πάντως ἀναίτιος. πρὸς γὰρ τὴν τοῦ ὅλου σωτηρίαν τῷ τῶν ὅλων κυρίῳ πάντα ἐστὶ διατεταγμένα καὶ καθόλου καὶ ἐπὶ μέρους. ἔργον οὖν

3. ἐκάστη H. ἐκάστης L.

6. τῇ τῆς γνώσεως] τοῦ τῆς γνώσεως LV.

8. ἐντολὰς H. ἐντολὰς ἀς L.

9. ἀρυτόμενος] ἀρυττόμενος L.

10. αὐ

τοὺς—τῆς βαρβάρου S. αὐτοὺς—τὰς βαρβάρους (pr. m. corr. ex ταῖς β.) L.

14. ὅτε] ὅθεν vel ὥστε S.

15. ἐτέρας ἐτέρους H. ἐτέρας L. ἐκατέρας

Barnard.

20. ἐπίτομον M. ἐπιτομήν L.

21. ἐλόμενος] ἀλάμενος S.

tions are each severally portioned off, according to the order of change, by variety of time and place and honour and knowledge and inheritance and service, up to the transcendent orbit which is next to the Lord, occupied in eternal contemplation. And *that which is lovely has power to draw to*¹ the contemplation of itself every one who through love of knowledge has applied himself wholly to contemplation.

§ 11. Therefore the commandments given by the Lord, both the former and the latter, all flow from one source, for neither did He negligently suffer those who lived before the law to be altogether *without law*², nor on the other hand did He permit those who were ignorant of the barbarian (*i.e.* Jewish) philosophy to run wild. For, by giving to the Jews commandments and to the Greeks philosophy, He *confined unbelief*³ to the period of His own presence on earth, in which every one who believed not is *without excuse*⁴. For He leads <different> men by a different progress, whether Greek or barbarian, to the perfection which is through faith. But if any of the Greeks dispenses with the preliminary guidance of the Greek philosophy and hastens straight to the true teaching, he, even though he be unlearned, at once distances all competition, having chosen the short-cut to perfection, viz. that of *salvation through faith*⁵.

§ 12. Accordingly He made all things to be helpful for virtue, in so far as might be without hindering the freedom of man's choice, and showed them to be so, in order that He who is indeed the One Alone Almighty might, even to those who can only see darkly, be in some way revealed as a good God, a Saviour from age to age through the instrumentality of His Son, and in all ways absolutely *guiltless of evil*⁶. For by the Lord of the universe all things are ordered both generally and particularly with a view to the safety of the whole. It is the work then of

¹ Plat. Rep. vii. 525, Symp. 204 c.

² 1 Cor. ix. 21.

³ Rom. xi. 32. Gal. iii. 19—24.

⁴ Rom. i. 20.

⁵ Eph. ii. 8.

⁶ Plato Rep. 617 E, Tim. 42 D.

τῆς δικαιοσύνης τῆς σωτηρίου ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον αἰὲ κατὰ
 τὸ ἐνδεχόμενον ἕκαστον προάγειν. πρὸς γὰρ τὴν 40
 σωτηρίαν τοῦ κρείττονος καὶ διαμονὴν ἀναλόγως τοῖς
 ἑαυτῶν ἤθεσι διοικεῖται καὶ τὰ μικρότερα. αὐτίκα
 5 μεταβάλλει πᾶν τὸ ἐνάρετον εἰς ἀμείνους οἰκήσεις, τῆς
 μεταβολῆς αἰτίαν τὴν αἵρεσιν τῆς γνώσεως ἔχον, ἣν
 αὐτοκρατορικὴν ἐκέκτητο ἡ ψυχὴ· παιδεύσεις δὲ αἱ
 ἀναγκαῖαι ἀγαθότητι τοῦ ἐφορῶντος μεγάλου κριτοῦ
 διὰ τε τῶν προσεχῶν ἀγγέλων διὰ τε προκρίσεων
 10 ποικίλων καὶ διὰ τῆς κρίσεως τῆς παντελοῦς τοὺς ἐπὶ
 πλέον ἀπηλγνκώτας ἐκβιάζονται μετανοεῖν. 45

ΚΕΦ. Γ.

13. Τὰ δ' ἄλλα εἰγῶ, δοξάζων τὸν κύριον. πλὴν
 ἐκείνας φημὶ τὰς γνωστικὰς ψυχὰς, τῇ μεγαλοπρεπείᾳ
 τῆς θεωρίας ὑπερβαινούσας ἑκάστης ἀγίας τάξεως τὴν
 15 πολιτείαν, καθ' ἧς αἱ μακάριαι θεῶν οἰκήσεις διωρι-
 σμένοι διακεκλήρωνται, ἀγίας ἐν ἀγίοις λογισθείσας καὶ
 μετακομισθείσας ὅλας ἐξ ὅλων, εἰς ἀμείνους ἀμεινόνων
 τόπων τόπους ἀφικομένας, οὐκ ἐν κατόπτροις ἢ διὰ
 κατόπτρων ἔτι τὴν θεωρίαν ἀσπασομένας τὴν θείαν, 50
 20 ἐναργῇ δὲ ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα καὶ ἀκριβῶς εἰλικρινῇ τὴν
 ἀκόρεστον ὑπερφυῶς ἀγαπώσαις ψυχαῖς ἐστιωμένας
 θέαν αἰδίδως αἰδιδιον, εὐφροσύνην ἀκόρεστον καρπουμένας
 εἰς τοὺς ἀτελευτήτους αἰῶνας, ταυτότητι τῆς ὑπεροχῆς
 ἀπάσας τετιμημένας διαμένειν. αὕτη τῶν καθαρῶν τῇ
 25 καρδίᾳ ἢ καταληπτικῇ θεωρία. αὕτη τοίνυν ἡ ἐνέργεια 300 8.
 τοῦ τελειωθέντος γνωστικοῦ, προσομιλεῖν τῷ θεῷ δια
 τοῦ μεγάλου ἀρχιερέως ἐξομοιούμενον εἰς δύναμιν τῷ
 κυρίῳ διὰ πάσης τῆς εἰς τὸν θεὸν θεραπείας, ἥτις εἰς

1. αἰε] αἰεῖ L.

5. ἀμείνους D. ἀμεινω LV.

15. καθ' ἧς] fort.

καθ' ἣν M.

19. ἐτι P. ἐπὶ L.

24. ἀπάσας H. ἀπάσης L.

25. καταληπτικῇ P. καταληπτῇ L.

saving righteousness always to promote the improvement of each according to the possibilities of the case. For even the lesser things are managed with a view to the safety and continuance of the superior in accordance with their own characters. For instance, whatever is possessed of virtue changes to better habitations, the cause of the change being that independent choice of knowledge with which the soul was gifted to begin with; but those who are more *hardened*¹ are constrained to repent by necessary chastisements, inflicted either through the agency of the attendant angels or through various preliminary judgments or through the great and final judgment, by the goodness of the great Judge whose eye is ever upon us.

CHAPTER III.

§ 13. *As to the rest I keep silent*², giving glory to God: only I say that those gnostic souls are so carried away by the magnificence of the vision that they cannot confine themselves within the lines of the constitution by which each holy degree is assigned and in accordance with which the blessed abodes of the gods have been marked out and allotted; but being counted as *holy among the holy*³, and translated absolutely and entirely to another sphere, they keep on always moving to higher and yet higher regions, until they no longer greet⁴ the divine vision in or *by means of mirrors*⁵, but with loving hearts feast for ever on the uncloying, never-ending sight, radiant in its transparent clearness, while throughout the endless ages they taste a never-wearying delight, and thus continue, all alike honoured with an identity of preeminence. This is the apprehensive *vision of the pure in heart*⁶. This, therefore, is the life-work of the perfected gnostic, viz. to hold communion with God through the *great High Priest*⁷, being made like the Lord, as far as may be, by means of all his

¹ Eph. iv. 19.² Aesch. *Agam.* 36.³ Isa. lvii. 15.⁴ Heb. xi. 13.⁵ 1 Cor. xiii. 12.⁶ Matt. v. 8.⁷ Heb. iv. 14.

τὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων διατείνει σωτηρίαν κατὰ κηδεμονίαν
 836 P. τῆς εἰς ἡμᾶς εὐεργεσίας κατὰ τε αὐτὴν λειτουργίαν
 κατὰ τε τὴν διδασκαλίαν κατὰ τε τὴν δι' ἔργων εὐποιίαν.
 ναὶ μὴν ἑαυτὸν κτίζει καὶ δημιουργεῖ, πρὸς δὲ καὶ τοὺς 5
 5 ἐπαύοντας αὐτοῦ κοσμεῖ, ἐξομοιούμενος θεῷ ὁ γνωστικός,
 τῷ φύσει τὸ ἀπαθὲς κεκτημένῳ τὸ ἐξ ἀσκήσεως εἰς
 ἀπάθειαν συνεσταλμένον ὡς ἔνι μάλιστα ἐξομοιῶν,
 καὶ ταῦτα ἀπερισπάστως προσομιλῶν τε καὶ συνὼν τῷ
 κυρίῳ. ἡμερότης δ', οἶμαι, καὶ φιланθρωπία καὶ μεγα-
 10 λοπρεπὴς θεοσέβεια γνωστικῆς ἐξομοιώσεως κανόνες.

14. Ταύτας φημὶ τὰς ἀρετὰς ὁσίαν δεκτὴν εἶναι
 παρὰ θεῷ, τὴν ἄτυφον καρδίαν μετ' ἐπιστήμης ὀρθῆς
 ὁλοκάρπωμα τοῦ θεοῦ λεγούσης τῆς γραφῆς, ἐκφω- 10
 τιζομένου εἰς ἔνωσιν ἀδιάκριτον παντὸς τοῦ ἀνα-
 15 ληφθέντος εἰς ἀγιωσύνην ἀνθρώπου· σφᾶς γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 ἀλχμαλωτίζειν καὶ ἑαυτοὺς ἀναιρεῖν, τὸν παλαιὸν ἄνθρωπον
 τὸν κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας φθειρόμενον ἀποκτινύνοντας καὶ τὸν
 καινὸν ἀνιστάοντας ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου τῆς παλαιᾶς δια-
 στροφῆς, τό τε εὐαγγέλιον ὃ τε ἀπόστολος κελεύουσι,
 20 τὰ μὲν πάθη ἀποτιθεμένους, ἀναμαρτήτους δὲ γινο-
 μένους. τοῦτ' ἦν ἄρα ὃ ἠγίσσετο καὶ ὁ νόμος τὸν 15
 ἁμαρτωλὸν ἀναιρεῖσθαι κελεύων, μετατίθεσθαι ἐκ θανά-
 του εἰς ζωὴν, τὴν ἐκ πίστεως ἀπάθειαν· ὃ μὴ συνιέντες
 οἱ νομοδιδάσκαλοι, φιλόνεικον ἐκδεξάμενοι τὸν νόμον,
 25 ἀφορμὰς τοῖς μάτην διαβάλλειν ἐπιχειροῦσι παρεσχή-
 κασι. Δι' ἣν αἰτίαν οὐ θύομεν εἰκότως ἀνενδεεῖ τῷ
 θεῷ τῷ τὰ πάντα τοῖς πᾶσι παρεσχημένῳ, τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ
 ἡμῶν ἱερυνθέντα δοξάζομεν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἱερεύοντες εἰς
 τε τὸ ἀνενδεεῖς ἐκ τοῦ ἀνενδεοῦς καὶ εἰς τὸ ἀπαθὲς

2. τὴν λειτουργίαν κατὰ τε τὴν διδασκαλίαν κατὰ τε τὴν—εὐποιίαν S. cum Herveto. τῇ λειτουργίᾳ, κατὰ τε τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ, κατὰ τε τῇ—εὐποιίᾳ L.

4. πρὸς δὲ S. πρὸς δὲ L.

20. γινομένους H. γενομένους L.

22. κελεύων M. κελεύων καὶ L.

23. ἀπάθειαν· H. ἀπάθειαν D.

25. παρεσχήκασιν. H. παρεσχήκασιν, D.

service towards God, a service which extends to the salvation of men by his solicitous goodness towards us and also by public worship and by teaching and active kindness. Aye, and in being thus *assimilated to God*¹, the gnostic is making and fashioning himself and also forming those who hear him, while, so far as may be, he assimilates to that which is by nature free from passion that which has been subdued by training to a passionless state: and this he effects by *undisturbed intercourse* and communion *with the Lord*². Of this gnostic assimilation the canons, as it appears to me, are gentleness, kindness and a noble devoutness.

§ 14. These virtues I affirm to be *an acceptable sacrifice with God*³, as the Scripture declares that *the unboastful heart* joined with a right understanding *is a perfect offering to God*⁴, since every man who is won over for holiness is enlightened into an indissoluble unity. For both the Gospel and the Apostle command us to *bring ourselves into captivity*⁵ and *put ourselves to death*⁶, *slaying the old man which is being corrupted according to its lusts*⁷ and raising up *the new man*⁸ from the death of our old perversion, laying aside our passions and becoming free from sin. This it was which was signified also by the law when it commanded that *the sinner should be put to death*⁹, viz. the change from death to life, that is, the 'apathy' which comes from faith. But the expounders of the law, not understanding this, took the law to be jealous, and have thus given a handle to those who without ground endeavour to discredit it.

It is for this reason, <because we are ourselves the sacrifice>, that we fitly refrain from making any <other> sacrifice to God, who has provided all things for all, being Himself in need of nothing; but we glorify Him who was consecrated for us, by consecrating ourselves also to ever higher degrees of freedom

¹ Plat. Rep. x. 613 B.² 1 Cor. vii. 35.³ Phil. iv. 18.⁴ Ps. li. 16, 17.⁵ 2 Cor. x. 5.⁶ Matt. xvi. 25.⁷ Eph. iv. 22.⁸ Eph. iv. 24.⁹ Deut. xiii. 8, 9.

ἐκ τοῦ ἀπαθοῦς. μόνη γὰρ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ σωτηρίᾳ ὁ
θεὸς ἡδεται. εἰκότως ἄρα τῷ μὴ νικωμένῳ ἡδοναῖς ²⁰
θυσίαν οὐ προσάγομεν, κάτω που καὶ οὐδὲ μέχρι
νεφῶν τῶν παχυτάτων, μακρὰν δὲ καὶ τούτων, τῆς διὰ
5 τοῦ καπνοῦ ἀναθυμιάσεως φθανούσης εἰς οὓς καὶ
φθάνει.

15. Οὐτ' οὖν ἐνδεὲς οὐδὲ μὴν φιλήδονον φιλοκερδές
τε ἢ φιλοχρήματον τὸ θεῖον, πλήρες ὂν καὶ πάντα
παρέχον παντὶ τῷ γεννητῷ καὶ ἐνδεεῖ, οὔτε θυσίαις οὐδὲ
¹⁰ μὴν ἀναθήμασιν οὐδ' αὖ δόξῃ καὶ τιμῇ κηλεῖται τὸ
θεῖον καὶ παράγεται τοιούτοις τισίν, ἀλλὰ μόνοις τοῖς ²⁵
καλοῖς καὶ ἀγαθοῖς ἀνδράσι φαίνεται, οἱ τὸ δίκαιον οὐκ
^{837 P.} ἂν ποτε προδῶεν ἢ φόβον ἔνεκεν ἀπειλουμένου ἢ δώρων
ὑποσχέσει μειζόνων. ὅσοι δ' οὐ καθεοράκασιν τὸ αὐ-
¹⁵ θαίρετον τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ψυχῆς καὶ ἀδούλωτον πρὸς
ἐκλογὴν βίου, δυσχεραίνοντες τοῖς γινομένοις πρὸς τῆς
ἀπαιδεύτου ἀδικίας, οὐ νομίζουσιν εἶναι θεόν. ἴσοι
τούτοις κατὰ τὴν δόξαν οἱ, τῇ τῶν ἡδονῶν ἀκρασίᾳ καὶ
ταῖς ἐξαισιόις λύπαις καὶ ταῖς ἀβουλήτοις τύχαις περι-
²⁰ πίπτοντες καὶ πρὸς τὰς συμφορὰς ἀπαυδῶντες, οὐ
φασιν εἶναι θεόν, ἢ ὄντα μὴ εἶναι πανεπίσκοπον. ³⁰
ἄλλοι δέ εἰσιν οἱ πεπεισμένοι παραιτητοὺς εἶναι θυσίαις
καὶ δώροις τοὺς νομιζομένους θεούς, συναιρομένους ὥς
εἰπεῖν αὐτῶν ταῖς ἀκολασίαις· καὶ οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι πισ-
²⁵ τεύειν μόνον εἶναι τὸν ὄντως θεὸν τὸν ἐν ταυτότητι τῆς
δικαίας ἀγαθωσύνης ὄντα.

16. Εὐσεβῆς ἄρα ὁ γνωστικός, ὁ πρῶτον ἑαυτοῦ
ἐπιμελόμενος, ἔπειτα τῶν πλησίον, ἔν' ὥς ἄριστοι
γενώμεθα. καὶ γὰρ ὁ υἱὸς πατρὶ ἀγαθῷ χαρίζεται
³⁰ σπουδαῖον ἑαυτὸν καὶ ὅμοιον τῷ πατρὶ παρεχόμενος, ³⁵

9. γεννητῷ] γεννητῷ Arcerius.

10. κηλεῖται Lowth. καλεῖται L.

12. φαίνεται L. φαιδρύνεται H.

13. προδῶεν L. προδοῖεν D.

14. οὐ

καθεοράκασιν] (οὐκ ἀθεοράκασιν LV.) οὐ καθεωράκασιν S.

18. οἱ, M. οἱ LD.

24. αὐτῶν M. αὐτῶν LV. οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι M. οὐδὲ θέλουσι L.

from want and from passion. For God takes pleasure only in our salvation. Fitly therefore do we abstain from offering sacrifice to Him who cannot be swayed by pleasures, bearing in mind also that the smoke of the sacrifice reaches those whom it does reach <i.e. the demons> in some low region far beneath the densest clouds.

§ 15. The Divine Nature then is neither wanting in anything nor is it fond of pleasure or gain or money, being of itself full and affording all things to every creature which is in need. Nor again is the Divine Nature propitiated by sacrifices or offerings or by glory and honour, nor is it allured by such things: it shows itself to the virtuous alone, who would never betray justice either on account of threatened terrors or from a promise of greater gifts. Those however who have not observed the freedom of man's spirit and its unfettered action in respect to choice of life, chafe at what is done by unchastened injustice, and disbelieve in the existence of God. Like to them in opinion are they who, from their incontinence in pleasure, being involved both in cross accidents and pains out of the common course, and losing heart at their calamities, say that there is no God, or that, if He exists, He is not the overseer of all. Another class consists of those who are persuaded that the gods of common belief are to be propitiated with sacrifices and gifts, being accomplices, so to speak, in men's own wickednesses, and who are even unwilling to believe that He alone is the true God who is unchangeably the same in His just beneficence.

§ 16. We are justified therefore in ascribing piety to the gnostic, whose care is first for himself and then for his neighbours with a view to our attaining the highest standard of excellence. For so the son tries to please a good father by showing himself virtuous and like his father, and likewise

καὶ ἄρχοντι ὁ ἀρχόμενος· ὅτι τὸ πιστεύειν τε καὶ
 πείθεσθαι ἐφ' ἡμῖν· κακῶν δὲ αἰτίαν καὶ ὕλης ἅν τις
 ἀσθένειαν ὑπολάβοι καὶ τὰς ἀβουλήτους τῆς ἀγνοίας
 ὁρμὰς τὰς τε ἀλόγους δι' ἀμαθίαν ἀνάγκας· ὑπεράνω
 5 < ὦν >, καθάπερ θηρίων, διὰ μαθήσεως ὁ γνωστικὸς
 γενόμενος, τὴν θείαν προαίρεσιν μιμούμενος, εὖ ποιεῖ
 τοὺς ἐθέλοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων κατὰ δύναμιν· κἂν εἰς
 ἀρχὴν κατασταίῃ ποτέ, καθάπερ ὁ Μωυσῆς, ἐπὶ σω-
 τηρίᾳ τῶν ἀρχομένων ἡγήσεται, καὶ τὸ ἄγριον καὶ
 10 ἄπιστον ἐξημερώσεται τιμῇ μὲν τῶν ἀρίστων, κολάσει
 δὲ τῶν μοχθηρῶν, τῇ κατὰ λόγον εἰς παιδείαν ἐγγρα- 40
 φομένη. μάλιστα γὰρ ἄγαλμα θεῖον καὶ θεῶ προσεμφερὲς
 ἀνθρώπου δικαίου ψυχῇ, ἐν ᾗ διὰ τῆς τῶν παραγγελμά-
 των ὑπακοῆς τεμενίζεται καὶ ἐνιδρύεται ὁ πάντων
 15 ἡγεμὼν θνητῶν τε καὶ ἀθανάτων, βασιλεὺς τε καὶ
 γεννήτωρ τῶν καλῶν, νόμος ὦν ὄντως καὶ θεσμὸς καὶ
 λόγος αἰώνιος, ἰδίᾳ τε ἐκάστοις καὶ κοινῇ πᾶσιν εἰς ὦν
 σωτήρ. οὗτος ὁ τῷ ὄντι μονογενὴς, ὁ τῆς τοῦ παμ-
 βασιλέως καὶ παντοκράτορος πατρὸς δόξης χαρακτήρ, 45
 20 ἐναποσφραγιζόμενος τῷ γνωστικῷ τὴν τελείαν θεωρίαν
 838 P. κατ' εἰκόνα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ, ὡς εἶναι τρίτην ἤδη τὴν θείαν
 εἰκόνα τὴν ὅση δύναμις ἐξομοιουμένην πρὸς τὸ δεύτερον
 αἷτιον, πρὸς τὴν ὄντως ζωὴν, δι' ἣν ζῶμεν τὴν ἀληθῆ
 ζωὴν, οἷον ὑπογράφοντες τὸν γινώσκον ἡμῖν, περὶ
 25 τὰ βέβαια καὶ παντελῶς ἀναλλοιώτα ἀναστρεφόμενοι.

17. Ἄρχων οὖν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ, βεβαίαν
 κατάληψιν τῆς θείας ἐπιστήμης κεκτημένος, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ
 γνησίως πρόσσεισιν. ἡ γὰρ τῶν νοητῶν γνῶσις καὶ 50

2. ἐφ' ἡμῖν· M. ἐφ' ἡμῖν, D. καὶ] fort. τὴν τῆς M. 4. ὑπεράνω
 ὦν H. ὑπεράνω L. 7. ἐθέλοντας L. θέλοντας V. 8. κατασταίῃ] fort.
 καταστῇ M. Μωυσῆς] μωσῆς L. 10. ἀρίστων] ἀπίστων L. 16. γεννήτωρ]
 γενήτωρ L. 24. ὑπογράφοντες H. ἀπογράφοντες L. γινώσκον M.
 γνωστικὸν L. 25. ἀναστρεφόμενοι H. ἀναστρεφόμενοι L.

the subject to please a good ruler; since belief and obedience are in our own power. But the cause of evils one might find in the weakness of matter, and the random impulses of ignorance and the irrational forces to which we fall victims from our incapacity to learn; whereas the gnostic gets the better of these wild elements by his learning, and benefits all who are willing, to the best of his power, in imitation of the divine purpose for men. Should he be ever placed in authority, he will rule, like Moses, with a view to the salvation of his subjects, and will quell what is savage and faithless by showing honour to the best, and by punishing the bad, punishment that is rightly classed under the head of education. For above all things, the soul of the just man is an *Image divine, made like to God Himself*¹, seeing that in it is enshrined and consecrated, by means of obedience to His commands, the Ruler of all mortals and immortals, the King and Parent of all that is noble, who is indeed Law and Ordinance and Eternal Word, the one Saviour both for each individually and for all in common. He is in truth *the Only-begotten*², *the express image of the glory*³ of the universal King and almighty Father, stamping on the mind of the gnostic the perfect vision after His own image; so that the divine image is now beheld in a third embodiment, assimilated as far as possible to the Second Cause, to Him, namely, who is *the Life indeed*⁴, owing to whom we live the true life, copying the example of Him *who is made to us knowledge*⁵, while we converse with the things which are stable and altogether unchangeable.

§ 17. Being ruler therefore of himself and of all that belongs to him the gnostic makes a genuine approach to truth, having a firm hold of divine science. For the name *science would fitly*

¹ Nauck *Fragm. Trag.* 688.² Joh. i. 18.³ Heb. i. 3.⁴ 1 Tim. vi. 19.⁵ 1 Cor. i. 30; Col. ii. 2, 3.

κατάληψις βεβαία δεόντως ἂν λέγοιτο ἐπιστήμη, ἥς τὸ μὲν
περὶ τὰ θεῖα ἔργον ἔχει σκοπεῖν τί μὲν τὸ πρῶτον
αἷτιον, τί δὲ δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα ἐγένετο καὶ χωρὶς οὗ γέγονεν
οὐδέν· τίνα τε αὖ τὰ μὲν ὡς διήκοντα, τὰ δὲ ὡς περιέ-
5 χοντα, καὶ τινὰ μὲν συνημμένα, τινὰ δὲ διεζευγμένα, 301 B.
καὶ τίνα τούτων ἕκαστον ἔχει τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἣν δύναμιν
καὶ ἣν λειτουργίαν εἰσφέρεται ἕκαστον· ἐν δὲ αὖ τοῖς
ἀνθρωπίνοις τί τε αὐτός ἐστίν ὁ ἄνθρωπος καὶ τί αὐτῷ
κατὰ φύσιν ἢ παρὰ φύσιν ἐστίν, πῶς τε αὖ ποιεῖν
10 ἢ πάσχειν προσήκει, τίνες τε ἀρεταὶ τούτου καὶ κακίαι
τίνες, περὶ τε ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν καὶ τῶν μέσων, ὅσα
τε περὶ ἀνδρείας καὶ φρονήσεως καὶ σωφροσύνης τῆς 5
τε ἐπὶ πᾶσι παντελοῦς ἀρετῆς δικαιοσύνης. ἀλλὰ τῇ
μὲν φρονήσει καὶ δικαιοσύνῃ εἰς τὴν τῆς σοφίας
15 κατακέχρηται κτήσιν, τῇ δὲ ἀνδρείᾳ οὐκ ἐν τῷ τὰ
περιστατικὰ ὑπομένειν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ ἡδονῆς τε
καὶ ἐπιθυμίας, λύπης τε αὖ καὶ ὀργῆς <κρατεῖν>, καὶ
καθόλου πρὸς πᾶν ἥτοι τὸ μετὰ βίας ἢ μετὰ ἀπάτης
τινὸς ψυχαγωγοῦν ἡμᾶς ἀντιτάσσεσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ὑπο-
20 μένειν δεῖ τὰς κακίας καὶ τὰ κακὰ ἀλλ' ἀποθέσθαι, καὶ
τὰ φοβερά ὑπομένειν. χρήσιμος οὖν καὶ ἡ ἀλγηδὼν
εὐρίσκεται κατὰ τε τὴν ἱατρικὴν καὶ παιδευτικὴν καὶ
κολαστικὴν, καὶ διὰ ταύτης ἤθη διορθοῦνται εἰς ὠφέ- 10
λειαν ἀνθρώπων.

25 18. Εἶδη δὲ τῆς ἀνδρείας καρτερία, μεγαλοφρο-
σύνη, μεγαλοψυχία, ἐλευθεριότης καὶ μεγαλοπρέπεια.
δι' ἣν αἰτίαν οὔτε μέμψεως οὔτε κακοδοξίας τῆς ἐκ τῶν
πολλῶν ἀντιλαμβάνεται ὁ γνωστικός οὔτε δόξαις οὔτε

2. ἔχει S. ἔχειν LD.

4. τὰ μὲν L. <τὰ συνέχοντα> τὰ μὲν M.

5. τίνα μὲν...τινὰ δὲ M. τίνα μὲν...τινὰ δὲ L.

7. ἐν δὲ Reinkens in

Dissert. de γνώσει Clementis p. 353. ἐν τε L.

15. κατακέχρηται L.

καταχρήται H.

κτῆσιν S. κτίσιν L.

16. καὶ τῷ DH. καὶ τῷ L.

17. ὀργῆς κρατεῖν P. ὀργῆς L.

19. ἀντιτάσσεσθαι P. ἀντιτάσσεται L.

20. κακὰ S. καλὰ L.

ἀλλ' ἀποθέσθαι M. ἀλλ' ἀπωθεῖσθαι Jackson.

ἀλλ' ἐπιθέσθαι H. ἀλλὰ πείθεσθαι L.

21. οὖν L. μὲν οὖν H. γοῦν M.

27. δι' ἣν H. καὶ δι' ἣν L.

*be given to the knowledge and firm hold*¹ of intellectual objects. Its function in regard to divine things is to investigate what is the First Cause and what that *through which all things were made and without which nothing has been made*²; what are the things <that hold the universe together> partly as pervading it and partly as encompassing it, some in combination and some apart, and what is the position of each of these, and the capacity and the service contributed by each: and again in things concerning man, to investigate what he himself is, and what is in accordance with, or is opposed to his nature; how it becomes him to act and be acted on, and what are his virtues and vices, and about things good and evil and the intermediates, and all that has to do with manhood and prudence and temperance, and the supreme all-perfect virtue, justice. Prudence and justice he employs for the acquisition of wisdom, and manhood not only in enduring misfortunes, but also in <controlling> pleasure and desire and pain and anger, and generally in withstanding all that sways the soul either by force or guile. For we must not endure vices and things that are evil, but must cast them off, and reserve endurance for things that cause fear. At any rate even suffering is found to be useful alike in medicine and in education and in punishment, and by means of it characters are improved for the benefit of mankind.

§ 18. Forms of manhood are fortitude, high-spirit, magnanimity, generosity, magnificence. It is owing to this that the gnostic takes no notice either of blame or of ill-repute from the world, nor is he in subjection to good opinions or flatteries of

¹ Sext. Emp. *Adv. Math.* vii. 151.

² Joh. i. 3.

κολακείαις ὑποβέβληται, ἔν τε τῷ ὑπομένειν πόνους, διαπραττόμενος ἅμα τι τῶν προσηκόντων καὶ ἀνδρείως ὑπεράνω πάντων τῶν περιστατικῶν γινόμενος, ἀνὴρ τῷ ὄντι ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀναφαίνεται ἀνθρώποις. *σώζων τε αὖ* 15

5 τὴν φρόνησιν σωφρονεῖ ἐν ἡσυχιότητι τῆς ψυχῆς, παρα-
δεκτικὸς τῶν ἐπαγγελλομένων ὡς οἰκείων, κατὰ τὴν ἀπο-
839 P. στροφὴν τῶν αἰσχυρῶν ὡς ἄλλοτρίων, γενόμενος. κόσμιος
καὶ ὑπερκόσμιος, ἐν κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει <πάντα> πράσσω
καὶ οὐδὲν οὐδαμῇ πλημμελῶν. πλουτῶν μὲν ὡς ὅτι
10 μάλιστα ἐν τῷ μηδενὸς ἐπιθυμεῖν, ἅτε ὀλιγοδεῆς ὢν
καὶ ἐν περιουσίᾳ παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ διὰ τὴν γνῶσιν τὰ γα-
θοῦ. [δικαιοσύνης γὰρ αὐτοῦ πρῶτον ἔργον τὸ μετὰ 20
τῶν ὁμοφύλων φιλεῖν διάγειν καὶ συνεῖναι τούτοις ἐν τε
γῇ καὶ οὐρανῷ.]

15 19. Ταύτῃ καὶ μεταδοτικὸς ὢν ἂν ᾗ κεκτημένος·
φιλόανθρωπός τε ὢν μισοπονηρότατος κατὰ τὴν τελείαν
ἀποστροφὴν κακουργίας ἀπάσης, μαθὼν <ὡς> ἄρα
δεῖ πιστὸν εἶναι καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς πέλας, καὶ ταῖς
ἐντολαῖς ὑπήκοον. οὗτος γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ θεράπων τοῦ θεοῦ
20 ὁ ἐκὼν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς ὑπαγόμενος· ὁ δὲ ἤδη μὴ διὰ τὰς 25
ἐντολάς, δι' αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν γνῶσιν καθαρὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ, φίλος
οὗτος τοῦ θεοῦ. οὔτε γὰρ φύσει τὴν ἀρετὴν γεννώμεθα
ἔχοντες, οὔτε γενομένοις, ὥσπερ ἄλλα τινὰ τῶν τοῦ
σώματος μερῶν, φυσικῶς ὕστερον ἐπιγίνεται (ἐπεὶ οὐδ'
25 ἂν ᾗν ἔθ' ἐκούσιον οὐδὲ ἐπαινετόν)· οὐδὲ μὴν ἐκ τῆς
τῶν συμβιούντων ἐπιγινομένη συνηθείας, ὃν τρόπον
ἡ διάλεκτος, τελειοῦται ἡ ἀρετὴ (σχεδὸν γὰρ ἡ κακία
τοῦτον ἐγγίνεται τὸν τρόπον)· οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἐκ τέχνης
τινὸς ἦτοι τῶν ποριστικῶν ἢ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα θερα-

2. ἅμα τι Arcerius. ἄλματι L.

4. ἀνθρώποις. M. ἀνθρώποις, D.

7. γενόμενος· M. γενόμενος D. 8. πάντα πράσσω H. πράσσω L.

15. ὢν S. ὢν L. 17. πάσης, μαθὼν ὡς H. ἀπάσης. μαθεῖν L. πάσης. μαθεῖν VPD.

25. τῆς τῶν συμβιούντων ἐπιγινομένη M. τ. τ. συμβάντων καὶ ἐπιγινομένης L. τῶν συμβάντων καὶ τῆς ἐπιγινομένης Barnard.

27. ἡ

ἀρετὴ L¹, ἀρετὴ L².

others. In the endurance of labours he shows himself amongst other men as a man indeed, being always occupied in some good work at the same time that he is manfully surmounting difficulties of every kind. Again he is *temperate owing to his abiding good sense*¹ combined with tranquillity of soul; his readiness to take to himself the promises as his own being in proportion to his shrinking from base things as alien. He is a citizen of the world, and not of this world only, but of a higher order, doing <all things> in order and degree, and never misbehaving in any respect. [For the first effect of his justice is that he loves to be with those of kindred spirit, and to commune with them, both on earth and in heaven².] Rich he is in the highest degree because he covets nothing, having few wants and enjoying a superabundance of every good, owing to his knowledge of the absolute Good.

§ 19. For this reason also he is ready to impart to others of all that he possesses: and being a lover of men he has a profound hatred of the wicked through his abhorrence of every kind of evil doing, having learnt that one should be faithful both to oneself and to one's neighbours, as well as obedient to the commandments. For he who is willingly led on by the commandments may be called *God's servant*³; but he who is already *pure in heart*⁴, not because of the commandments, but for the sake of knowledge by itself,—that man is a *friend of God*⁵. For neither are we born virtuous, nor is virtue a natural after-growth, as are some parts of the body (for then it would have been no longer voluntary or praiseworthy); nor yet is it acquired and perfected, as speech is, from the intercourse of those who live with us (for it is rather vice which originates in this way). Nor again is knowledge derived from any art connected with the supplies of life or the

¹ Ar. *Eth. N.* vi. 5.² This sentence seems to be misplaced in the Greek.³ Heb. iii. 5.⁴ Matt. v. 8.⁵ Ja. ii. 23.

πευτικῶν ἢ γνῶσις περιγίνεται· ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐκ παιδείας
 τῆς ἐγκυκλίου· ἀγαπητὸν γὰρ εἰ παρασκευάσαι μόνον 30
 τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ διακονῆσαι δύναιτο· οἱ νόμοι γὰρ οἱ
 πολιτικοὶ μοχθηρὰς ἴσως πράξεις ἐπισχεῖν οἰοί τε·
 5 20. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ οἱ λόγοι οἱ πειστικοὶ ἐπιπόλαιοι ὄντες
 ἐπιστημονικὴν τῆς ἀληθείας διαμονὴν παράσχοιεν
 ἄν· φιλοσοφία δὲ ἢ Ἑλληνικὴ οἷον προκαθαίρει καὶ
 προεθίζει τὴν ψυχὴν εἰς παραδοχὴν πίστεως, ἐφ' ἣ τὴν
 γνῶσιν ἐποικοδομεῖ ἢ ἀλήθεια.

10 οὗτός ἐστιν, οὗτος ὁ ἀθλητὴς ἀληθῶς, ὁ ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ
 σταδίῳ, τῷ καλῷ κόσμῳ, τὴν ἀληθινὴν νίκην κατὰ
 πάντων στεφανούμενος τῶν παθῶν. ὃ τε γὰρ ἀγνωσθέν 35
 τῆς ὁ παντοκράτωρ θεός, ὃ τε βραβευτῆς ὁ μονογενὴς
 υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, θεαταὶ δὲ ἄγγελοι καὶ θεοί, καὶ τὸ
 15 παγκράτιον τὸ πάμμαχον οὐ πρὸς αἷμα καὶ σάρκα, ἀλλὰ
 τὰς διὰ σαρκῶν ἐνεργούσας πνευματικὰς ἐξοχίας ἐμπαθῶν
 παθῶν. τούτων περιγενόμενος τῶν μεγάλων ἀνταγω-
 νισμάτων, καὶ οἷον ἄθλους τινὰς τοῦ πειράζοντος ἐπαρ-
 840 P. τῶντος καταγωνισάμενος, ἐκράτησε τῆς ἀθανασίας·
 20 ἀπαραλόγιστος γὰρ ἢ τοῦ θεοῦ ψῆφος εἰς τὸ δικαιοτάτον
 κρίμα. κέκληται μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀγώνισμα τὸ θέατρον, 40
 παγκρατιάξουσιν δὲ εἰς τὸ στάδιον οἱ ἀθληταί· καὶ δὴ
 ἐκ τούτων περιγίνεται ὁ πειθήνιος τῷ ἀλείπτῃ γενό-
 μενος. πᾶσι γὰρ πάντα ἴσα κεῖται παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ
 25 ἔστιν αὐτὸς ἀμεμφής, ἐλεῖται δὲ ὁ δυνάμενος καὶ ὁ
 βουληθεὶς ἰσχύει. ταύτῃ καὶ τὸν νοῦν εἰλήφαμεν, ἵνα
 εἰδῶμεν ὃ ποιοῦμεν· καὶ τὸ γινῶθι σαγόν ἐνταῦθα, εἰδέναι
 ἐφ' ᾧ γεγόναμεν· γεγόναμεν δὲ εἶναι πειθήνιοι ταῖς
 ἐντολαῖς, εἰ τὸ βούλεσθαι σώζεσθαι ἐλοίμεθα. αὕτη
 30 πού ἢ Ἀδράσθεια, καθ' ἣν οὐκ ἔστι διαδρᾶναι τὸν θεόν.

3. νόμοι γὰρ] fort. νόμοι δὲ M.

5. πειστικοὶ M. πιστικοὶ L. edd.

6. διαμονὴν L. διανομήν H.

17. περιγενόμενος H. περιγινόμενος L.

17. τῶν] fort. τις τῶν H.

23. ἐκ τούτων LH. καὶ τούτων S.

25. ἐλεῖται H post Bywater. ἐλεεῖται L. Cf. 346 ὁ λόγος καθάπερ τὸ κήρυγμα
 τ. Ὀλυμπίασι καλεῖ μὲν τ. βουλόμενον στεφανοῦν δὲ τὸν δυνάμενον.

service of the body, nor yet from the ordinary course of instruction: for we might be well satisfied if this could but prepare and sharpen the soul. The laws of the state, it is true, might perhaps be able to restrain evil practices. § 20. Again, mere persuasive arguments are too superficial in their nature to establish the truth on scientific grounds, but Greek philosophy does, as it were, provide for the soul the preliminary cleansing and training required for the reception of the faith, on which foundation the truth builds up the edifice of knowledge.

Here, here it is we find the true wrestler, who in the amphitheatre of this fair universe is crowned for the true victory over all his passions. For the president is God Almighty, and the umpire is the only-begotten Son of God, and the spectators are angels and gods, and our great contest of all arms is *not waged against flesh and blood, but against the spiritual powers*¹ of passionate affections working in the flesh. When he has come safe out of these mighty conflicts, and overthrown the tempter in the combats to which he has challenged us, the Christian soldier wins immortality. For the decision of God is unerring in regard to His most righteous award. The spectators then have been summoned to view the contest: the wrestlers are contending in the arena, and now the prize is won by him amongst them, who has been obedient to the orders of the trainer. For the conditions laid down by God are equal for all, and *no blame can attach to Him; but he who is able will choose*², and he who wills prevails. It is on this account also that we have received the gift of reason, in order that we may know what we do. And the maxim *Know thyself*³ means in this case, to know for what purpose we are made. Now we are made to be obedient to the commandments, if our choice be such as to will salvation. This, methinks, is the real Adrasteia, owing to which we cannot escape from God.

¹ Eph. vi. 12.² Plato *Rep.* 617 E.³ Chilon, *ap. Stob. Anth.* III. 79.

21. Τὸ ἄρα ἀνθρώπειον ἔργον εὐπείθεια θεῷ σωτη- 45
 ρίαν κατηγγελκότε ποικίλην δι' ἐντολῶν, εὐαρέστησις
 δὲ ὁμολογία. ὁ μὲν γὰρ εὐεργέτης προκατάρχει τῆς
 εὐποίας, ὁ δὲ μετὰ τῶν δεόντων λογισμῶν παραδεξά-
 5 μενος προθύμως καὶ φυλάξας τὰς ἐντολὰς πιστὸς οὗτος,
 ὁ δὲ καὶ εἰς δύναμιν ἀμειβόμενος δι' ἀγάπης τὴν
 εὐποίαν ἤδη φίλος. μία δὲ ἀμοιβὴ κυριωτάτη παρὰ
 ἀνθρώπων, ταῦτα δρᾶν ἅπερ ἀρεστὰ τῷ θεῷ. καθάπερ
 οὖν ἰδίου γεννήματος καὶ κατὰ τι συγγενοῦς ἀπο- 50
 10 τελέσματος ὁ διδάσκαλος καὶ σωτὴρ ἀναδέχεται τὰς
 ὠφελείας τε καὶ ἐπανορθώσεις τῶν ἀνθρώπων, εἰς ἰδίαν
 χάριν τε καὶ τιμὴν, καθάπερ καὶ τὰς εἰς τοὺς πεπιστευ-
 κότας αὐτῷ βλάβας, ἰδίας ἀχαριστίας τε καὶ ἀτιμίας
 ἡγούμενος. τίς γὰρ ἄλλη ἅπτοιτ' ἂν ἀτιμία θεοῦ; 302
 15 διόπερ ὅλην τοσοῦδε οὐδὲ ἔστιν ἀμοιβὴν κατ' ἀξίαν
 σωτηρίας ἀποδιδόναι πρὸς τὴν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου ὠφέ-
 λειαν. ὥς δὲ οἱ τὰ κτήματα κακοῦντες τοὺς δεσπότης
 ὑβρίζουσι, καὶ ὥς οἱ τοὺς στρατιώτας τὸν τούτων
 ἡγούμενον, οὕτως τοῦ κυρίου ἔστιν ἀνεπιστρεψία ἢ
 20 περὶ τοὺς καθωσιωμένους αὐτῷ κάκωσις. ὅνπερ γὰρ
 τρόπον ὁ ἥλιος οὐ μόνον τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὸν ὅλον
 κόσμον φωτίζει γῆν τε καὶ θάλασσαν ἐπιλάμπων,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ θυρίδων καὶ μικρᾶς ὀπῆς πρὸς τοὺς 5
 μυχαιτάτους οἴκους ἀποστέλλει τὴν αὐγὴν, οὕτως ὁ
 25 λόγος πάντα κεχυμένος καὶ τὰ σμικρότατα τῶν τοῦ
 βίου πράξεων ἐπιβλέπει.

ΚΕΦ. Δ.

841 P. 22. Ἑλληνες δὲ ὥσπερ ἀνθρωπομόρφους οὕτως
 καὶ ἀνθρωποπαθεῖς τοὺς θεοὺς ὑποτίθενται, καὶ καθάπερ

8. ἀρεστὰ S. ἄριστα L. 9. οὖν M. ἂν L. γὰρ D post Hervetum.
 15. ὅλην LM. ὅλως D. ἀμοιβὴν edd. post S. ἀμοιβή LD. 23. ὀπῆς
 fort. ὀπῆς πάσης M. 24. οἴκους] fort. οἰκίσκους M.

§ 21. Man's work then is submission to God, who has made known a manifold salvation by means of commandments, and man's acknowledgment thereof is God's good-pleasure. For the benefactor is the first to begin the kindness, and he who accepts it heartily, keeping due reckoning, and observes the commandments—such an one is *faithful*; but he who goes on to return the kindness to the best of his power by means of love, rises to the dignity of *friend*¹. And the one most appropriate return from man is to do those things which are pleasing to God. Accordingly the Master and Saviour accepts as a favour and honour to Himself all that is done for the help and improvement of men, as being His own creation and in a certain respect an effect akin to its Cause; just as He accepts the wrongs done to those who have believed upon Him, regarding such wrongs as instances of ingratitude and dishonour to Himself. For what other dishonour could affect God? Wherefore it is impossible for so great a gift to make a return in full, corresponding to the benefit received from God, as measured by the worth of salvation. But, as they who injure the cattle put a slight on the owners, and those who injure the soldiers put a slight on their captain, so it shows disrespect for the Lord, when injury is done to those who are devoted to Him. For as the sun not only lights up the heaven and the whole world, shining on land and sea alike, but also darts his rays through windows and every little cranny into the innermost chambers; so the Word being shed abroad in all directions observes even the minutest details of our actions.

CHAPTER IV.

§ 22. But the Greeks assume their gods to be human in passions as they are human in shape; and, as each nation

¹ See above, § 5.

τὰς μορφὰς αὐτῶν ὁμοίας ἑαυτοῖς ἕκαστοι διαζωγρα-
 φοῦσιν, ὥς φησιν ὁ Ξενοφάνης Αἰθίοπες τε μέλανας σιμογύ-
 τε, Θράκες τε πυρροὺς καὶ γλαγκοὺς, οὕτως καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς 10
 ὁμοίας ἕκαστοι ἑαυτοῖς ἀναπλάττουσιν. αὐτίκα βάρ-
 5 βαροι μὲν θηριώδεις καὶ ἀγρίους τὰ ἦθη, ἡμερωτέρους
 δὲ Ἕλληνες, πλὴν ἐμπαθεῖς. διὸ εὐλόγως τοῖς μὲν
 μοχθηροῖς φαύλας ἔχειν τὰς περὶ θεοῦ διανοήσεις
 ἀνάγκη, τοῖς δὲ σπουδαίοις ἀρίστας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὁ
 τῷ ὄντι βασιλικὸς τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ γνωστικὸς οὗτος καὶ
 10 θεοσεβὴς καὶ ἀδεισιδαίμων, τίμιον, σεμνόν, μεγαλο-
 πρεπῆ, εὐποιητικόν, εὐεργετικόν, ἀπάντων ἀρχηγὸν
 ἀγαθῶν, κακῶν δὲ ἀναίτιον μόνον εἶναι τὸν μόνον θεὸν
 πεπεισμένος. καὶ περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς δεισιδαι- 15
 μονίας ἱκανῶς, οἶμαι, ἐν τῷ Προτρεπτικῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ
 15 ἡμῖν λόγῳ παρεστήσαμεν, κατακόρως τῇ κατεπειγούσῃ
 συγκαταχρῶμενοι ἱστορίᾳ.

23. Οὐκουν χρὴ ἀγῆς τὰ ἀριδῆλως εἰρημένα μυθο-
 λογεῖν· ὅσον δὲ ἐπισημῆνασθαι κατὰ τὸν τόπον γενομέ-
 νους ὀλίγα ἐκ πολλῶν ἀπόχρη, καὶ τάδε εἰς ἐνδειξιν τοῦ
 20 ἀθέους παραστήσαι τοὺς τοῖς κακίστοις ἀνθρώποις τὸ
 θεῖον ἀπεικάζοντας. ἦτοι γὰρ βλάπτονται πρὸς ἀνθρώ-
 πων αὐτοῖς οἱ θεοὶ καὶ χεῖρους τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὑφ' ἡμῶν 20
 βλαπτόμενοι δείκνυνται, ἢ εἰ μὴ τοῦτο, πῶς ἐφ' οἷς οὐ
 βλάπτονται, καθάπερ ὀξύχολον γραῖδιον εἰς ὄργην
 25 ἐρεθιζόμενον, ἐκπικραίνονται, ἢ φασὶ τὴν Ἄρτεμιν δι'
 Οἰνέα Αἰτωλοῖς ὀργισθῆναι; πῶς γὰρ οὐκ ἐλογίσαστο
 θεὸς οὕσα ὥς οὐ καταφρονήσας ὁ Οἰνεύς, ἀλλ' ἦτοι
 λαθόμενος ἢ ὥς τεθυκὼς ἡμέλησεν; εὖ δὲ καὶ ἡ Αὐγὴ

4. ὁμοίας ἕκαστοι ἑαυτοῖς H. ὁμοίαις ἑαυτοῖς Karsten ad Xenoph. ὁμοιοῦσιν
 καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς L. ὁμοιοῦσιν. καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς Jackson. ἀναπλάττουσιν.
 L. ἀναπλάττουσιν Jackson. βάρβαροι H. βάρβαροι οἱ L. 10. ἀδεισι-
 δαίμων H. ἀδεισιδαίμων ὦν L. μεγαλοπρεπῆ Jackson. μεγαλοπρεπές L.
 21. ἀνθρώπων] ἄνων (ν pr. m. erasum) L. 25. ἢ φασὶ Hervetus. ἢ φησὶ L.
 28. ὥς τεθυκὼς] οὐ νενοηκὼς Valek. fort. ἐννενοηκὼς D. Αὐγὴ Grotius in
 Excerptis p. 375. αὐτὴ L.

paints their shape after its own likeness (according to the saying of Xenophanes, *the Ethiopians black with turned up nose, the Thracians with red hair and blue eyes*¹), so each represents them as like itself in soul. For instance, the barbarians make them brutal and savage, the Greeks milder, but subject to passion. Hence the conceptions which the wicked form about God must naturally be bad, and those of the good must be excellent. And on this account he who is a gnostic and truly *royal in soul*² is both devout and free from superstition, persuaded that the only God is alone meet to be honoured and revered, alone glorious and beneficent, abounding in well-doing, the *author of all good and of nothing that is evil*³. As for the superstitions of the Greeks I think sufficient evidence has been adduced in my discourse entitled *Protrepticus*, where the necessary investigation is given at great length.

§ 23. What need is there then *the tale once clearly told to tell again*⁴? But as we are on this topic it will be enough just to give a small sample for proof, with a view to show that those are atheists who liken the Divinity to the worst of men. For either they make the gods injured by men, which would show them to be inferior to man as being capable of receiving injury from him; or, if this is not so, how is it that they are embittered at what is no injury, like an old shrew losing her temper, as they say Artemis was wroth with the Aetolians on account of Oeneus? Being a goddess, how did she fail to reflect that it was not from contempt for her, but *either from forgetfulness*⁵, or because he had previously sacrificed, that he neglected her worship? Again, Augé, in pleading against Athena, because she

¹ Karsten, p. 40.² Plato *Phileb.* 80 D.³ Plato *Rep.* 379 B.⁴ *Odys.* XII. 453.⁵ *Il.* IX. 533.

δικαιολογουμένη πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίαν ἐπὶ τῷ χαλεπαίνειν
αὐτῇ τετοκνία ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ λέγει

σκῦλα μὲν βροτοφθόρα

25

842 P. χαίρεις ὀρώσα καὶ νεκρῶν ἐρείπια,
6 κού μιὰ σοι ταῦτ' ἔστιν, εἰ δ' ἐγὼ 'τεκον,
δεινὸν τόδ' ἡγεί—

καίτοι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς τίκονται οὐδὲν
ἀδικεῖ.

24. Εἰκότως τοίνυν δεισιδαίμονες περὶ τοὺς εὖορ-
10 γήτους γινόμενοι πάντα σημεῖα ἡγούνται εἶναι τὰ
συμβαίνοντα καὶ κακῶν αἷτια·

ἂν μὲς διορύξη βωμὸν ὄντα πῆλινον,
κὰν μηδὲν ἄλλ' ἔχων διατράγη θύλακον,
ἀλεκτρυὸν τρεφόμενος ἂν ἀφ' ἐσπέρας
15 ᾄσῃ, τιθέμενοι τοῦτο σημεῖον τινός.

τοιοῦτόν τινα ἐν τῷ Δεισιδαίμονι ὁ Μένανδρος διακω-
μῶδει·

ἀγαθὸν τί μοι γένοιτο, ὦ πολυτίμητοι θεοί·
ὑποδούμενος τὸν ἱμάντα τῆς δεξιᾶς
20 ἐμβάδος διέρρηξ'. Εἰκότως, ὦ φλήναφε·
σαπρὸς γὰρ ἦν, σὺ δὲ μικρολόγος οὐκ ἐθέλων
καινὰς πρίασθαι.

χαρίεν τὸ τοῦ Ἀντιφῶντος· οἰωνισαμένου τινὸς ὅτι

1. τῷ S. τὸ L.
4. ὀρώσα καὶ Jortin (*Remarks on Eccl. Hist.* ed. Troll. vol. 1, p. 284). ὀρώσα ἀπὸ L.
5. κού S. καὶ οὐ L.
6. ἡγεί] ἡγῇ L.
12. ἂν Meinekius. ἐὰν L. διορύξη L. διορίζη V.
13. ἄλλ'] ἄλλο L. θύλακον (ut infra) Porson. λυκήθιον L. ληκύθιον S.
14. ἂν ἀφ' Meinekius. ἐὰν ἀπὸ L.
15. τινός LP Kock. τινες SD.
16. Μένανδρος] Quae sequuntur, usque ad τῆς οἰκίας § 26, adducit etiam Theodoretus *Aff. Gr.* 6, p. 88.
18. ἀγαθὸν—θεοί] Sic ap. Theod. quoque, ubi Gaisf. γένοιτ', ὦ πολύτιμοι. S. γένοιτο, πολύτιμοι, cui accedunt Mein. Kock (vol. III. p. 33).
19. γὰρ post ἱμάντα addit Meinekius *Com.* vol. IV. p. 101. ὑποδούμενος γὰρ ἐμβάδος τῆς δεξιᾶς τὸν ἱμάντα S. Gaisf.
20. διέρρηξ' (διέρρηξα L)] ἀπέρρηξ' Meinekius.
21. σαπρὸς] σαθρὸς Cobet. μικρολόγος] μικρολόγος Theod. οὐκ ἐθέλων καινὰς] οὐ θέλων καινὸν Grotius. ἀρ' οὐ θέλων καινὰς Meinekius.

was wroth with her for having given birth to a child in her temple, well says:

Spoils of dead mortals thou delight'st to see
And corpses strewn: these thou dost not abhor:
But this new birth thou deem'st a sacrilege¹.

And yet no fault is found with other animals when they bring forth in the temples.

§ 24. In their dealings therefore with beings who are so quick to wrath men naturally become superstitious, and think that whatever happens is a sign and cause of evil. *If² a mouse digs through an altar of clay or gnaws through a sack for want of something better, or if a cock that is being fattened begins to crow in the evening, they take it as a portent of something.* Menander ridicules a fellow of this stamp in his play entitled 'The Superstitious Man': *Heaven send me good luck! In putting on my right shoe I broke the thong. Of course you did, you noodle, because it was worn out, and you were too miserly to buy a new pair.* That was a pleasant saying of Antiphon's, when one made an omen of a sow's devouring her young:

¹ Eur. Fr. 268 Nauck.

² Koek, Com. Att. Fr. vol. III. p. 471.

³ Koek, Com. Att. Fr. vol. III. p. 33.

κατέφαγεν ὡς τὰ δελφάκια, θεασάμενος αὐτὴν ὑπὸ
 λιμοῦ διὰ μικροψυχίαν τοῦ τρέφοντος κατισχναμένην,
 Χαῖρε εἶπεν ἐπὶ τῷ σμείῳ, ὅτι οὔτω πεινώσα τὰ σὰ οὐκ ἔφαγεν 35
 τέκνα. Τί δὲ καὶ θαυμαστὸν εἰ ὁ μῦς, φησὶν ὁ Βίων, τὸν
 5 θύλακον διέτραπε, οὐχ ἐγρῶν ὅτι φάγη; τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν θαυμαστὸν
 εἰ, ὥσπερ Ἀρκεσίλαος παίζων ἐνεχείρει, τὸν μῦν ὁ θύλαξ κατέ-
 φαγεν.

843 P. 25. Εὖ γ' οὖν καὶ Διογένης πρὸς τὸν θαυμάζοντα
 ὅτι ἡὔρεν τὸν ὄφιν τῷ ὑπέρῳ περιειλημένον, Μὴ θαύμαζε,
 10 ἔφη· ἦν γὰρ παραδοξότερον ἐκεῖνο, εἰ τὸ ὑπερον περὶ ὀρθῷ τῷ
 ὄφει κατειλημμένον ἐθεάσω. δεῖ γὰρ καὶ τὰ ἄλογα τῶν 40
 ζώων τρέχειν καὶ ἐσθίειν καὶ μάχεσθαι καὶ τίκτειν καὶ
 ἀποθνήσκειν, ἃ δὴ ἐκείνοις ὄντα κατὰ φύσιν οὐκ ἄν
 ποτε ἡμῖν γένοιτο παρὰ φύσιν.

15 ὄρνιθες δέ τε πολλοὶ ὑπ' αὐγὰς ἡελίοιο
 φοιτῶσιν.

ὁ κωμικὸς δὲ Φιλήμων καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα κωμῶδει·

ὅταν ἴδω (φησί) παρατηροῦντα τίς ἔπταρεν,
 ἢ τίς ἐλάλησεν, ἢ τίς ἐστὶν ὁ προῖων
 20 σκοποῦντα, πωλῶ τοῦτον εὐθύς ἐν ἀγορᾷ.
 αὐτῷ βαδίζει καὶ λαλεῖ καὶ πτάρνυται
 ἕκαστος ἡμῶν, οὐχὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει.
 τὰ πράγμαθ', ὡς πέφυκεν, οὕτως γίγνεται. 45

εἶτα νήφοντες μὲν ὑγείαν αἰτοῦνται, ὑπερεμπιπλάμενοι
 25 δὲ καὶ μέθαις ἐγκυλιόμενοι κατὰ τὰς ἑορτὰς νόσους
 ἐπισπῶνται. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τὰς γραφὰς δεδίασι τὰς

6. εἰ S. ἢ L. θύλαξ] θύλαξ L. θύλακος ap. Theod. 8. εὖ
 γ' οὖν M (cf. Klotz-Devar II. p. 349 seq.). εὖ γοῦν edd. 9. ἡὔρεν]
 εὔρεν L. ὄφιν H. ὄφιν ἐν L. περιειλημένον S. περιειλημ-
 μένον L. ὄψεως ὑπέρῳ ἑαυτὸν ἐνειλήσαντος Theod. 11. κατειλημμένον S.
 κατειλιμμένον L. κατειλημμένον Theod. 12. ἐσθίειν M. θεῖν L.
 13. δὴ L¹. δι' L². 18. ὅταν—γίγνεται] ap. Theod. p. 87. 50.
 19. προῖων] προσίων ap. Theod. 20. πωλῶ S. πῶλῳ L. ἀπολῶ ap.
 Theod. 21. αὐτῷ Theod. ἑαυτῷ L. 23. πράγμαθ'—γίγνεται Theod.
 πράγματα—γίνεσθαι L. οὕτως] οὕτω Theod. 24. ὑγείαν L. ὑγίειαν D.

seeing that the sow was a mere skeleton from her owner's niggardliness, *Well for you*, said he, *that the omen did not take the form of her devouring your own children in her hunger. And, What wonder is it*, says Bion, *if the mouse, finding nothing to eat, gnawed through the sack? The wonder would have been if, as Arcesilaus jestingly retorted, the sack had eaten the mouse.*

§ 25. Excellent too was the reply of Diogenes to him who marvelled because he found the snake coiled round the pestle. *Marvel not*, said he, *for it would have been far more surprising if you had seen the snake erect and the pestle coiled up round it.* For the irrational animals too have to run and eat and fight and breed and die; and these things being according to nature for them can never be portentous in relation to us. *Moreover many birds beneath the sunlight range*¹ <from which omens may be derived>. Follies of this sort are caricatured by the comic poet Philemon². *When I behold*, says he, *a slave on the watch to see who sneezes, or who speaks, or who comes out of his house, I offer him at once to the first bidder. It is to himself that each of us walks and speaks and sneezes, and not to all the city. Things happen as 'tis their nature to.* And then we find them praying for health when sober, but bringing on diseases by cramming and drinking themselves drunk at the festivals. Many too have a superstitious fear of the mottoes that are written up.

¹ Od. II. 181.² Kock, *Com. Att. Fr.* vol. II. p. 510.

ἀνακειμένας. 26. Ἀστείως πάνυ ὁ Διογένης ἐπὶ οἰκίᾳ
μοχθηροῦ τινος εὐρὼν ἐπιγεγραμμένον

ὁ καλλίνικος Ἡρακλῆς

ἐνθάδε κατοικεῖ· μηδὲν εἰσίτω κακόν·

5 καὶ πῶς ἔφη ὁ κύριος εἰσελεύσεται τῆς οἰκίας; οἱ αὐτοὶ δ'
οὔτοι πᾶν ξύλον καὶ πάντα λίθον, τὸ δὴ λεγόμενον, 50
λιπαρὸν προσκυνοῦντες, ἔρια πυρρὰ καὶ ἁλῶν χόνδρους
καὶ δᾶδας σκίλλαν τε καὶ θείον δεδίασι, πρὸς τῶν
844 P. γοήτων καταγοητευθέντες κατὰ τινὰς ἀκαθάρτους κα-
10 θαρμούς. θεὸς δέ, ὁ τῷ ὄντι θεός, ἅγιον μόνον οἶδεν τὸ
τοῦ δικαίου ἦθος, ὥσπερ ἐναγὲς τὸ ἄδικον καὶ μοχθηρόν.
ὁρᾶν γοῦν ἔστι τὰ ὡὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν περικαθαρθέντων, εἰ 303 S.
θαλφθεῖη, ζωογονούμενα· οὐκ ἂν δὲ τοῦτο ἐγίνετο, εἰ
ἀνελάμβανεν τὰ τοῦ περικαθαρθέντος κακά. χαριέντως
15 γ' οὖν καὶ ὁ κωμικὸς Δίφιλος κωμῶδεῖ τοὺς γόητας
διὰ τῶνδε

Προϊτίδας ἀγνίζων κούρας, καὶ τὸν πατέρ' αὐτῶν
Προῖτον Ἀβαντιάδην, καὶ γραῦν πέμπτην ἐπὶ τοῖσδε,
δαδὶ μιᾷ σκίλλῃ τε μιᾷ, τόσα σώματα φωτῶν,
20 θείῳ τ' ἀσφάλτῳ τε πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
ἐξ ἀκααρρεῖταιο βαθυρρόου ὠκεανοῖο.
ἀλλὰ μάκαρ Ἀἴρ διὰ τῶν νεφέων διάπεμψον
Ἀντικύραν, ἵνα τόνδε κόριν κηφήνα ποιήσω. 5

27. Εὐ γὰρ καὶ ὁ Μένανδρος

25 εἰ μὲν τι κακὸν ἀληθὲς εἶχες, Φειδία,
ζητεῖν ἀληθὲς φάρμακον τούτου σ' ἔδει.

1. οἰκίᾳ V. οικείᾳ L. 7. χόνδρους] χρόνδους L. 12. ὡὰ τὰ M. ὡὰ
Hervetus. ὦτα L. 15. γ' οὖν LVM. γοῦν edd. 17. πατέρ']
πρα L. 18. ἐν (debebat ἐπὶ quod restituit Mein. Com. vol. iv. p. 416 n)
τοῖσδε, δαδὶ μιᾷ S. ἐν τοῖσδε δασμίας L. 19. τόσα Grotius. πῶσα L.
20. πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης] πολυφλοισβοιοι θ. L. πολυφλοίσβω τε θαλάσση
S. Mein. Koek. 21. ἐξ ἀκααρρεῖταιο ex Homero. ἐξακαλλαρίταιο L.
23. Ἀντικύραν Kl. ἀντίκυραν L. τόνδε—κηφήνα S. τόν τε—κιφήνα L.
25. Φειδία, ζητεῖν Grotius Exc. p. 751. φιλιάζειν L. 26. τούτου
σ' ἔδει Grotius. τούτους σε δεῖ (σεδεῖ conjunctim V) L.

§ 26. It was a witty remark of Diogenes, when he found the house of a man of bad character bearing the inscription *Here dwells the victorious Heracles: let no wickedness enter: How then, said he, is the master of the house to enter?* And the same people worship every stock and every shining stone, as the phrase is, and are in awe of red wool and grains of salt and torches and squills and brimstone, being bewitched by the sorcerers according to certain impure purifications. But the true God regards nothing as holy but the character of the just man, nothing as polluted but what is unjust and wicked. At any rate you may see the eggs, which have been removed from the body of those who have undergone purification, hatched by warmth, and this could not have happened, if they had contracted the ills of the person purified. And so the comic poet Diphilus¹ pleasantly satirizes the sorcerers in these words: *He purifies the daughters of Proetus with their father, the son of Abas, and an old crone besides to make up five—so many mortals with a single torch, a single squill, and brimstone and asphaltus of the boisterous surge, gathered from the deep pools of the soft-flowing ocean*². *But, O blessed Air, send Anticyra from heaven that I may change this bug to a stingless drone.*

§ 27. Menander³ too says well, *If you were suffering from any real evil, Pheidias, you ought to have sought a real remedy*

¹ Kock, *ib.* vol. II. p. 577.

² Hom. *Il.* VII. 422:-

³ Kock, *ib.* vol. III. p. 152 *seq.*

νῦν δ' οὐκ ἔχεις· κενὸν <οὖν> εὔρηκα τὸ φάρμακον
πρὸς τὸ κενόν· οἰήθητι δ' ὠφελεῖν τί σε.

περιμαξάτωσάν σ' αἱ γυναῖκες ἐν κύκλῳ
καὶ περιθεωσάτωσαν, ἀπὸ κρουνῶν τριῶν

5 ὕδατι περίρραν' ἐμβαλὼν ἄλας, φακούς.

πᾶς ἄγνός ἐστιν ὁ μηδὲν ἑαυτῷ κακὸν συνειδώς· αὐτίκα
ἡ τραγωδία λέγει

Ὅρέστα, τίς σ' ἀπόλλυσιν νόσος;

Ἡ σύνεσις, ὅτι σύννοϊδα δεῖν' εἰργασμένος.

10 τῷ γὰρ ὄντι ἡ ἀγνεία οὐκ ἄλλη τίς ἐστιν πλήν ἡ τῶν
ἀμαρτημάτων ἀποχή. καλῶς ἄρα καὶ Ἐπίχαρμός φησι
καθαρὸν ἂν τὸν νοῦν ἔχης, ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα καθαρὸς εἴ.

αὐτίκα καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς προκαθαίρειν χρεῶν φάμεν ἀπὸ
τῶν φαύλων καὶ μοχθηρῶν δογμάτων διὰ τοῦ λόγου 15

845 P. τοῦ ὀρθοῦ, καὶ τότε οὕτως ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν προηγουμένων
16 κεφαλαίων ὑπόμνησιν τρέπεσθαι· ἐπεὶ καὶ πρὸ τῆς τῶν
μυστηρίων παραδόσεως καθαρμούς τινας προσάγειν
τοῖς μυεῖσθαι μέλλουσιν ἀξιούσιν, ὥς δέον τὴν ἄθεον
ἀποθεμένους δόξαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀληθῆ τρέπεσθαι παράδοσιν.

ΚΕΦ. Ε.

20 28. Ἡ γὰρ οὐ καλῶς καὶ ἀληθῶς οὐκ ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ
περιγράφομεν τὸν ἀπερίληπτον οὐδ' ἐν ἱεροῖς καθεύργνυ-
μεν χειροποιήτοις τὸ πάντων περιεκτικόν; τί δ' ἂν καὶ
οἰκοδόμων καὶ λιθοξόνων καὶ βαναύσου τέχνης ἅγιον 20
εἴη ἔργον; οὐχὶ ἀμείνους τούτων οἱ τὸν ἀέρα καὶ τὸ
25 περιέχον, μᾶλλον δὲ τὸν ὅλον κόσμον καὶ τὸ σύμπαν
ἅξιον ἡγησάμενοι τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ ὑπεροχῆς; γελοῖον

1. κενὸν οὖν εὔρηκα τὸ φάρμακον M. (εὔρηκας S.) οὖν om. L. κενὸν
ἄρα καὶ τὸ φάρμακον πρὸς τὸ κενόν· εἰ δ' οἶε τί σ' ὠφελεῖν τῷδε Kock.
2, 3. δ'—σ' S. δέ—σε L.

4. περιθεωσάτωσαν Mein. περι-
θειωσάτωσαν Bentleius. περιθέτωσαν L.

5. περίρραν' ἐμβαλὼν S. Mein.
Kock. περιρρᾶναι ἐμβ. L. περιρρᾶναι βαλὼν Lob. Agl. 632 n. H. 6. πᾶς...
συνειδώς] fort. sic a Menandro scriptum π. ἀ. ἐ. ὁ μηδὲν ἐξεργασμένος | κακὸν
συνειδώς M. συνειδώς Bentleius. συνιδών L.

8. σ' ἀπόλλυσιν—ἡ—
δεῖν] σε ἀπόλλυσιν—ἡ—δεῖν L.

12. ἂν τὸν νοῦν Grotius. τὸν νοῦν

ἐὰν L. καθαρὸς—ἡ—εἰ (pr. m. corr.) L.

18. ἀξιούσιν S. ἀξιούσθαι L.

for it. But as that is not so, I have devised a remedy as imaginary as the evil: simply imagine that it does you some good. Let the women rub you down and fumigate thoroughly: then sprinkle yourself with water from three springs, throwing in salt and beans. Every one is pure whose conscience is free from guilt. So in the tragedy¹ we read

Orestes, say, what canker saps thy life?

Conscience, which tells me of a dark deed wrought.

For indeed purity is no other than the abstaining from sin. Well therefore says Epicharmus, *If your mind is pure your whole body is pure too*². Certainly it is our rule to begin by cleansing our souls from bad and wicked opinions by means of right reason, and then, after that, to turn to the mention of the more excellent principles; for so too, in the case of those who are about to be initiated, it is thought right to apply certain purifications before the communication of the mysteries, on the ground that the godless opinion must be got rid of before they are ready to have the truth communicated to them.

CHAPTER V.

§ 28. Surely it cannot be denied that we are following right and truth when we refuse to circumscribe in a given place Him who is incomprehensible, and to confine *in temples made with hands*³ that which contains all things. And what work of builders and masons and of mechanic art could be called holy? Were not they more in the right who held that the air and the circumambient ether, or rather the whole world and the universe itself, were worthy of the divine dignity? It would indeed be

¹ Eur. *Orest.* 395.

² p. 256 Lorenz.

³ Acts xvii. 24.

μεντὰν εἶη, ὡς αὐτοὶ φασιν οἱ φιλόσοφοι, ἀνθρώπων
 ὄντα παῖγνιον θεοῦ θεὸν ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ γίνεσθαι παιδιαῖς
 τέχνης τὸν θεόν· ἐπεὶ τὸ γινόμενον ταῦτόν καὶ ὁμοιον
 τῷ ἐξ οὗ γίνεται, ὡς τὸ ἐξ ἐλεφάντος ἐλεφάντινον καὶ
 5 τὸ ἐκ χρυσοῦ χρυσοῦν, τὰ δὲ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων βαναύσων
 κατασκευαζόμενα ἀγάλματά τε καὶ ἱερὰ ἐκ τῆς ὕλης 25
 τῆς ἀργῆς γίνεται, ὥστε καὶ αὐτὰ ἂν εἶη ἀργὰ καὶ
 ὕλικα καὶ βέβηλα· καὶ τὴν τέχνην ἐκτελέσης, τῆς
 βαναυσίας μετέληφεν. οὐκέτ' οὖν ἱερὰ καὶ θεῖα τῆς
 10 τέχνης τὰ ἔργα. Τί δ' ἂν καὶ ἰδρύνειτο μηδενὸς ἀνιδρύτου
 τυγχάνοντος, ἐπεὶ πάντα ἐν τόπῳ; ναὶ μὴν τὸ ἰδρυμένον
 ὑπὸ τινος ἰδρυται πρότερον ἀνίδρυτον ὄν. εἴπερ οὖν
 ὁ θεὸς ἰδρυται πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, ἀνίδρυτός ποτε ἦν καὶ
 οὐδ' ὅλως ἦν. τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἀνίδρυτον, τὸ οὐκ ὄν,
 15 ἐπειδήπερ πᾶν τὸ μὴ ὄν ἰδρύεται. τὸ δὲ ὄν ὑπὸ τοῦ 30
 μὴ ὄντος οὐκ ἂν ἰδρυνθείη, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὑπ' ἄλλου ὄντος·
 ὄν γάρ ἐστι καὶ αὐτό. 29. Λείπεται δὴ ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ.
 καὶ πῶς αὐτὸ ἑαυτό τι γεννήσει; ἢ πῶς αὐτὸ τὸ ὄν
 ἑαυτὸ ἐνιδρύσει; πότερον ἀνίδρυτον ὄν πρότερον ἰδρυσεν
 20 ἑαυτό; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν οὐδ' ἦν, ἐπεὶ τὸ μὴ ὄν ἀνίδρυτον.
 καὶ τὸ ἰδρῦσθαι νομισθὲν πῶς <ἂν>, ὃ φθάσαν εἶχεν ὄν,
 τοῦθ' ἑαυτὸ ὕστερον ποιοίη; οὐ δὲ τὰ ὄντα, πῶς οὖν
 τοῦτ' ἂν δέοιτο τινός;

P. Ἄλλ' εἰ καὶ ἀνθρωποειδὲς τὸ θεῖον, τῶν ἴσων 35
 25 δεήσεται τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, τροφῆς τε καὶ σκέπης οἰκίας
 τε καὶ τῶν ἀκολούθων πάντων. οἱ ὁμοιοσχήμονες

1. αὐτοὶ φασιν S. αὐτοὶ φησὶν L. 2. παιδιαῖς H. παιδιᾶς L. παιδιᾶν S.
 παιδιᾶ Barnard. 3. ἐκεῖ τὸ γινόμενον—] In marg. L. m. rec. ση. ἀλλ' ὁ ὡρι-
 γένης οὐχ οὕτως φησὶν, ἀλλ' ἀνόμοιον τὸ ἐξ οὗ ἐστὶ ὁ τοῦτου μαθητής. 4. ἐλεφάν-
 τινον] ἐλεφαντίνου L. 8. ἐκτελέσης L. ἐξετάσης H. 12, 13. ἰδρυται bis M.
 ἰδρύεται L. 14. γὰρ ἦν Jackson, γὰρ ἂν ἦν L. 15. ἰδρύεται LH. οὐχ ἰδρ.
 edd. post Hervetum. ἰδρύεται. Jackson. ἰδρύεται, D. 16. ἰδρυνθείη L.
 ἰδρυνθείη D. ἄλλου ὄντος· ὄν P. ἄλλου· ὄντος ὄν L. ἄλλου· ὄντως ὄν S. 17. ὑφ'
 Heinsius. ἐφ' L. 19. ἐνιδρύσει M. εἶναι ἐνιδρύσει L. 20. ἀνίδρυτον M.
 ἀνίδρυτον, D. 21. πῶς ἂν M. πῶς L. 22. πῶς οὖν τοῦτ' ἂν L. fort. πῶς ἂν τοῦτο M.
 25. οἰκίας] οἰκείας L. 26. πάντων M. παθῶν L. ὁμοσχήμονες pr. m. corr. L.

ridiculous, as the philosophers themselves say, that *man being but a toy of God*¹ should make God, and that God should come into being through the *play*¹ of human art. For that which is produced resembles, and is indeed the same as, that from which it is produced: thus, what is made of ivory is ivory, and what is made of gold is golden; and in like manner statues and temples executed by the hands of mechanics, being composed of lifeless matter, must themselves also be lifeless and material and profane; and even though you should carry your art to perfection, they still retain something of the mechanical. This being so, we cannot regard works of art as sacred and divine.

<Again, among the heathen enshrinement is supposed to be essential to deity.> But what is it which could be localized in a shrine, if there is nothing unlocalized to start with (on the assumption that all things are in space)? And further, that which is enshrined has received enshrinement from something else, being itself previously unenshrined. If then God has received enshrinement from men, He was previously unenshrined and therefore non-existent. For <by the hypothesis> it is only the non-existent which was unenshrined, seeing that it is always the non-existent which undergoes the process of localization by enshrinement. And that which exists could not be localized by that which is non-existent, nor yet by anything else that exists: for it is itself also in-existence <and therefore already localized in common with all other existing things>. § 29. It remains therefore that it must be enshrined by itself. But how is a thing to beget itself? Or how is the self-existent to localize itself in a shrine? Was it formerly unlocalized and did it afterwards localize itself? No, in that case it could not even have existed, since it is the non-existent which is unlocalized. And how could that which is supposed to have been localized make itself subsequently what it already was? Or that to which all existing things belong, <the self-existent Deity>, be itself in need of anything?

Again, if the Deity is in human shape, He will need the same things as man needs, food and covering and a house and all things belonging to them. For beings of like form and like

¹ Plato *Leg.* vii. 803 c.

γὰρ καὶ ὁμοιοπαθεῖς τῆς ἴσης δεήσονται διαίτης.
 εἰ δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν διχῶς ἐκλαμβάνεται, ὃ τε θεὸς
 αὐτὸς καὶ τὸ εἰς τιμὴν αὐτοῦ κατασκευάσμα, πῶς οὐ
 κυρίως τὴν εἰς τιμὴν τοῦ θεοῦ κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν ἁγίαν
 5 γενομένην ἐκκλησίαν ἱερὸν ἂν εἴποιμεν θεοῦ, τὸ πολλοῦ
 ἄξιον καὶ οὐ βαναύσῳ κατεσκευασμένον τέχνη, ἀλλ'
 οὐδὲ ἀγγέλου χειρὶ δεδαιδαλμένον, βουλήσει δὲ τοῦ
 θεοῦ εἰς νεῶν πεποιημένον; οὐ γὰρ νῦν τὸν τόπον,
 ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄθροισμα τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν ἐκκλησίαν καλῶ.
 10 ἀμείνων ὁ νεὼς οὗτος εἰς παραδοχὴν μεγέθους ἀξίας 40
 τοῦ θεοῦ. τὸ γὰρ περὶ πολλοῦ ἄξιον ζῶον τῷ τοῦ
 παντὸς ἀξίῳ, μᾶλλον δὲ οὐδενὸς ἀνταξίῳ, δι' ὑπερβολὴν
 ἁγιότητος καθιέρωται. εἴη δ' ἂν οὗτος ὁ γνωστικὸς
 ὁ πολλοῦ ἄξιος, ὁ τίμιος τῷ θεῷ, ἐν ᾧ ὁ θεὸς ἐνίδρυται,
 15 τουτέστιν ἡ περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ γνώσις καθιέρωται. ἐνταῦθα
 καὶ τὸ ἀπεικόνισμα εὐροιμεν ἅν, τὸ θείον καὶ ἅγιον
 ἄγαλμα, ἐν τῇ δικαίᾳ ψυχῇ, ὅταν μακαρία μὲν αὐτῇ 45
 τυγχάνῃ, ἅτε προκεκαθαρμένη μακάρια δὲ διαπραττο-
 μένη ἔργα. ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὸ ἐνίδρυτον καὶ τὸ ἐνιδρυό-
 20 μενον, τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ἤδη γνωστικῶν, τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν
 οἶων τε γενέσθαι, κἂν μηδέπω ὧσιν ἄξιοι ἀναδέξασθαι
 ἐπιστήμην θεοῦ. πᾶν γὰρ τὸ μέλλον πιστεύειν πιστὸν
 ἤδη τῷ θεῷ καὶ καθιδρυμένον εἰς τιμὴν, ἄγαλμα ἐνάρετον
 ἀνακείμενον θεῷ.

ΚΕΦ. Σ.

25 30. Καθάπερ οὖν οὐ περιγράφεται τόπῳ θεὸς οὐδὲ
 ἀπεικονίζεται ποτε ζῶου σχήματι, οὕτως οὐδὲ ὁμοιοπαθεῖς
 οὐδὲ ἐνδεῆς καθάπερ τὰ γενητά, ὡς θυσιῶν, δίκην 50

7. ἀγγέλου M. ἀγύρτου L. Τυρίου Jackson. δεδαιδαλμένον S.
 δεδαλμένον L. 8. πεποιημένον M. πεποιημένην L. 10. ἀξίας L.
 ἀξίαν SD. 18. διαπραττομένη] fort. διαπράττεται M. 19. ἐνίδρυτον
 H. Lowth. ἀνίδρυτον L. ἐνιδρυόμενον H. ἐνιδρυμένον L. 23. τῷ θεῷ
 καὶ] καὶ τῷ θεῷ Heron. 27. θυσιῶν H. θυσίαν L.

passions will require the same kind of life. And if the word 'holy' is taken in two senses, as applied to God Himself and also to the building raised in His honour, surely we should be right in giving to the Church, which was instituted to the honour of God in accordance with sanctified wisdom, the name of a holy temple of God, that precious temple built by no mechanic art, nay, not embellished even by an angel's hand, but made into a shrine by the will of God Himself. I use the name Church now not of the place, but of the congregation of saints. This is the shrine which is best fitted for the reception of the greatness of the dignity of God. For to Him who is all-worthy, or rather in comparison with whom all else is worthless, there is consecrated that creature which is of great worth owing to its preeminent holiness. And such would be the gnostic, who is of great worth and precious in the sight of God, he in whom God is enshrined, *i.e.* in whom the knowledge of God is consecrated. Here too we should find the likeness, the divine and sanctified image,—here in the righteous soul, after it has been itself blessed, as having been already purified and now performing blessed deeds. Here we find both that which is enshrined and that which is in process of enshrinement, the former in the case of those who are already gnostics, the latter in those who are capable of becoming so, though they may not yet be worthy to receive the knowledge of God. For all that is destined to believe is already faithful in the eye of God and consecrated to honour, an image of virtue dedicated to God.

CHAPTER VI.

§ 30. As then God is not circumscribed in place, nor made like to the form of any creature, so neither is He of like passions, nor lacks He anything after the manner of created

τροφῆς, διὰ λιμὸν ἐπιθυμῆιν. ὣν ἄπτεται πάθος φθαρτὰ
πάντα ἐστί, καὶ τῷ μὴ τρεφομένῳ προσάγειν βορὰν
μάταιον. καὶ ὁ γε κωμικὸς ἐκεῖνος Φερεκράτης ἐν
Αὐτομόλοις χαριέντως αὐτοὺς πεποίηκεν τοὺς θεοὺς
5 καταμεμφομένους τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τῶν ἱερῶν.

847 P. ὅτε τοῖσι θεοῖς θύετε, πρῶτιστ' ἀποκρίνετε <τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν> 304 s.

τὸ νομιζόμενον <πρώτοις> ὑμῶν, εἰτ' (αἰσχύνῃ τὸ κατειπεῖν)
οὐ τῷ μηρῷ περιλέψαντες μέχρι βουβώνων <κρέα πάντα>
καὶ τὴν ὀσφύν κομιδῇ ψιλῇν, λοιπὸν τὸν σπόνδυλον αὐτὸν
10 ὥσπερ <ρίνη> ῥινήσαντες νέμεθ' ὥσπερ τοῖς κυσὶν ἡμῖν,
εἰτ' ἀλλήλους αἰσχυνομένοι θυλήμασι κρύπτετε πολλοῖς;

Εὐβουλος δὲ ὁ καὶ αὐτὸς κωμικὸς ᾧδ' ὡς περὶ τῶν
θυσιῶν γράφει

5

αὐτοῖς δὲ τοῖς θεοῖσι τὴν κέρκον μόνην
15 καὶ μηρὸν ὥσπερ παιδερασταῖς θύετε.

καὶ παραγαγὼν τὸν Διόνυσον ἐν Σεμέλῃ διαστελλόμενον
πεποίηκεν

πρῶτον μὲν ὅταν ἐμοί τι θύωσιν τινες,
<θύουσιν> αἶμα, κύστιν, †μὴ καρδίαν
20 μῆδ' ἐπιπόλαιον· ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἐσθίω
γλυκεῖαν οὐδὲ μηρίαν†.

31. Μένανδρός τε τὴν ὀσφύν ἄκραν πεποίηκεν, τὴν
χολήν, ὅστέα τὰ ἄβρωτα, <ᾧ> φησί, τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπιτιθέντες

1. ὦν L. ὦν γὰρ Abbott. 2. πάντα] πάντως S. 3. μάταιον. M.
μάταιον, D. 4. αὐτοὺς S. αὐτοῖς L. 5. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις] corr. pr. m. ex τοῖς
ἀνῶις L. 6. ὅτε—θεοῖς Grotius. ὅτι—θεοῖσι L. πρῶτιστ' ἀποκρίνετε S.
πρῶτιστα ἀποκρίνεται L. τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν addit Herm. 7. πρώτοις ὑμῶν vel
κάπειθ' ὑμῖν Herm. ὑμῶν L. εἰτ' αἰσχύνῃ τὸ κατειπεῖν vel αἰσχ. τοι τ. κ. Herm.
αἰσχύνῃ τῷ κατ' εἰπεῖν L. 8. οὐ] εὐ Jackson. τῷ μηρῷ S. τῷ μηρῷ L.
περιλέψαντες Herm. περιλέψαντες L. μέχρι βουβώνων κρέα πάντα Herm.
κομιδῇ μέχρι β. L. 10. ῥίνη addit Herm. νέμεθ' Kl. ἐνέμεθ' L. ὥσπερ
Herm. ὥσπερ καὶ L. 11. θυλήμασι Ruhnken. οὐ λήμασι L. 18. θύωσιν
S. θύωσι L. 19. θύουσιν addit S. μὴ L. fort. μὴ γὰρ M. 20. μῆδ' S.
μῆδ' L. ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἐσθίω κλυκεῖαν (γλυκεῖαν Herv. κοιλία substituit Arsenius
Viol. p. 299) οὐδὲ μηρίαν (μηρία P. in not.) L. οὐκ ἐγὼ γὰρ ἐσθίω γλύκιον
οὐδὲν μηρίων Herm. 22. Μένανδρος] Ipsa Menandri ex Δυσκόλῳ verba
servavit Athenaeus 4. p. 146 E. οἱ δὲ τὴν ὀσφύν ἄκραν | καὶ τὴν χολήν ὅσῳ
τ' ἄβρωτα τοῖς θεοῖς | ἐπιθέντες αὐτοὶ τὰλλα καταπίνουσ' αἰ. 23. τὰ ἄβρωτα
LH. τ' ἄβρωτα D. ἃ addidit M.

things, so as from hunger to desire sacrifices for food. Things that are capable of suffering are all mortal; and it is useless to offer meat to that which is in no need of sustenance. The famous comic poet Pherecrates in his *Deserters*¹ wittily represents the gods themselves as finding fault with men for their offerings. *When you sacrifice to the gods, first of all you set apart what is customary for the priests first among you, and then—shame to say—do you not pick the thigh-bones clean to the groin and leave the hip-joint absolutely bare, assigning to us gods nothing but the dogs' portion, a back-bone polished as with a file, which you then cover with thick layers of sacrificial meal to save appearances?* And another comic poet, Eubulus, writes as follows about the sacrifices: *To the gods themselves you offer nothing but the tail and the thigh, as though they were enamoured of these*². And, where he brings on Dionysus in his *Semele*³, he represents him as distinguishing: *First of all, when any sacrifice to me, they sacrifice blood and bladder—don't mention heart or caul—the gall and thigh-bones are no food for me.* § 31. And Menander⁴ has written of *the scrag end of the rump, the gall and dry bones, <which>*, says he, *they set before the gods, while they consume the*

¹ Cf. Kock Com. Att. i. p. 151.² Kock Com. Att. ii. p. 210.³ *Ib.* p. 197.⁴ *Ib.* iii. p. 89.

αἱτοὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀναλίσκουσιν. ἡ γὰρ οὐχ ἡ τῶν ὀλοκαυ-
 τωμάτων κνῖσα καὶ τοῖς θηρίοις ἀφεκτέα; εἰ δὲ τῷ ὄντι 10
 ἡ κνῖσα γέρας ἐστὶ θεῶν τῶν παρ' Ἑλλησιν, οὐκ ἂν
 φθάνοιεν καὶ τοὺς μαγείρους θεοποιοῦντες, οἱ τῆς ἴσης
 5 εὐδαιμονίας ἀξιοῦνται, καὶ τὸν ἵπνον αὐτὸν προσ-
 κυνοῦντες, προσεχεστέραν <ἐσχάραν> γινομένην τῇ
 848 P. κνίσῃ τῇ πολυτιμῇ. καὶ που Ἡσίοδος κατὰ τινα
 μερισμὸν κρεῶν ἀπατηθέντα φησὶ πρὸς τοῦ Προμηθέως
 τὸν Δία λαβεῖν ὅστέα λεγὰ βοὸς δολίῃ ἐπὶ τέχνῃ κεκαλυμμένα
 10 ἀργέτι δημῶ.

ἐκ τοῦ δ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἐπὶ χθονὶ φύλ' ἀνθρώπων
 καίουσ' ὅστέα λευκὰ θυθέντων ἐπὶ βωμῶν.

15

ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν οὐδαμῶς φασὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἐνδείας
 ἐπιθυμίαν κακούμενον τρέφεσθαι τὸν θεόν. ὅμοιον οὖν
 15 αὐτὸν φυτῷ ποιήσουσιν ἀνορέκτως τρεφόμενον καὶ τοῖς
 φωλεύουσι θηρίοις. φασὶ γοῦν ταῦτα εἴτε ὑπὸ τῆς
 κατὰ τὸν αἶρα παχύτητος εἴτ' αὖ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς τοῦ
 οἰκείου σώματος ἀναθυμιάσεως τρεφόμενα ἀβλαβῶς
 αὔξειν. καίτοι εἰ ἀνενδεῶς τρέφεται αὐτοῖς τὸ θεῖον,
 20 τίς ἔτι χρεῖα τροφῆς τῷ ἀνενδεεῖ; Εἰ δὲ τιμώμενον
 χαίρει, φύσει ἀνενδεὲς ὑπάρχον, οὐκ ἀπεικότως ἡμεῖς 20
 δι' εὐχῆς τιμῶμεν τὸν θεόν, καὶ ταύτην τὴν θυσίαν ἀρίστην
 καὶ ἀγιωτάτην μετὰ δικαιοσύνης ἀναπέμπομεν τῷ δικαιο-
 τάτῃ λόγῳ, γεραίροντες δι' οὗ παραλαμβάνομεν τὴν
 25 γνῶσιν. διὰ τούτου <δὲ> δοξάζοντες ὃν μεμαθήκαμεν.
 ἔστι γοῦν τὸ παρ' ἡμῖν θυσιαστήριον ἐνταῦθα τὸ
 ἐπίγειον τὸ ἄθροισμα τῶν ταῖς εὐχαῖς ἀνακειμένων,
 μίαν ὥσπερ ἔχον φωνὴν τὴν κοινὴν καὶ μίαν γνώμην.
 Αἱ δὲ διὰ τῆς ὁσφρήσεως, εἰ καὶ θειότεραι τῶν διὰ

2, 3. κνῖσα Kl. κνίσσα L. 2. ἀφεκτέα] ἀφετέα H. fort. ἀπεχθής M.
 5. τὸν ἵπνον αὐτὸν S post Hoerschelium. τ. ἵπμον αὐτὸν L. τὴν ἐσχάραν αὐτὴν D.
 6. προσεχεστέραν ἐσχάραν M. προσεχεστέραν L. 9. Δία λαβεῖν S. διὰ
 λαβεῖν L. διαλαβεῖν V. 10. ἀργέτι ex Hesiodo. ἀργέτα L. 13. φασὶ
 S. φησὶ L. 25. τούτου δὲ δοξάζοντες ὃν H. τούτου δοξάζοντες αὖ L.

rest themselves. Why, the smoke of burnt sacrifices is intolerable even to the beasts. If however this smoke is really the meed of the gods of Greece, no time should be lost in deifying the cooks also (since they are deemed worthy of the same happiness) and in worshipping the stove itself, when it becomes an altar closely connected with the precious smoke. Hesiod¹ somewhere says that *Zeus, being outwitted in some division of the flesh of the sacrifice by Prometheus, chose the white bones of the ox craftily concealed in the glistening lard: and from that time the tribes of men on earth burn to the immortals white bones on fragrant altars.* Still they altogether deny that God's partaking of nourishment could be explained by the craving which grows out of want. Accordingly they must suppose Him nourished without appetite like plants or hibernating bears. At all events they say that these are not impeded in their growth, whether it be that they are nourished from the density of the air, or even from the exhalation arising from their own body. And yet, if they hold that the Deity is nourished without needing it, what is the use of nourishment to one who needs it not? But if the Deity, being by nature exempt from all need, rejoices to be honoured, we have good reason for honouring God by prayer, and for sending up to the most righteous Word this sacrifice, the best and holiest of *sacrifices* when joined with *righteousness*², *venerating*³ Him through whom we receive our knowledge, <and> through Him glorifying Him (*i.e.*, the Father) whom we have learnt to know. At any rate our altar here on earth is the congregation of those who are devoted to the prayers, having, as it were, one common voice and one mind.

As to the kinds of nutrition received through the sense of smell, though they may be less unworthy of the deity than

¹ *Theog.* 556.² *Ps.* iv. 5.³ *Plat. Leg.* 799 A.

στόματος τροφαί, ἀλλὰ ἀναπνοῆς εἰσι δηλωτικάι.

32. Τί οὖν φασι περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ; πότερον διαπνεῖται 25
ὡς τὸ τῶν δαιμόνων γένος; ἢ ἐμπνεῖται μόνον ὡς τὰ
ἔνυδρα κατὰ τὴν τῶν βραγχίων διαστολήν; ἢ περι-
5 πνεῖται καθάπερ τὰ ἔντομα κατὰ τὴν διὰ τῶν πτερύγων
ἐπίθλιψιν τῆς ἔντομῆς; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν τινι τούτων ἀπει-
κάσαιεν, εἴ γε εὖ φρονοῖεν, τὸν θεόν. ὅσα δὲ ἀναπνεῖ
κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πνεύμονος πρὸς τὸν θώρακα ἀντιδιαστολήν
ῥυθμῷ ἔλκει τὸν ἀέρα. εἴτα εἰ σπλάγχνα δοῖεν καὶ
10 ἀρτηρίας καὶ φλέβας καὶ νεῦρα καὶ μόρια τῷ θεῷ, 30
οὐδὲν <ἀνθρώπου> διαφέροντα εἰσηγήσονται τοῦτον.
Ἡ σύμπνοια δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκκλησίας λέγεται κυρίως. καὶ
γάρ ἐστὶν ἡ θυσία τῆς ἐκκλησίας λόγος ἀπὸ τῶν ἁγίων
ψυχῶν ἀναθυμιώμενος, ἐκκαλυπτομένης ἅμα τῇ θυσίᾳ
15 καὶ τῆς διανοίας ἀπάσης τῷ θεῷ. Ἀλλὰ τὸν μὲν
ἀρχαιότατον βωμὸν ἐν Δῆλῳ ἄγνόν εἶναι τεθρυλήκασιν,
πρὸς ὃν δὴ μόνον καὶ Πυθαγόραν προσελθεῖν φασιν
φόνῳ καὶ θανάτῳ μὴ μιανθέντα· βωμὸν δὲ ἀληθῶς
849 P. ἅγιον τὴν δικαίαν ψυχὴν, καὶ τὸ ἀπ' αὐτῆς θυμίαμα
20 τὴν ὁσίαν εὐχὴν λέγουσιν ἡμῖν ἀπιστήσουσιν; σαρκο- 35
φαγιῶν δ', οἶμαι, προφάσει αἱ θυσίαι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
ἐπινενόηνται. ἐξῆν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως ἄνευ τῆς τοιαύτης
εἰδωλολατρίας μεταλαμβάνειν κρεῶν τὸν βουλούμενον.
αἱ μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τὸν νόμον θυσίαι τὴν περὶ ἡμᾶς
25 εὐσέβειαν ἀλληγοροῦσι, καθάπερ ἡ τρυγῶν καὶ ἡ
περιστερὰ ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτιῶν προσφερόμεναι τὴν ἀπο-
κάθαρσιν τοῦ ἀλόγου μέρους τῆς ψυχῆς προσδεκτὴν
μηνύουσι τῷ θεῷ. εἰ δέ τις τῶν δικαίων οὐκ ἐπι-
φορτίζει τῇ τῶν κρεῶν βρώσει τὴν ψυχὴν, λόγῳ τινὶ 40
30 εὐλόγῳ χρῆται, οὐχ ὥς Πυθαγόρας καὶ οἱ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ
τὴν μετένδεσιν ὀνειροπολοῦντες τῆς ψυχῆς. δοκεῖ δὲ

9. ῥυθμῷ ἔλκει M. ῥυμουλκεῖ L.
οὐδὲν ἀνθρώπων νεὶ ἡμῶν P. οὐδὲν L.

17. ὃν S. τὸν L. 23. εἰδωλολατρίας] Sic L, non εἰδωλολατρίας.

11. οὐδὲν ἀνθρώπου (i.e. ἀνῶ) M.
14. τῇ θυσίᾳ H. τῆς θυσίας L.

those received through the mouth, still they witness to respiration. § 32. What then is <the worshippers'> idea as to the breathing of God? Is it by means of transpiration as in the demons? or by inspiration only, as in fishes through the dilatation of their gills? or by circumspiration, as in insects through the pressure of the membranes on the waist? No, they would not liken God to any of these, if they were in their senses. But as for creatures that live by respiration, they draw in the air by rhythmic beats corresponding to the counter-dilatation of the lungs against the chest. Then if they assign viscera and arteries and veins and sinews and members to God, they will exhibit Him as in no respect differing from man. The word 'conspiration' is that which is properly used of the Church. For the Church's sacrifice is indeed speech rising, like incense, from holy souls, while every thought of the heart is laid open to God along with the sacrifice. They are fond of talking about the purity of the most ancient altar at Delos, that altar which, we are told, was the only one approached by Pythagoras, because it was unpolluted by slaughter and death: will they then refuse credence to us when we say that the truly hallowed altar is the righteous soul, and the incense which ascends from it, the prayer of holiness? Sacrifices, I believe, are an invention of mankind to excuse the eating of flesh, though, even apart from such idolatry, it was always possible for one who wished it to partake of flesh. The Mosaic sacrifices symbolize personal piety: for instance the dove and the pigeon offered for sins show that the purging away of the irrational part of the soul is acceptable to God. But if any of the righteous refuses to weigh down his soul by the eating of flesh, he does this on some reasonable ground, not as Pythagoras and his school from some dream as to the transmigration of souls. Xenocrates in a special treatise

Ξενοκράτης ἰδίᾳ πραγματευόμενος περὶ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν
ζώων τροφῆς καὶ Πολέμων ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ κατὰ φύσιν
βίου συντάγμασι σαφῶς λέγειν ὡς ἀσύμφορόν ἐστιν
ἢ διὰ τῶν σαρκῶν τροφή εἰργασμένη ἤδη καὶ ἐξο-
5 μοιουμένη ταῖς τῶν ἀλόγων ψυχαῖς.

33. Ταύτη καὶ μάλιστα Ἰουδαῖοι χοιρείου ἀπέ-
χονται, ὡς ἂν τοῦ θηρίου τούτου μιαιροῦ ὄντος, ἐπεὶ 45
μάλιστα τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς καρποὺς ἀνορύσσει καὶ
φθείρει. ἐὰν δὲ λέγωσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δεδόσθαι τὰ
10 ζῶα, καὶ ἡμεῖς συνομολογοῦμεν, πλὴν οὐ πάντως εἰς
βρώσιν, οὐδὲ μὴν πάντα, ἀλλ' ὅσα ἀεργά. διόπερ οὐ
κακῶς ὁ κωμικὸς Πλάτων ἐν ταῖς Ἑορταῖς τῷ δράματί
φησιν

τῶν γὰρ τετραπόδων οὐδὲν ἀποκτείνειν ἔδει
15 ἡμᾶς τὸ λοιπόν, πλὴν ὑῶν· τὰ γὰρ κρέα
ἥδιστ' ἔχουσι, κοῦδὲν ἀφ' ὑὸς γίγνεται
πλὴν ὕστριχες καὶ πηλὸς ἡμῖν καὶ βοή.

ὅθεν καὶ ὁ Αἰσωπος οὐ κακῶς ἔφη τοὺς ὕς κεκραγέαι 50
μέγιστον, ὅταν ἔλκωνται· συνειδέαι γὰρ αὐτοῖς εἰς
20 οὐδὲν ἄλλο χρησίμοις πλὴν εἰς τὴν θυσίαν. διὸ καὶ
Κλεάνθης φησὶν ἀνθ' ἁλῶν αὐτοὺς ἔχειν τὴν ψυχὴν,
850 P. ἵνα μὴ σαπῇ τὰ κρέα. οἱ μὲν οὖν ὡς ἄχρηστον
ἐσθίουσιν, οἱ δ' ὡς λυμαντικὸν τῶν καρπῶν, καὶ ἄλλοι, 305 S.
διὰ τὸ κατωφερὲς εἰς συνουσίαν εἶναι τὸ ζῶον, οὐκ
25 ἐσθίουσιν. ταύτῃ οὐδὲ τὸν τράγον ὁ νόμος θύει πλὴν
ἐπὶ μόνῃ γῇ διοπομπήσῃ τῶν κακῶν, ἐπεὶ μητρόπολις
κακίας ἡδονή. αὐτίκα καὶ συμβάλλεσθαι τὴν τῶν

4, 5. ἐξομοιουμένη] fort. ἐξωμοιουμένη M. 14, 15. ἔδει ἡμᾶς S. ἐὼ ὑμᾶς
Kock. ἡμᾶς ἔδει L. ἡμᾶς om. MS. Ottob. 15. ἡμᾶς] ὑμᾶς Cobet. ὑῶν corr.
ex υἰῶν L. 16. ἥδιστ'—κοῦδὲν S. ἥδιστα—καὶ οὐδὲν L. 17. ὕστριχες LH.
ὕστριχis D. ἡμῖν hoc loco Heinsius (ὑμῖν Cobet.), post ὕστριχες L.
18. κακῶς] καλῶς L. 19. ὅταν ἔλκωνται post χρησίμοις L. Transposuit
Rittershus. αὐτοῖς] αὐτοῖς L. 20. πλὴν αὐτ πλὴν ἢ Rittersh. ἢ πλὴν
(ἢ pr. m. supra lineam) L. 23. λυμαντικὸν S. λοιμαντικὸν L. 26. διο-
πομπήσῃ LH. ἀποδιοπομπήσῃ D.

on animal food and Polemon in his book on Life according to Nature, seem to lay it down clearly that a flesh diet is inexpedient, as it has already passed through a process of digestion and been thus assimilated to the souls of irrational creatures.

§ 33. On this ground especially the Jews abstain from swine's flesh, considering that this animal is unclean because it roots up and destroys the fruits more than any other. But if it is argued that the animals are given to men, we too agree in this, only we say that they are not given entirely, nor indeed all, for the purpose of eating, but only those that do no work. Wherefore the comic poet Plato in his play of *The Feasts*¹ well says *Hereafter 'twere well to kill no beast but swine, for they are excellent eating, and we get nothing out of them but bristles and mire and squealing*. Hence it was well said by Aesop that *the reason why pigs make such an outcry when they are being dragged away is because they are conscious that they are good for nothing but to be sacrificed*. And so Cleanthes says that in them *the soul takes the place of salt to prevent the flesh from putrefying*. Some then eat it because it is useless, and others because it injures the fruits; while others again abstain from eating it because of its immoderate salacity. For the same reason the law never requires the sacrifice of a goat except with a view to banishing evils, since pleasure is the fountain-head of vice. Further, they tell us that the eating of goats'

¹ Kock, *Com. Fr.* i. p. 607.

τραγείων κρεῶν βρώσιν πρὸς ἐπιληψίαν λέγουσι.
 φασὶ δὲ πλείστην ἀνάδοσιν ἐκ χοιρείων γίνεσθαι
 κρεῶν, διὸ τοῖς μὲν ἀσκοῦσι τὸ σῶμα χρησιμεύει, τοῖς
 δὲ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν αὔξειν ἐπιχειροῦσι διὰ τὴν νω- 5
 5 θρίαν τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς κρεοφαγίας ἐγγινομένην οὐκέτι.
 τάχ' ἂν τις τῶν γνωστικῶν καὶ ἀσκήσεως χάριν σαρ-
 κοφαγίας ἀπόσχοιτο καὶ τοῦ μὴ σφριγᾶν περὶ τὰ
 ἀφροδίσια τὴν σάρκα. οἶνος γάρ, φησὶν Ἀνδρο-
 κύδης, καὶ σαρκῶν ἐμφορήσεις σῶμα μὲν ῥωμαλέον ἀπεργά-
 10 ζονται, ψυχὴν δὲ νωχalestέραν. ἄθετος οὖν ἡ τοιαύτη
 τροφή πρὸς σύνεσιν ἀκριβῆ. διὸ καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι ἐν
 ταῖς κατ' αὐτοὺς ἀγνεύαις οὐκ ἐπιτρέπουσι τοῖς ἱερεῦσι
 σιτεῖσθαι σάρκας, ὀρνιθείοις τε ὡς κουφοτάτοις 10
 χρώνται, καὶ ἰχθύων οὐχ ἄπτονται καὶ δι' ἄλλους μὲν
 15 τινὰς μύθους, μάλιστα δὲ ὡς πλαδαρὰν τὴν σάρκα
 τῆς τοιαύδε κατασκευαζούσης βρώσεως. 34. Ἥδη
 δὲ τὰ μὲν χερσαῖα καὶ τὰ πτηνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ταῖς ἡμετέ-
 ραις ψυχαῖς ἀναπνέοντα ἀέρα τρέφεται, συγγενῇ τῷ
 ἀέρι τὴν ψυχὴν κεκτημένα, τοὺς δὲ ἰχθύς οὐδὲ ἀναπνεῖν
 20 φασὶ τοῦτον τὸν ἀέρα, ἀλλ' ἐκείνον ὃς ἐγκέκραται τῷ
 ὕδατι εὐθέως κατὰ τὴν πρώτην γένεσιν, καθάπερ καὶ
 τοῖς λοιποῖς στοιχείοις, ὃ καὶ δεῖγμα τῆς ὑλικῆς δια- 15
 μονῆς.

Δεῖ τοίνυν θγίας προσφέρειν τῷ θεῷ μὴ πολυτελεῖς,
 25 ἀλλὰ θεοφιλεῖς, καὶ τὸ θγμίαμα ἐκείνο τὸ σύνθετον τὸ ἐν
 τῷ νόμῳ τὸ ἐκ πολλῶν γλωσσῶν τε καὶ φωνῶν κατὰ
 τὴν εὐχὴν συγκεῖμενον, μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ ἐκ διαφόρων ἔθνων
 τε καὶ φύσεων τῇ κατὰ τὰς διαθήκας δόσει σκευαζό-
 851 P. μενον εἰς τὴν ἐνότητα τῆς πίστεως καὶ κατὰ τοὺς αἰῶνας
 30 συναγόμενον, καθαρῶ μὲν τῷ νῷ, δικαίᾳ δὲ καὶ ὀρθῇ τῇ
 πολιτείᾳ, ἐξ ὁσίων ἔργων εὐχῆς τε δικαίας· ἐπεὶ

4, 5. νωθρίαν LH. νωθρείαν Kl. D.

10. ἄθετος S. ἄθεος L.

18. συγγενῇ SPH. συγγενεῖ LD.

22. δεῖγμα] fort. δεσμός vel ἔρεισμα M.

30. συναγόμενον S. συναγόμενα L.

flesh conduces to epilepsy. And they say that the largest amount of nutriment is supplied from pork, for which reason it is of use to those who practise bodily training, but, owing to the sluggishness produced by eating flesh, it is of no use to those who try to encourage the growth of the soul. A gnostic might therefore abstain from flesh, both for the sake of discipline and to weaken the sexual appetite. For, as Androcydes says, *wine and fleshly gorging make the body strong, but the soul more sluggish*. Such a diet does not tend to precision of thought. Wherefore also the Egyptians in their purifications forbid their priests to eat flesh, and they themselves live on fowl as the lightest diet and abstain from fish for various fanciful reasons and especially from the idea that such food makes the flesh flabby. § 34. Besides this, the life of beasts and birds is supported by breathing the same air as our souls, their soul being akin to the air; but we are told that fishes do not even breathe our air, but that air which was infused into water, as into the other elements, on its first creation, which infusion is also the binding principle of the permanence of matter.

It is not then expensive sacrifices that we should offer to God, but such sacrifices as are dear to Him¹, viz. that composite incense of which the Law speaks², an incense compounded of many tongues and voices in the way of prayer, or rather which is being wrought into the unity of the faith³ out of divers nations and dispositions by the divine bounty shown in the Covenants, and which is brought together in our songs of praise by purity of heart and righteous and upright living grounded in holy actions and righteous prayer. For (to add the charm of poetry)

¹ Theophr. ap. Porph. Abst. II. 19.² Exod. xxx. 25.³ Eph. iv. 13.

τίς ὧδε μῶρος,

κατὰ τὴν ποιητικὴν χάριν,

20

καὶ λίαν ἀνειμένως

εὐπειστος ἀνδρῶν, ὅστις ἐλπίζει θεοὺς

5 ὁστῶν ἀσάρκων καὶ χολῆς πυρουμένης,

ἃ καὶ κυσὶν πεινῶσιν οὐχὶ βρώσιμα,

χαίρειν ἅπαντας καὶ γέρας λαχεῖν τόδε,

καὶ χάριν τούτων τοῖς δρῶσιν ἐκτίνειν, καὶ πειραταὶ

καὶ λησταὶ καὶ τύραννοι τύχωσιν; φαμέν δ' ἡμεῖς

10 ἀγιάζειν τὸ πῦρ, οὐ τὰ κρέα, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἀμαρτωλοὺς

ψυχάς, πῆρ οὐ τὸ παμφάγον καὶ βάνανυσον, ἀλλὰ τὸ

φρόνιμον λέγοντες, τὸ διηκνούμενον διὰ ψυχῆς τῆς διερχο-
μένης τὸ πῆρ.

ΚΕΦ. Ζ.

35. Σέβειν δὲ δεῖν ἐγκελευόμεθα καὶ τιμᾶν τὸν 25

15 υἱὸν καὶ λόγον, σωτήρᾳ τε αὐτὸν καὶ ἡγεμόνα εἶναι

πεισθέντες, καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα, οὐκ ἐν ἐξαιρέτοις

ἡμέραις, ὥσπερ ἄλλοι τινές, ἀλλὰ συνεχῶς τὸν ὅλον

βίον τοῦτο πράττοντες καὶ κατὰ πάντα τρόπον. ἀμέλει

τὸ γένος τὸ ἐκλεκτόν "ἐπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας ἤνεκά σοι" φησί,

20 κατ' ἐντολὴν δικαιοῦμενον. ὅθεν οὔτε ὠρισμένον τόπον

οὔτε ἐξαίρετον ἱερὸν οὔδὲ μὴν ἑορτάς τινας καὶ ἡμέρας

ἀποτεταγμένας, ἀλλὰ τὸν πάντα βίον ὁ γνωστικὸς 30

ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ, καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν μόνος ὢν τυγχάνη, καὶ

ὅπου τινὰς ἂν τῶν ὁμοίως πεπιστευκότων ἔχῃ, τιμᾶ

1. Hos versus citant Porphyry. περί ἀποχῆς II. 58, et Cyril. adv. Jul. 9.

p. 306. μῶρος Porphyrius. μωρός L. 3. ἀνειμένως Grotius. ἀνειμένος L.

4. εὐπειστος Meinek. et S. in Ind. εὐπιστος L. ἐλπίζει] ἐλπίξῃ Cyr. 6. κυσὶν]

κυσὶ L. 7. ἅπαντας Porph. et Cyr. ἅπαντα L. ἀπαρχή Grotius. ἀπαρχαῖς

Porson, ad Eur. Hec. 41 et Koçk. 8. ἐκτίνειν S. ἐκτείνειν L. 15. υἱὸν M.

αὐτὸν L. 20. ὠρισμένον L. fort. καθ' ὠρισμένον vel ὠρ. οἶδε M. 21. οὔτε

ἐξαίρετον] οὔδὲ ἐξαίρετον L. 23. καὶ ὅπου M. καὶ ὅπου L. 24. ὁμοίως S.

ὁμοίον L.

*what man is there so unwise and beyond measure credulous as to expect that, at the burning of bare bones and gall, which even hungry dogs would refuse, the gods would all rejoice, and accept this as their due meed*¹; aye, and would show their gratitude to the celebrants, though they might be pirates or robbers or tyrants? The Christian teaching is that the fire sanctifies, not flesh, but sinful souls, understanding by fire not the all-devouring flame of common life, but the *discerning flame*² which *pierces through*³ *the soul that walks through fire*⁴.

CHAPTER VII.

§ 35. Further, we are bidden to worship and honour the Son and Word, being persuaded that He is both Saviour and Ruler, and to honour the Father through Him, doing this not on special days, as some others do, but continuously all our life through, and in all possible ways; (though it is true *the chosen race*⁵, being justified by obedience to the precept, say *Seven times a day did I praise Thee*⁶). Wherefore it is neither in a definite place or special shrine, nor yet on certain feasts and days set apart, that the gnostic honours God, returning thanks

¹ Kock, *Fragm.* III. p. 606.

² Clem. P. 995; Isa. iv. 4; 1 Cor. iii. 13.

³ Heb. iv. 12.

⁴ Is. xliii. 2.

⁵ 1 Pet. ii. 9.

⁶ Ps. cxix. 164.

τὸν θεόν, τουτέστιν χάριν ὁμολογεῖ τῆς γνώσεως καὶ
 τῆς πολιτείας. εἰ δὲ ἡ παρουσία τινὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ
 διὰ τὴν ἐντροπὴν καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ πρὸς τὸ κρεῖττον αἰ
 σχηματίζει τὸν ἐντυγχάνοντα, πῶς οὐ μᾶλλον ὁ συμ-
 5 παρὼν αἰεὶ διὰ τῆς γνώσεως καὶ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς
 εὐχαριστίας ἀδιαλείπτως τῷ θεῷ οὐκ εὐλόγως ἂν
 ἑαυτοῦ παρ' ἑκαστα κρείττων εἴη εἰς πάντα καὶ τὰ
 ἔργα καὶ τοὺς λόγους καὶ τὴν διάθεσιν; τοιοῦτος ὁ 35
 πάντῃ παρῆναι τὸν θεὸν πεπεισμένος, οὐχὶ δὲ ἐν τόποις
 10 τισὶν ὠρισμένοις κατακεκλεισμένον ὑπολαβών, ἵνα δὴ
 χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ποτε οἴηθεις εἶναι καὶ νύκτα καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν
 ἀκολασταίνῃ. πάντα τοίνυν τὸν βίον ἐορτὴν ἄγοντες,
 πάντῃ πάντοθεν παρῆναι τὸν θεὸν πεπεισμένοι, γεωρ-
 852 P. γούμεν αἰνοῦντες, πλέομεν ὑμνοῦντες, κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην
 15 πολιτείαν ἐνθέως ἀναστρέφομεθα. προσεχέστερον δὲ
 ὁ γνωστικὸς οἰκειοῦται θεῷ σεμνὸς ὢν ἅμα καὶ ἱλαρὸς
 ἐν πᾶσι, σεμνὸς μὲν διὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ θεῖον ἐπιστροφὴν, 40
 ἱλαρὸς δὲ διὰ τὸν ἐπιλογισμὸν τῶν ἀνθρωπείων ἀγαθῶν
 ὧν ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν ὁ θεός.
 20 36. Φαίνεται δὲ τὸ ἔξοχον τῆς γνώσεως ὁ προ-
 φήτης ὧδε παριστάς, χρηστότητα καὶ παιδείαν καὶ γνῶσιν
 δίδαζόν με· κατ' ἐπανάβασιν αὐξήσας τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν
 τῆς τελειότητος. οὗτος ἄρα ὄντως ὁ βασιλικὸς ἀνθρω-
 πος, οὗτος ἱερεὺς ὅσιος τοῦ θεοῦ, ὅπερ ἔτι καὶ νῦν παρὰ
 25 τοῖς λογιωτάτοις τῶν βαρβάρων σῴζεται τὸ ἱερατικὸν
 γένος εἰς βασιλείαν προσαγόντων. οὗτος οὖν οὐδαμῇ 45
 μὲν ἑαυτὸν εἰς ὀχλοκρασίαν τὴν τῶν θεάτρων δεσπότιν
 ἐνδίδωσιν· τὰ λεγόμενα δὲ καὶ πραττόμενα καὶ ὀρώμενα
 ἡδονῆς ἀγωγῶν χάριν οὐδὲ ὄναρ προσίεται· οὐτ' οὖν
 30 ταύτας τὰς ἡδονὰς τῆς θεάς οὔτε τὰς διὰ τῶν ἄλλων
 ἀπολαυσμάτων ποικιλίας, οἷον θυμιαμάτων πολυτέλειαν

1, 2. καὶ (compendio expressum) τῆς πολιτείας L. καὶ om. V.

11. νύκτα L. fort. νύκτωρ M.

δὴ L.

15. ἐνθέως H. ἐντέχνως L. δὲ M.

to Him for knowledge bestowed and the gift of the <heavenly> citizenship¹; but he will do this all his life in every place, whether he be alone by himself or have with him some who share his belief. And if the presence of some good man always moulds for the better one who converses with him, owing to the respect and reverence which he inspires, with much more reason must he, who is always in the uninterrupted presence of God by means of his knowledge and his life and his thankful spirit, be raised above himself on every occasion, both in regard to his actions and his words and his temper. Such is he who believes that God is everywhere present, and does not suppose Him to be shut up in certain definite places, so as to be tempted to incontinence by the imagination, forsooth, that he could ever be apart from God whether by day or night. Accordingly all our life is a festival: being persuaded that God is everywhere present on all sides, we praise Him as we till the ground, we sing hymns as we sail the sea, we feel His inspiration in all that we do. And the gnostic enjoys a still closer intimacy with God, being at once serious and cheerful in everything, serious owing to his thoughts being turned towards heaven, and cheerful, as he reckons up the blessings with which God has enriched our human life.

§ 36. But the pre-eminence of knowledge is plainly set forth by the prophet in the words *Teach me goodness and instruction and knowledge*², where he presents in an ascending scale the guiding principle of perfection. Here then we truly have the royal man, the holy priest of God,—a combination which is still retained even at the present time among the most enlightened of the barbarians, who employ the priestly caste for government. Such an one is far from surrendering himself to the mob-government which tyrannizes over the theatres; and as for the things which are there said and done and seen with a view to the allurements of pleasure, he repudiates them even in a dream. He repudiates therefore both these spectacular pleasures and the other refinements of luxury, such as costly perfumes flattering the sense of smell, or

¹ Phil. iii. 20.

² Ps. cxix. 66 (LXX.).

τὴν ὄσφρησιν γοητεύουσιν, ἡ βρωμάτων συγκαττύ-
 σεις καὶ τὰς ἐξ οἴνων διαφόρων ἀπολαύσεις δελεα-
 ζούσας τὴν γεῦσιν, οὐδὲ τὰς πολυανθεῖς καὶ εὐώδεις
 πλοκάς ἐκθηλυνούσας δι' αἰσθήσεως τὴν ψυχὴν· πάντων 50
 5 δὲ τὴν σεμνὴν ἀπόλαυσιν ἐπὶ τὸν θεὸν ἀναγαγὼν αἰεῖ,
 καὶ τῆς βρώσεως καὶ τοῦ πόματος καὶ τοῦ χρίσματος,
 τῷ δοτήρι τῶν ὄλων ἀπάρχεται, χάριν ὁμολογῶν καὶ
 τῆς δωρεᾶς καὶ τῆς χρήσεως διὰ λόγου τοῦ δοθέντος
 αὐτῷ· σπανίως εἰς τὰς ἐστιάσεις τὰς συμποτικάς
 10 ἀπαντῶν, πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὸ φιλικὸν καὶ ὁμονοητικὸν ἐπαγ- 306 s.
 γελλόμενον αὐτῷ τὸ συμπόσιον ἀφικέσθαι προτρέψαι.
 πέπεισται γὰρ εἰδέναι πάντα τὸν θεὸν καὶ ἐπαίειν, οὐχ
 ὅτι τῆς φωνῆς μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἐννοίας, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἡ
 ἀκοὴ ἐν ἡμῖν, διὰ σωματικῶν πόρων ἐνεργουμένη, οὐ
 15 διὰ τῆς σωματικῆς δυνάμεως ἔχει τὴν ἀντίληψιν, ἀλλὰ
 διὰ τινος ψυχικῆς αἰσθήσεως καὶ τῆς διακριτικῆς τῶν 5
 σημαινουσῶν τι φωνῶν νοήσεως.

37. Οὐκουν ἀνθρωποειδῆς ὁ θεὸς τοῦδ' ἕνεκα ἵνα
 ἀκούσῃ, οὐδὲ αἰσθήσεων αὐτῷ δεῖ, καθάπερ ἤρεσεν
 20 τοῖς Στωικοῖς, μάλιστα ἀκοῆς καὶ ὄψεως κατὰ τὸ
 εὐπαθὲς τοῦ αἵρος, μὴ γὰρ δύνασθαι ποτε ἐτέρως ἀντι-
 λαβέσθαι· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ὀξυτάτη συναίσθησις τῶν
 ἀγγέλων, ἥ τε τοῦ συνειδότος ἐπαφωμένη τῆς ψυχῆς
 δύναμις, δυνάμει τινὶ ἀρρήτῳ καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰσθητῆς
 25 ἀκοῆς ἅμα νοήματι πάντα γινώσκει. καὶ μὴ τὴν φωνὴν
 τις ἐξικνεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸν θεὸν λέγῃ κάτω περὶ τὸν αἶρα
 κυλινδουμένην, ἀλλὰ τὰ νοήματα τῶν ἀγίων τέμνει οὐ 10
 853 P. μόνον τὸν αἶρα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν ὅλον κόσμον. φθάνει δὲ
 ἡ θεία δύναμις, καθάπερ φῶς, ὅλην διιδεῖν τὴν ψυχὴν.

1. συγκαττύσεις] συγκαταρτύσεις Jackson.

3. οὐδὲ] fort. οὐτε M.

8. τῆς δωρεᾶς H. διὰ τῆς δ. L. χρήσεως S. χρίσεως L.

14. ἐν ἡμῖν

Canter. μὲν ἡμῖν L.

18. τοῦδ' S. τοῦθ' L.

ἕνεκα ἵνα M. ἕνεκα καὶ ἵνα

(per διττολογίαν) L.

20. Στωικοῖς] fort. hic legendum 'Ἐπικουρεῖοις, verbis

καθάπερ—Στωικοῖς post ἀντιλαβέσθαι (l. 22) repetitis M.

κατὰ τὸ εὐπαθὲς

τοῦ αἵρος hic M. καὶ τὸ...αἵρος post ἀλλὰ l. 22 L.

21, 22. ἀντιλαβέσθαι L.

ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι V.

24. τινὶ ἀρρήτῳ H. τῇ ἀρρ. L.

combinations of meats and the attractions of various wines enticing the palate, or fragrant wreaths of a variety of flowers which enfeeble the soul through the sense. Enjoying all things soberly, he refers his enjoyment in every case to God as its author, whether it be of food or drink or ointment, and offers to the Giver firstfruits of the whole, using the speech which He has bestowed, to thank Him both for the gift and for the use of it. But he seldom appears at convivial entertainments unless the banquet invites his attendance by promise of friendly intercourse with those of like mind. For he is persuaded that God knows all things, and hears not only the voice but the thought, since even in our own case the hearing, though set in action by means of the passages of the body, causes apprehension, not by the power of the body, but by a certain mental impression and by the intelligence which distinguishes between significant sounds.

§ 37. There is consequently no need for God to be in human shape in order that He may hear, nor does He need senses, as <the Epicureans> held, especially hearing and sight, dependent <as the Stoics held> on the sensitiveness of the air (as though He would otherwise be incapable of apprehension): but indeed the instantaneous perception of the angels, and the power of conscience touching the soul—these recognize all things with the quickness of thought by means of some indescribable faculty apart from sensible hearing. Even if one should say that it was impossible for the voice, rolling in this lower air, to reach to God, still the thoughts of the saints cleave, not the air alone, but the whole universe as well. And the divine power instantly penetrates

τί δ' ; οὐχὶ καὶ αἱ προαιρέσεις φθάνουσι πρὸς τὸν θεὸν
 προϋίῃσαι τὴν φωνὴν τὴν ἑαυτῶν ; οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ
 τῆς συνειδήσεως πορθμεύονται τινα ; τίνα καὶ φωνὴν
 ἀναμείναι ἂν ὁ κατὰ πρόθεσιν τὸν ἐκλεκτὸν καὶ πρὸ τῆς
 5 γενέσεως τὸ ἐσόμενον ὡς ἤδη ὑπάρχον ἐγνωκῶς ; ἢ οὐχὶ
 πάντῃ εἰς τὸ βάθος τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπάσης τὸ φῶς τῆς 15
 δυνάμεως ἐκλάμπει, τὰ ταμιεῖα ἐρευνῶντος, ἢ φησιν ἡ
 γραφή, τοῦ λύχνοῦ τῆς δυνάμεως ; ὅλος ἀκοὴ καὶ ὅλος
 ὀφθαλμός, ἵνα τις τούτοις χρήσῃται τοῖς ὀνόμασιν,
 10 ὁ θεός.

38. Καθόλου τοίνυν οὐδεμίαν σώζει θεοσέβειαν
 οὔτε ἐν ὕμνοις οὔτε ἐν λόγοις, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν γραφαῖς ἢ
 δόγμασιν, ἢ μὴ πρέπουσα περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ὑπόληψις,
 ἀλλ' εἰς ταπεινὰς καὶ ἀσχήμονας ἐκτρεπομένη ἐννοίας
 15 τε καὶ ὑπονοίας. ὅθεν ἡ τῶν πολλῶν εὐφημία δυσφημίας
 οὐδὲν διαφέρει διὰ τὴν τῆς ἀληθείας ἀγνοίαν. Ὡν μὲν 20
 οὖν αἱ ὀρέξεις εἰσὶ καὶ ἐπιθυμίαι καὶ ὅλως εἰπεῖν αἱ
 ὀρμαί, τούτων εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ εὐχαί. [διόπερ οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ
 πόματος, ἀλλὰ τοῦ πιεῖν τὸ ποτόν, οὐδὲ μὴν κληρονομίας,
 20 ἀλλὰ τοῦ κληρονομῆσαι, οὕτως δὲ οὐδὲ γνώσεως,
 ἀλλὰ τοῦ γινῶναι· οὐδὲ γὰρ πολιτείας ὀρθῆς, ἀλλὰ τοῦ
 πολιτεύεσθαι.] τούτων οὖν αἱ εὐχαὶ ὦν καὶ αἰτήσεις,
 καὶ τούτων αἱ αἰτήσεις ὦν καὶ ἐπιθυμίαι. τὸ δὲ εὐχεσθαι
 καὶ ὀρέγεσθαι καταλλήλως γίνεται εἰς τὸ ἔχειν τὰ
 25 ἀγαθὰ καὶ τὰ παρακείμενα ὠφελήματα τῇ κτήσει. 25
 ὁ τοίνυν γνωστικὸς τὴν εὐχὴν καὶ τὴν αἴτησιν τῶν
 ὄντως ἀγαθῶν τῶν περὶ ψυχὴν ποιεῖται, καὶ εὐχεται
 συνεργῶν ἅμα καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς ἕξιν ἀγαθότητος ἐλθεῖν.

3. συνειδήσεως] fort. συναισθήσεως M. πορθμεύονται; τίνα καὶ Heinsius. D. πορθ. τινα, καὶ L. fort. πορθμεύονται τινα; τίνα καὶ M. 4. ἀναμείναι ἂν DH. ἀναμείναι S. ἀναμείναι L. 7. ἢ] ἢ L. 23. ἐπιθυμίαι. M. ἐπιθυμίαι, D. 24. καταλλήλως Heinsius. κατ' ἀλλήλους L. καταλλήλους S. γίνεται P. γίνεσθαι L. 25. ὠφελήματα τῇ κτήσει. ὁ τοίνυν H. ὠφελήματα. τῇ κτήσει τοίνυν ὁ LD.

the whole soul, like light. Again do not our resolves also find their way to God, uttering a voice of their own? And are not some things also wafted heaven-ward by the conscience? Moreover can we conceive that He Who has *known* His elect *according to His eternal purpose*¹, and known *before its birth*² that which was to be, as already existing, must wait for the sound of a voice? Is it not true that the light of power shines forth in all directions even to the very bottom of the soul, since *the candle* of power, as the Scripture says, *searches the secret chambers*³? God is *all ear and all eye*⁴, if one may make use of these expressions.

§ 38. Where then there is an unworthy conception of God, passing into base and unseemly thoughts and significations, it is impossible to preserve any sort of devoutness either in hymns or discourses or even in writings or doctrines. For which reason what most men call reverence is indistinguishable from irreverence, owing to their ignorance of the truth. Now the objects of the appetites and desires and of impulses generally are also the objects of our prayers. We pray therefore for the same things that we request, and we request the same things that we desire: and praying and longing are on the same footing as regards the possession of good things and the benefits attached to their acquisition. Accordingly the gnostic makes his prayer and request for the things that are really good, *i.e.* those pertaining to the soul, and he prays, and joins his own efforts as well, that he may attain to a habit of goodness; so that he may no longer have his good things attached to him like ornaments, but may be himself good. [Wherefore no one desires drink in the abstract but to drink, nor an inheritance, but to inherit; and in like manner no one desires knowledge,

¹ Rom. viii. 28, 29, ix. 11.² Sus. 42.³ Prov. xx. 27.⁴ See above, § 5.

ὥς μηκέτι ἔχειν τὰ ἀγαθὰ καθάπερ ἀναθήματά τινα παρακείμενα, εἶναι δὲ ἀγαθόν.

39. Διὸ καὶ τούτοις μάλιστα προσήκει εὐχεσθαι τοῖς εἰδόσι τὸ θεῖον ὥς χρή καὶ τὴν πρόσφορον ἀρετὴν 5 ἔχουσιν αὐτῷ, οἱ ἴσασι τίνα τὰ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ καὶ τίνα αἰτητέον καὶ πότε καὶ πῶς ἕκαστα. ἐσχάτη δὲ ἀμαθία 30 παρὰ τῶν μὴ θεῶν ὥς θεῶν αἰτεῖσθαι, ἢ τὰ μὴ συμφέροντα αἰτεῖσθαι, φαντασίᾳ ἀγαθῶν κακὰ αἰτουμένους σφίσιν. ὅθεν εἰκότως ἐνός ὄντος τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θεοῦ παρ' 10 αὐτοῦ μόνου τῶν ἀγαθῶν τὰ μὲν δοθῆναι, τὰ δὲ παραμεῖναι εὐχόμεθα ἡμεῖς τε καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι· ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁμοίως, οὐ γάρ ἐστι ταῦτόν αἰτεῖσθαι παραμεῖναι τὴν δόσιν ἢ τὴν ἀρχὴν σπουδάζειν λαβεῖν. καὶ ἡ ἀποτροπὴ δὲ τῶν κακῶν εἶδος εὐχῆς. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν 15 ἀνθρώπων βλάβῃ τῇ τοιαύτῃ συγχρηστέον εὐχῇ ποτε, 854 P. πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν τῆς δικαιοσύνης τεχναζόμενος 35 τοῖς ἀπηληγκόσιν ὁ γνωστικὸς οἰκονομοῖ τὴν αἴτησιν. ἔστιν οὖν, ὥς εἰπεῖν τολμηρότερον, ὁμιλία πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἢ εὐχή· καὶ ψιθυρίζοντες ἄρα μηδὲ τὰ χεῖλη 20 ἀνοίγοντες μετὰ σιγῆς προσλαλῶμεν, ἔνδοθεν κεκράγαμεν· πᾶσαν γὰρ τὴν ἐνδιάθετον ὁμιλίαν ὁ θεὸς ἀδιαλείπτως ἐπαίει.

40. Ταύτη καὶ προσανατείνομεν τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας εἰς οὐρανὸν αἵρομεν τοὺς τε πόδας ἐπεγείρομεν 25 κατὰ τὴν τελευταίαν τῆς εὐχῆς συνεκφώνησιν, ἐπακο- 40 λουθοῦντες τῇ προθυμίᾳ τοῦ πνεύματος εἰς τὴν νοητὴν οὐσίαν, καὶ συναφιστάνειν τῷ λόγῳ τὸ σῶμα τῆς γῆς πειρώμενοι, μετάρσιον ποιησάμενοι, τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπτερω- μένην τῷ πόθῳ τῶν κρειττόνων ἐπὶ τὰ ἄγια χωρεῖν 30 βιαζόμεθα, τοῦ δεσμοῦ καταμεγαλοφρονοῦντες τοῦ σαρκικοῦ. ἴσμεν γὰρ εὖ μάλα τὸν γνωστικὸν τὴν

1. ἀναθήματα H. μαθήματα L. 4. πρόσφορον] Litteras op supra
versum habet L. 5. τίνα ante τὰ in marg. pr. m. L. ὄντος ex ὄντως
corr. pr. m. L. 17. τοῖς D. τοῖς γ' S. τοῖς δ' L.

but to know; no, nor a right constitution, but to live under such a constitution¹.]

§ 39. Hence too prayer is most fitting for those who have a right knowledge of the Divinity and that excellence of character which is agreeable to Him, i.e. for those who know what are the things which are truly good, and what should be asked for, and when, and how, in each case. But it is the height of folly to ask of those who are not Gods as if they were Gods, or to ask what is inexpedient (i.e. what is evil for oneself), under the impression that it is good. Since then *the good God is One*², we and the angels are right in praying that we may receive from Him alone either the bestowal or continuance of good things. But we do not ask alike, for it is not the same thing to ask that the gift may be continued, and to strive to obtain it in the first instance. The warning of the bad is also a kind of prayer. But we must never employ a prayer of this kind for the injury of men, except where the gnostic might adapt his request so as to contrive for *those who were hardened*³ their return to righteousness. Prayer, then, to speak somewhat boldly, is converse with God. Even if we address Him in a whisper, without opening our lips, or uttering a sound, still we cry to Him in our heart. For God never ceases to listen to the inward converse of the heart.

§ 40. For this reason also we raise the head and lift the hands towards heaven, and stand on tiptoe as we join in the closing outburst of prayer, following the eager flight of the spirit into the intelligible world: and while we thus endeavour to detach the body from the earth by lifting it upwards along with the uttered words, we spurn the fetters of the flesh and constrain *the soul, winged*⁴ with desire of better things, to ascend into *the holy place*⁵. For we are well assured that of his own will the

¹ This sentence appears to be misplaced in the Greek.

² Matt. xix. 17.

³ See p. 21.

⁴ Plato, *Phaedr.* 246.

⁵ Heb. ix. 25.

ὑπέρβασιν παντὸς τοῦ κόσμου, ὥσπερ ἀμέλει τῆς Αἰγύπτου οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, ἐκουσίως ποιούμενον, ἐνδεικνύμενον ἐναργῶς παντὸς μᾶλλον ὥς ὅτι μάλιστα σύνεγγυς ἔσται τοῦ θεοῦ. εἰ δέ τινες καὶ ὥρας τακτὰς ἀπονέ- 45
 5 μουσιν εὐχῇ, ὡς τρίτην φέρε καὶ ἕκτην καὶ ἐνάτην, ἀλλ' οὖν γε ὁ γνωστικὸς παρὰ ὅλον εὐχεται τὸν βίον, δι' εὐχῆς συνεῖναι μὲν σπεύδων θεῷ, καταλελοιπέναι δέ, συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, πάντα ὅσα μὴ χρησιμεύει γενομένῳ ἐκεῖ, ὡς ἂν ἐνθένδε ἤδη τὴν τελείωσιν ἀπειληφῶς τοῦ
 10 κατὰ ἀγάπην δρωμένου. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς τῶν ὥρων διανομὰς τριχῇ διεσταμένας καὶ ταῖς ἴσαις εὐχαῖς τετιμημένας ἴσασιν οἱ γνωρίζοντες τὴν μακαρίαν τῶν ἁγίων τριάδα ΜΟΝΩΝ. 50

41. Ἐνταῦθα γενόμενος ὑπεμνήσθην τῶν περὶ 15
 τοῦ μὴ δεῖν εὐχεσθαι πρὸς τινων ἑτεροδόξων, τουτέστιν τῶν ἀμφὶ τὴν Προδίκου αἵρεσιν, παρεισαγομένων δογμάτων. ἵνα οὖν μηδὲ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ αὐτῶν τῇ ἀθέῳ σοφίᾳ ὡς ξένη ὀγκύλλωνται αἰρέσει, μαθέτωσαν προει-
 ληφθαι μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Κυρηναϊκῶν λεγομένων φιλοσόφων· 307 s.
 20 ἀντιρρήσεως δ' ὁμῶς τεύξεται κατὰ καιρὸν ἢ τῶν ψευδωνύμων τούτων ἀνόσιος γνῶσις, ὡς μὴ νῦν παρεισ-
 δυομένη τὸ ὑπόμνημα οὐκ ὀλίγη οὔσα ἢ τούτων κατα-
 δρομὴ διακόπτῃ τὸν ἐν χερσὶ λόγον, δεικνύντων ἡμῶν
 855 P. μόνον ὄντως ὅσιον καὶ θεοσεβῇ τὸν τῷ ὄντι κατὰ τὸν
 25 ἐκκλησιαστικὸν κανόνα γνωστικόν, ᾧ μόνῳ ἢ αἰτήσις
 κατὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ βούλησιν ἀπονεμεμένη γίνεται
 καὶ αἰτήσαντι καὶ ἐννοηθέντι. ὥσπερ γὰρ πᾶν ὃ 5
 βούλεται δύναται ὁ θεός, οὕτως πᾶν ὃ ἂν αἰτήσῃ ὁ
 γνωστικὸς λαμβάνει. καθόλου γὰρ ὁ θεὸς οἶδεν τοὺς
 30 τε ἀξίους τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ μὴ· ὅθεν τὰ προσήκοντα
 ἐκάστοις δίδωσιν. διὸ πολλάκις μὲν αἰτήσασιν ἀναξίους
 οὐκ ἂν δοίη, δοίη δὲ ἀξίους δηλονότι ὑπάρχουσιν. οὐ

7. καταλελοιπέναι Jackson. καταλέλοιπεν L. 8. γενομένῳ H. γενόμενος L. 10. κατ' ἀγάπην Abbott. 26. ἀπονεμεμένη Heinsius. ἀπονεμεμένη L. 30, 31. μὴ· ὅθεν...δίδωσιν. M. μὴ· ὅθεν...δίδωσιν, D. 32. δοίη δὲ] δοίη δὲ ἂν καὶ μὴ αἰτήσασιν Barnard.

gnostic leaves this world behind him, just as the Jews did Egypt, showing in the plainest way that he was destined to be as near as possible to God. And if there are any who assign fixed hours to prayer¹, such as the third and the sixth and the ninth, yet the gnostic at all events prays all his life through, striving to be united with God in prayer, and, in a word, to have done with everything that is useless for that higher life, as one who has already attained here below the perfection of loving action. However, the triple distribution of the hours and their observance by corresponding prayers is also familiar to those who are acquainted with the blessed triad of the holy *mansions*².

§ 41. At this point I am reminded of the opinions which are being secretly propagated by certain heterodox persons, belonging to the heresy of Prodicus, against the use of prayer. In order that they may not pride themselves on this their godless wisdom as though it were something novel, let these men learn that they are only following in the steps of the so-called Cyrenaic school. The refutation however of the impious knowledge of these *falsely called gnostics*³ I reserve to its proper season, in order that the censure, which must be somewhat protracted, may not steal into my notes at this point and so interrupt the subject we have in hand; which is a demonstration that only he who is a gnostic according to the rule of the Church is really pious and devout, and that he alone has his petitions, whether oral or mental⁴, granted according to the will of God. For as God is able to do every thing that He wills, so the gnostic *receives every thing that he may ask*⁵. For God knows generally those that are worthy to receive good things and those that are not; whence He gives to each what belongs to him. For this reason if request were made by unworthy persons He would often refuse to give it, but would give <unasked>

¹ See above, § 35.² See n. on § 9 and P. 797 on the Parable of the Sower.³ 1 Tim. vi. 20.⁴ See below on § 73.⁵ Mt. xxi. 22.

μὴν παρέλκει ἡ αἴτησις, κὰν χωρὶς ἀξιώσεως διδῶται
τὰ ἀγαθά. αὐτίκα ἢ τε εὐχαριστία ἢ τε τῶν πέλας εἰς
ἐπιστροφὴν αἴτησις ἔργον ἐστὶ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ. ἢ καὶ
ὁ κύριος ἠύχετο, εὐχαριστῶν μὲν ἐν οἷς ἐτελείωσεν τὴν
5 διακονίαν, εὐχόμενος δὲ ὡς πλείστους ὅσους ἐν ἐπι-
γνώσει γενέσθαι, ἵν' ἐν τοῖς σωζομένοις διὰ τῆς
κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν σωτηρίας ὁ θεός, ὁ μόνος ἀγαθὸς καὶ
ὁ μόνος σωτήρ, δι' υἱοῦ δοξάζεται καὶ ἐξ αἰῶνος εἰς αἰῶνα
ἐπιγινώσκηται. καίτοι καὶ ἡ πίστις τοῦ λήψεσθαι
10 εἶδος εὐχῆς ἐναποκειμένης γνωστικῶς.

42. Ἄλλ' εἰ ἀφορμὴ τις ὁμιλίας τῆς πρὸς τὸν θεὸν
γίνεται ἡ εὐχή, οὐδεμίαν ἀφορμὴν παραλειπτόν τῆς
προσόδου τῆς πρὸς τὸν θεόν. ἀμέλει συμπλακεῖσα τῇ
μακαρίᾳ προνοίᾳ ἡ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ ὁσιότης κατὰ τὴν
15 ἐκούσιον ὁμολογίαν τελείαν τὴν εὐεργεσίαν ἐπιδείκνυσι
τοῦ θεοῦ. οἶονεὶ γὰρ ἀντεπιστροφὴ τίς ἐστὶ τῆς
προνοίας ἡ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ ὁσιότης καὶ ἀντίστροφος
εὐνοια τοῦ φίλου τοῦ θεοῦ. οὔτε γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ἄκων
ἀγαθὸς ὄν τρόπον τὸ πῦρ θερμαντικόν (ἐκούσιος δὲ
20 ἡ τῶν ἀγαθῶν μετάδοσις αὐτῷ, κὰν προλαμβάνῃ τὴν
αἴτησιν), οὔτε μὴν ἄκων σωθήσεται ὁ σωζόμενος, οὐ
γάρ ἐστιν ἄψυχος, ἀλλὰ παντὸς μᾶλλον ἐκουσίως καὶ 20
προαιρετικῶς σπεύσει πρὸς σωτηρίαν. διὸ καὶ τὰς
ἐντολὰς ἔλαβεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὡς ἂν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρμητικὸς
25 πρὸς ὁπότερον οὖν καὶ βούλοιο τῶν τε αἰρετῶν καὶ τῶν
φευκτῶν. οὐκουν ὁ θεὸς ἀνάγκη ἀγαθοποιεῖ, κατὰ
προαίρεσιν δὲ εὐποιεῖ τοὺς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐπιστρέφοντας.
οὐ γὰρ ὑπηρετικὴ γέ ἐστιν ἡ εἰς ἡμᾶς θεόθεν ἡκουσα,
οἶον ἐκ χειρόνων εἰς κρείττονας προῖοῦσα, ἡ πρόνοια.
30 κατ' ἔλεον δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀσθενείας αἱ προσεχεῖς τῆς
προνοίας ἐνεργοῦνται οἰκονομίαι, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ τῶν

1. διδῶται] διδοται L. 7. κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν σωτηρίας M. σωτηρίας κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν L. 8. δοξάζεται καὶ post υἱοῦ M. post θεός (l. 7) L. 9. ἐπιγινώσκηται. H. ἐπιγινώσκηται, D. ἐπιγινώσκειται L. 11. ἀφορμὴ] μορφὴ Barnard. 24. αὐτοῦ H. αὐτοῦ L. 25. οὖν M. ἂν L. 27. αὐτῶν P. αὐτῶν L.

provided they were worthy. Yet the petition is not superfluous, even though good things be granted without petition made. For instance, both thanksgiving and prayer for the conversion of his neighbours are the duty of the gnostic. Thus the Lord also prayed, returning thanks for the *accomplishment* of his ministry¹ and praying *that as many as possible might share in knowledge*², in order that God, *who alone is good, alone is Saviour, may be glorified through His Son*³, in those who are being saved through the salvation which is according to knowledge⁴, and that the knowledge of Him may grow from age to age. Howbeit the mere faith that one will receive is itself also a kind of prayer stored up in a gnostic spirit.

§ 42. But if prayer is thus an occasion for converse with God⁵, no occasion for our approach to God must be neglected. Certainly the holiness of the gnostic, being bound up with the Divine Providence through a voluntary acknowledgment on his part, shows the beneficence of God in perfection. For the holiness of the gnostic is, as it were, a return back on itself of Providence and a responsive feeling of loyalty on the part of the friend of God. For neither is the goodness of God involuntary like the warmth of fire (but His imparting of good things is voluntary, even though He should wait to be asked); nor on the other hand will the man who is being saved be saved without his will, for he is no lifeless machine, but will most assuredly hasten to salvation with eager alacrity. It is on this account that the commandments were given to man as to a being who would be spontaneously impelled to whichever he might choose, whether of things eligible or ineligible. God therefore does not do good of necessity, but of His own free will He befriends those who turn to Him of their own accord. For the providence that comes to us from God is not ministrative⁶, as though it proceeded from inferiors to superiors; but it is from pity of our weakness that the nearer dispensations

¹ Joh. xvii. 4.² Joh. xvii. 20, 23.³ Matt. xix. 17, Joh. xvii. 1.⁴ Joh. xvii. 3.⁵ See above, § 39.⁶ See above, § 3.

ποιμένων εἰς τὰ πρόβατα καὶ ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως πρὸς
 856 P. τοὺς ἀρχομένους, καὶ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν πειθηνίως πρὸς τοὺς 15
 ἡγουμένους ἐχόντων, τοὺς τεταγμένως διέποντας καθ'
 ἣν ἐνεχειρίσθησαν τάξιν ἐκ θεοῦ. θεράποντες ἄρα καὶ
 5 θεραπευταὶ τοῦ θείου οἱ ἐλευθερικωτάτην καὶ βασιλικω-
 τάτην θεραπείαν προσάγοντες, τὴν διὰ τῆς θεοσεβοῦς
 γνώμης τε καὶ γνώσεως.

43. Πᾶς οὖν καὶ τόπος ἱερὸς τῷ ὄντι ἐν ᾧ τὴν
 ἐπίνοιαν τοῦ θεοῦ λαμβάνομεν καὶ χρόνος· ὅταν δὲ
 10 ὁ εὐπροαίρετος ὁμοῦ καὶ εὐχάριστος δι' εὐχῆς αἰτῆται,
 ἀμηγέπη συνεργεῖ τι πρὸς τὴν λήψιν, ἀσμένως δι' ὧν 30
 εὐχεται τὸ ποθοῦμενον λαμβάνων. ἐπὰν γὰρ τὸ παρ'
 ἡμῶν εὐεπίφορον ὁ τῶν ἀγαθῶν λάβῃ δοτήρ, ἀθρόα
 πάντα τῇ συλλήψει αὐτῇ ἔπεται τὰ ἀγαθὰ. ἀμέλει
 15 ἐξετάζεται διὰ τῆς εὐχῆς ὁ τρόπος πῶς ἔχει πρὸς τὸ
 προσῆκον. εἰ δὲ ἡ φωνὴ καὶ ἡ λέξις τῆς νοήσεως
 χάριν δέδοται ἡμῖν, πῶς οὐχὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ
 νοῦ ἐπακούει ὁ θεός, ὅπου γε ἤδη ψυχὴ ψυχῆς καὶ νοῦς
 νοὸς ἐπαίει; ὅθεν τὰς πολυφώνους γλώσσας οὐκ ἀνα- 35
 20 μένει ὁ θεὸς καθάπερ οἱ παρὰ ἀνθρώπων ἐρμηνεῖς, ἀλλ'
 ἀπαξαπλῶς ἀπάντων γνωρίζει τὰς νοήσεις, καὶ ὅπερ
 ἡμῖν ἡ φωνὴ σημαίνει, τοῦτο τῷ θεῷ ἡ ἔννοια ἡμῶν
 λαλεῖ, ἣν καὶ πρὸ τῆς δημιουργίας εἰς νόησιν ἤξουσιν
 ἠπίστατο. ἔξεστιν οὖν μηδὲ φωνῇ τὴν εὐχὴν παρα-
 25 πέμπειν, συντείνοντα μόνον ἔνδοθεν τὸ πνευματικὸν
 πᾶν εἰς φωνὴν τὴν νοητὴν κατὰ τὴν ἀπερίσπαστον
 πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἐπιστροφὴν.

Ἐπεὶ δὲ γενεθλίου ἡμέρας εἰκὼν ἡ ἀνατολή, κάκειθεν
 τὸ φῶς αὖξεται ἐκ σκότους λάμψαν τὸ πρῶτον, ἀλλὰ καὶ 40
 30 τοῖς ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ καλυπτομένοις ἀνέτειλεν γνώσεως ἀληθείας

3. τεταγμένως P. τεταγμένους L. 10. αἰτῆται D. αἰτέται L.
 13. λάβῃ L. λάβοι V. 14. αὐτῇ M. αὐτῆς L. 17. χάριν pr.
 m. corr. ex διὰ χάριν L. δέδοται pr. m. corr. ex δίδοται L. 24, 25. παρα-
 πέμπειν, συντείνοντα μόνον ἔνδοθεν Heinsius. παραπέμπειν συντείνοντα μόνον δ'
 ἔνδοθεν L. 30. ἀνέτειλεν L. ἀνέτειλε VD.

of Providence are set in motion, like the care of shepherds for their sheep and that of a king towards his subjects; while we ourselves also are submissive to our superiors, who govern us in an orderly manner according to the commission with which they were entrusted by God. They therefore are ministers and worshippers of the Divinity who offer the freest and most royal worship, viz. that which is rendered by devoutness both of purpose and of knowledge.

§ 43. Every place then and every time at which we entertain the thought of God is truly hallowed; but when he who is at once right-minded and thankful makes his request in prayer, he in a way contributes to the granting of his petition, receiving with joy the desired object through the instrumentality of his prayers. For when the Giver of all good meets with readiness on our part, all good things follow at once on the mere conception in the mind. Certainly prayer is a test of the attitude of the character towards what is fitting. And if voice and speech are given to us with a view to understanding, how can God help hearing the soul and the mind by itself, seeing that soul already apprehends soul, and mind apprehends mind? Wherefore God has no need to learn various tongues, as human interpreters have, but understands at once the minds of all men; and what the voice signifies to us, that our thought utters to God, since even before the Creation He knew that it would come into our mind. It is permitted to man therefore to speed his prayer even without a voice, if he only concentrates all his spiritual energy upon the inner voice of the mind by his undistracted turning to God.

And since the east symbolizes the day of birth, and it is from thence that the *light* spreads, after it has first *shone forth out of darkness*¹, aye, and from thence that the day of the knowledge of the truth *dawned* like the sun *upon those who were lying in*

¹ 2 Cor. iv. 6.

ἡμέρα κατὰ λόγον τοῦ ἡλίου, πρὸς τὴν ἑωθινὴν ἀνατολὴν
 857 P. αἱ εὐχαί. ὅθεν καὶ τὰ παλαιάτατα τῶν ἱερῶν πρὸς
 δύσιν ἔβλεπέν, ἵνα οἱ ἀπαντιπρόσωποι τῶν ἀγαλμάτων
 ἰστάμενοι πρὸς ἀνατολὴν τρέπεσθαι διδάσκωνται. κατεγ-
 5 ΘΥΝΘΗΤΩ ἢ ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗ ΜΟΥ ὡς ΘΥΜΙΑΜΑ ἐνώπιόν σου, ἑπαρσις
 τῶν χειρῶν μου θυσία ἐσπερινή, οἱ ψαλμοὶ λέγουσιν.

44. Τοῖς μοχθηροῖς τοίνυν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἡ εὐχὴ
 οὐ μόνον εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς 45
 βλαβερωτάτη. εἰ γοῦν καὶ ἃ φασιν εὐτυχήματα
 10 αἰτησάμενοι λάβοιεν, βλάπτει λαβόντας αὐτούς, ἀνεπι-
 στήμονας τῆς χρήσεως αὐτῶν ὑπάρχοντας. οἱ μὲν γὰρ
 ἃ οὐκ ἔχουσιν εὐχονται κτήσασθαι, καὶ τὰ δοκοῦντα
 ἀγαθὰ, οὐ τὰ ὄντα, αἰτοῦνται. ὁ γνωστικός δὲ ὧν μὲν
 κέκτηται παραμονήν, ἐπιτηδειότητα δὲ εἰς ἃ μέλλει
 15 ἀποβαίνειν, καὶ αἰδιότητα ὧν οὐ λήψεται αἰτήσεται·
 τὰ δὲ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ τὰ περὶ ψυχὴν εὐχεται εἶναί τε
 αὐτῷ καὶ παραμεῖναι. ταύτῃ οὐδὲ ὀρέγεται τινος τῶν
 ἀπόντων ἀρκούμενος τοῖς παροῦσιν. οὐ γὰρ ἑλλιπὴς 50
 τῶν οἰκείων ἀγαθῶν, ἱκανὸς ὧν ἤδη ἑαυτῷ ἐκ τῆς θείας
 20 χάριτός τε καὶ γνώσεως· ἀλλὰ αὐτάρκης μὲν γενόμενος
 ἀνένδεός τε τῶν ἄλλων, τὸ παντοκρατορικὸν δὲ βούλημα
 ἐγνωκώς, καὶ ἔχων ἅμα καὶ εὐχόμενος, προσεχὴς τῇ
 πανσθενεῖ δυνάμει γενόμενος, πνευματικὸς εἶναι σπου- 308 B.
 δάσας διὰ τῆς ἀορίστου ἀγάπης ἡνῶται τῷ πνεύματι.
 25 οὗτος ὁ μεγαλόφρων, ὁ τὸ πάντων τιμιώτατον, ὁ τὸ
 πάντων ἀγαθώτατον κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην κεκτημένος,
 εὐθικτος μὲν κατὰ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς θεωρίας, ἔμμονον
 δὲ τὴν τῶν θεωρητῶν δύναμιν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ κεκτημένος,
 τουτέστι τὴν διορατικὴν τῆς ἐπιστήμης δριμύτητα.
 858 P. ταύτην δὲ ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα βιάζεται κτήσασθαι τὴν 5

3. ἀπαντιπρόσωποι H. ἀπαντιπρόσωπον L. ἀντιπρόσωποι D post S in Ind.
 ἀπαντιπρόσωπον S. ἀπ' ἀντιπροσώπου Jackson. 9. γοῦν pr. m. corr. ex οὖν L.
 15. ἀποβαίνειν Heinsius. ὑπερβαίνειν LH. αἰδιότητα] fort. ἀδιαφορότητα M.
 ἀνιδιότητα Abbott. ὧν οὐ λήψεται LH. ὧν λήψεται D post Heinsium.
 18. ἑλλιπὴς S. ἑλλειπὴς L. 21. τε H. δὲ L. 25. οὗτος Barnard. οὕτως L.

*ignorance*¹, therefore our prayers are directed towards the rise of dawn. It was for this reason that the most ancient temples looked toward the west in order that they who stood facing the images might be taught to turn eastwards. *Let my prayer ascend up as incense before Thee, the lifting up my hands be an evening sacrifice*² is the language of the Psalms.

§ 44. In the case of the wicked then prayer is most hurtful, not only to others, but even to themselves. At any rate, if in answer to prayer they were to receive what they call pieces of good fortune, they are injured by receiving them, because they know not how to use them. For they pray to obtain what they have not got, and they ask for apparent, not real good. The gnostic, on the other hand, will ask for a continuance of the things he possesses and fitness for what is about to happen, and indifference as to what shall be denied: but as for the things that are really good, i.e. those pertaining to the soul, his prayer is that they may both be granted to him and may continue. Thus he does not even desire anything which he has not, being contented with his present lot. For he is not lacking in the good things that are proper to him, being already sufficient to himself through the Divine grace and knowledge. But, having his resources in himself and being independent of others, and having learnt to know the Omnipotent Will, so that he no sooner prays than he receives, he is brought close to the Almighty Power and, by his earnest striving after spirituality, is united to the Spirit through the love that knows no bounds. This is the man of lofty mind, who by the way of science has acquired the most precious and best of all possessions, being on the one hand quick to apply the faculty of contemplation, while on the other hand he retains permanently in his soul the power over the objects of contemplation, i.e. the keen clearness of science.

¹ Matt. iv. 16.² Ps. cxli. 2.

δύναμιν ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος τῶν ἀντιστρατευομένων τῷ νῷ καὶ τῇ μὲν θεωρίᾳ ἀδιαλείπτως προσεδρεύων, τῇ ἐφεκτικῇ δὲ τῶν ἡδέων καὶ τῇ κατορθωτικῇ τῶν πρακτέων ἐγγυμνασάμενος ἀσκήσει. πρὸς τοῦτοις ἐμπειρία πολλῇ
 5 χρησάμενος, τῇ κατὰ τὴν μάθησίν τε καὶ τὸν βίον, παρρησίαν ἔχει, οὐ τὴν ἀπλῶς οὕτως ἀθυρόγλωσσον δύναμιν, δύναμιν δὲ ἀπλῶ λόγῳ χρωμένην, μηδὲν τῶν λεχθῆναι δυναμένων κατὰ τὸν προσήκοντα καιρὸν ἐφ' ὧν μάλιστα χρῆ ἐπικρυπτομένην, μήτε διὰ χάριν μήτε
 10 διὰ φόβον ἀξιολόγων.

45. Ὁ γοῦν τὰ περὶ θεοῦ διειληφὼς πρὸς αὐτῆς τῆς ἀληθείας χοροῦ μυστικοῦ λόγῳ τῷ προτρέποντι, τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ἀρετῆς κατ' ἀξίαν, αὐτὴν τε καὶ τὰ ἀπ' αὐτῆς, ἐνδεικνυμένῳ, χρήται, μετὰ διάρματος ἐνθέου τῆς
 15 εὐχῆς τοῖς νοητοῖς καὶ πνευματικοῖς ὡς ἐν μάλιστα γνωστικῶς οἰκειούμενος. ὅθεν ἡμερος καὶ πρᾶος αἰεί, εὐπρόσιτος, εὐαπάντητος, ἀνεξίκακος, εὐγνώμων, εὐσυνείδητος. αὐστηρὸς οὗτος ἡμῖν, αὐστηρὸς οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἀδιάφθορον μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὸ ἀπείραστον. οὐδαμῇ
 20 γὰρ ἐνδόσιμον οὐδὲ ἀλώσιμον ἡδονῇ τε καὶ λύπῃ τὴν ψυχὴν παρίστησιν, δικαστῆς, ἐὰν ὁ λόγος καλῇ, ἀκλινῆς γενόμενος μηδ' ὅτιοῦν τοῖς πάθεσι χαριζόμενος, ἀμεταστάτως ἢ πέφυκεν τὸ δίκαιον πορεύεσθαι βαδίζων, πεπεισμένος εὖ μάλα παγκάλως διοικεῖσθαι τὰ πάντα
 25 καὶ εἰς τὸ ἄμεινον αἰεὶ τὴν προκοπὴν προῖέναι ταῖς ἀρετῇ ἐλομέναις ψυχαῖς, ἔστ' ἂν ἐπ' αὐτὸ ἀφίκωνται τὸ ἀγαθόν, ἐπὶ προθύροις ὡς εἰπεῖν τοῦ πατρὸς προσεχεῖς
 τῷ μεγάλῳ ἀρχιερεῖ γενόμεναι. οὗτος ἡμῖν ὁ γνωστικὸς
 ὁ πιστός, ὁ πεπεισμένος ἄριστα διοικεῖσθαι τὰ κατὰ

4. ἀσκήσει. M. ἀσκήσει, D. 7. χρωμένην S. χρωμένη L. 9. ὧν] φ S.
 10. ἀξιολόγων H. ἀξιολόγως L. 12. προτρέποντι L. fort. προφέροντι H.
 14. ἐνδεικνυμένῳ H. ἐνδεικνυμένων L. ἐνδεικνύμενος Heinsius in annot.
 22. ἀμεταστάτως SH. ἀμεταστάτῳ L. 23. ἢ] ἡ L. 28. γενόμεναι V.
 αἱ
 γενόμεναι pr. m. corr. L.

This power he strives to the utmost to acquire by gaining the mastery *over all that wars against the reason*¹ and persisting in uninterrupted contemplation, while he exercises himself in the discipline which teaches the curbing of pleasures and the right direction of action. Besides this, from his wide experience, gathered both from study and from life, he has acquired freedom of speech, not the power of a mere random fluency, but the power of straightforward utterance, keeping back nothing that may be spoken in fitting time before a right audience, either from favour or fear of influential persons.

§ 45. At any rate he who has received a clear conception of the things concerning God from the mystical chorus of the truth itself, makes use of the word of exhortation, exhibiting the greatness of virtue according to its worth, both in itself and in its effects, being united as intimately as possible with things intellectual and spiritual in the way of knowledge along with an inspired exaltation of prayer. Hence he is always meek and gentle, affable, easy of access, forbearing, considerate, conscientious. In him we have a severity of virtue, such as is not only proof against corruption, but proof against temptation also. He presents a soul altogether unyielding and impregnable whether to the assaults of pleasure or of pain. If reason calls him to it, he is an unswerving judge, in no respect indulging his passions, but keeping inflexibly to the path in which it is the nature of justice to walk, being fully persuaded that all things are admirably ordered, and that, for the souls which have made choice of virtue, progress is always in the direction of what is better, until they arrive at the Absolute Goodness, being brought close to *the great High Priest*², *in the vestibule*³, so to speak, of the Father. This is the faithful gnostic who is fully

¹ Rom. vii. 23.² Heb. iv. 14: above, pp. 17 and 21.³ Plato, *Phileb.* 64 c.

τὸν κόσμον. ἀμέλει πᾶσιν εὐαρεστεῖται τοῖς συμβαίνουσιν.

46. Εὐλόγως οὖν οὐδὲν ἐπιζητεῖ τῶν κατὰ τὸν βίον
εἰς τὴν ἀναγκαίαν χρήσιν εὐθετούντων, πεπεισμένος
5 ὥς ὁ τὰ πάντα εἰδὼς θεὸς ὃ τι ἂν συμφέρῃ καὶ οὐκ
αἰτουμένοις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς χορηγεῖ. καθάπερ γάρ, οἶμαι,
τῷ τεχνικῷ τεχνικῶς καὶ τῷ ἔθνικῷ ἔθνικῶς, οὕτω καὶ
859 P. τῷ γνωστικῷ <γνωστικῶς> ἕκαστα ἀποδίδονται. καὶ 25
ὁ μὲν ἐξ ἔθνῶν ἐπιστρέφων τὴν πίστιν, ὁ δὲ εἰς γνῶσιν
10 ἐπαναβαίνων τῆς ἀγάπης τὴν τελειότητα αἰτήσεται. κορυ-
φαῖος δ' ἤδη ὁ γνωστικὸς θεωρίαν εὔχεται αὔξειν τε καὶ
παραμένειν, καθάπερ ὁ κοινὸς ἄνθρωπος τὸ συνεχὲς
ὑγιαίνειν. ναὶ μὴν μηδὲ ἀποπεσεῖν ποτε τῆς ἀρετῆς
αἰτήσεται συνεργῶν μάλιστα πρὸς τὸ ἅπτωτος διαγε-
15 νέσθαι. οἶδεν γάρ καὶ τῶν ἀγγέλων τινὰς, ὑπὸ ῥαθυμίας
ὀλισθήσαντας αἰθῆρι χαμαί, μηδέπω τέλεον εἰς τὴν μίαν
ἐκείνην ἔξιν ἐκ τῆς εἰς τὴν διπλόην ἐπιτηδεϊότητος
ἐκθλίψαντας ἑαυτοῦς. τῷ δὲ ἐνθένδε εἰς γνῶσεως 30
ἀκρότητα καὶ τὸ ἐπαναβεβηκὸς ὕψος ἀνδρὸς ἐντελοῦς
20 γεγυμνασμένῳ πρὸ ὁδοῦ τὰ κατὰ χρόνον καὶ τόπον
ἅπαντα, ἀμεταπτῶτως βιοῦν ἐλομένῳ καὶ ἀσκοῦντι διὰ
τὴν τῆς γνώμης πάντοθεν μονότονον ἐδραιότητα· ὅσοις
δὲ βρίθουσά τις ἔτι ὑπολείπεται γωνία κάτω ῥέπουσα,
καὶ κατασπᾶται τὸ διὰ τῆς πίστεως ἀναγόμενον. τῷ
25 ἄρα ἀναπόβλητον τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀσκήσει γνωστικῇ πεποιη-
μένῳ φυσιοῦται ἢ ἔξις, καὶ καθάπερ τῷ λίθῳ τὸ βάρος,
οὕτως τοῦδε ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἀναπόβλητος οὐκ ἀκουσίως, 35
ἀλλ' ἐκουσίως, δυνάμει λογικῇ καὶ γνωστικῇ καὶ προ-
νοητικῇ, καθίσταται.

4. εὐθετούντων H. εὐθετεῖν Jackson. οὐθότ' οὖν L. οὐθ' ὅτι οὖν S. οὐδ' ὅτι οὖν P. 8. γνωστικῶς addidit S. 20. πρὸ ὁδοῦ S. προόδου L. 23. γωνία L. fort. ἀγωνία M. ἀγνωσία Jackson. 27. τοῦδε] fort. τῷδε M. ἀναπόβλητος Kl. H. ἀναπόβλητος· D post Heinsium. ἀκουσίως LH. ἀκ. γὰρ D post Heinsium.

persuaded that all things in the world are ordered for the best. Certainly he is well pleased with all that happens.

§ 46. He is right therefore in not seeking after any of the necessary conveniences of life, being persuaded that God, who knows all things, supplies whatever is expedient to the good, even without their asking. For as the artificer, I suppose, has each request granted to him in the way of his art, *qua* artificer, and the heathen *qua* heathen, so the gnostic has his <in the way of knowledge> *qua* gnostic. And he that turns to God from among the heathen will ask for faith, but he that aspires to knowledge will ask for *the perfection of love*¹. And when he has now reached the summit, the gnostic prays that <the power of> contemplation may grow and abide with him, just as the common man prays for a continuance of health. Aye, and he will pray too that he may never fall away from virtue, cooperating to the best of his power that he may end his life without a fall. For he knows that even of the angels some, having slipped back to the ground from carelessness, have never yet succeeded in extricating themselves completely out of their tendency to duplicity into the former singleness <of heart>. But, to him who has been trained here below to the highest point of knowledge, and the supreme elevation of a perfect man, all incidents of time and space are favourable; for he is fixed to one unchanging course of life both by choice and practice, owing to his uniform stability of purpose. But in those who have still some remnant of *depressing languor that weighs them down*², the soaring impulse of faith also flags. In him, then, who has rendered his virtue indefectible by discipline based upon knowledge, habit is changed into nature; and in such an one his knowledge becomes an inseparable possession, like weight in a stone, not involuntarily, but of his own free will, by the power of reason and knowledge and forethought.

¹ 1 Joh. iv. 17.

² Plato, *Phaedr.* 247.

47. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ μὴ ἀποβληθὲν δι' εὐλαβείας ἀναπόβλητον γίνεται, τῆς μὲν εὐλαβείας πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἁμαρτάνειν, τῆς δὲ εὐλογιστίας πρὸς τὸ ἀναπόβλητον τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀνθέξεται. ἡ γνῶσις δὲ ἔοικεν τὴν εὐλο-
 5 γιστίαν παρέχειν, διορᾶν διδάσκουσα τὰ βοηθεῖν πρὸς τὴν παραμονὴν τῆς ἀρετῆς δυνάμενα. μέγιστον <δ'> ἄρα ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ θεοῦ. διὸ καὶ ταύτῃ σώζεται τὸ ἀναπόβλητον τῆς ἀρετῆς. ὁ δὲ ἐγνωκὼς τὸν θεὸν 40 ὁσῖος καὶ εὐσεβής. μόνος ἄρα ὁ γνωστικὸς εὐσεβής
 10 ἡμῖν εἶναι δέδεικται. οὗτος χαίρει μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀγαθοῖς, γέγηθεν δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπηγγελμένοις, ὡς ἦδη παροῦσιν—οὐ γὰρ λέληθεν αὐτὸν ὡς ἂν ἀπόντα ἔτι— δι' ὧν ἔγνω φθάσας οἷά ἐστιν. τῇ γνώσει οὖν πεπεισ-
 μένος ὡς ἔστιν ἕκαστον τῶν μελλόντων, καὶ κέκτηται
 15 τοῦτο. τὸ γὰρ ἐνδεὲς καὶ ἐπιδεὲς πρὸς τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μετρεῖται. εἰ γοῦν σοφίαν κέκτηται καὶ θεῖον ἢ σοφία, ὁ ἀνενδεοῦς μετέχων ἀνενδεὴς εἶη ἂν. οὐ γὰρ ἡ τῆς 45 σοφίας μετάδοσις κινούντων καὶ ἰσχόντων ἀλλήλους τῆς τε ἐνεργείας καὶ τοῦ μετίσχοντος γίνεται, οὐδὲ
 20 ἀφαιρουμένου τινὸς οὐδὲ ἐνδεοῦς γινομένου· ἀμείωτος
 360 P. γοῦν ἡ ἐνέργεια δι' αὐτῆς τῆς μεταδόσεως δέικνυται. οὕτως οὖν πάντα ἔχει τὰ ἀγαθὰ ὁ γνωστικὸς ἡμῖν κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν, οὐδέπω δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἀριθμόν, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἀμετάθετος ἦν κατὰ τὰς ὀφειλομένας ἐνθέους προκοπὰς
 25 τε καὶ διοικήσεις.

48. Τούτῳ συλλαμβάνει καὶ ὁ θεὸς προσεχεστέρα τιμήσας ἐπισκοπῇ. ἡ γὰρ οὐχὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν 50 χάριν καὶ εἰς τὴν τούτων χρήσιν καὶ ὠφέλειαν, μᾶλλον

1. ἐπεὶ...ἀποβληθὲν H. ἐπὶ...ἀποβληθῆναι L. δι' εὐλαβείας] fort. omissum est καὶ εὐλογιστίας M. 6. δ' ἄρα M. ἄρα L. 9. ὁ γνωστικὸς L. casu om. ὁ D. 12. παροῦσιν—οὐ γὰρ...ἔτι—δι' ὧν M. παροῦσιν. οὐ γὰρ...ἔτι δι' ὧν L. 14. καὶ post μελλόντων M. post πεπεισμένος L. 15. Post τοῦτο fort. omissum est ἀνθρώπῳ δὲ ὄντι ἀγαπήτῳ τὸ οὕτως κεκτῆσθαι vel tale aliquid M. ἐνδεὲς] ἀνενδεὲς M. 19. μετίσχοντος] fort. ex μετέχοντος propter vicinum ἰσχόντων corruptum M. 20. ἀφαιρουμένου] ἀφαιρομένου LV. 21. γοῦν M. δ' οὖν L. 27. τιμήσας] fort. τηρήσας M. 28. χρήσιν ex κτήσιν factum m. pr. L.

§ 47. And since that which has not been lost may be raised to a state of indefectibility by carefulness <and consideration>, the gnostic will hold fast to carefulness with a view to avoid sin, and to consideration with a view to the indefectibility of virtue. Now knowledge seems to be the parent of consideration, because it teaches us to discern the things which can help to the permanence of virtue. But it will be granted that the knowledge of God is the most important of all things. Wherefore in this way also the indefectibility of virtue is assured. And he who knows God is holy and pious. We have proved therefore that the gnostic alone is pious. He rejoices in his present blessings and delights himself in those that are promised, as though they were already present—for he has not lost sight of them as if they were still absent—because he already knows of what nature they are. Being therefore convinced by his knowledge that each of the things that shall be, really is, he <virtually> possesses each. <And this is enough for man>: for sufficient and insufficient are measured by that which is normal in each case. At any rate, if the gnostic is possessed of wisdom, and wisdom is divine, he who partakes of what has no defect must himself be without defect. For the communication of wisdom is not the resultant of energy on the part of the giver and inertia on the part of the recipient, nor is any abstraction or deficiency caused by it; at any rate the energy is shown to be undiminished by the very fact of the communication. Thus then our gnostic has all good in potentiality, though not yet in full tale; since he would otherwise have been incapable of change in reference to the inspired progresses and orderings which are still due to him by God's decree.

§ 48. God also assists him, honouring him with a closer oversight. For is it not the case that all things have been created for the sake of good men and for their use and benefit

δὲ σωτηρίαν, τὰ πάντα γέγονεν; οὐκ οὐν ἀφέλοιτο ἂν
τούτους τὰ δι' ἀρετὴν, δι' οὓς τὰ γεγονότα. δῆλον γὰρ
ὡς τὴν φύσιν αὐτῶν τὴν ἀγαθὴν καὶ τὴν προαίρεσιν
τὴν ἀγίαν τιμῶν ἦν, ὅς γε καὶ τοῖς εὖ βιοῦν ἐπανηρη- 309 s
5 μένοις ἰσχὺν πρὸς τὴν λοιπὴν σωτηρίαν ἐμπνέι, τοῖς
μὲν προτρέπων μόνον, τοῖς δὲ ἀξίοις γενομένοις ἐξ
ἑαυτῶν καὶ συλλαμβανόμενος. ἐπιγεννηματικὸν γὰρ
ἅπαν τῷ γνωστικῷ τὸ ἀγαθόν, εἴ γε δὴ τὸ τέλος ἐστὶν
αὐτῷ ἐπίστασθαι καὶ πράσσειν ἐπιστημόνως ἕκαστον.
10 ὡς δὲ ὁ ἱατρὸς ὑγίαν παρέχεται τοῖς συνεργοῦσι πρὸς
ὑγίαν, οὕτως καὶ ὁ θεὸς τὴν αἰδίου σωτηρίαν τοῖς 5
συνεργοῦσι πρὸς γνῶσιν τε καὶ εὐπραγίαν· σὺν δὲ τῷ
ποιεῖν ἐν τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῖν, ἃ προστάττουσιν αἱ ἐντολαί,
καὶ ἡ ἐπαγγελία τελειοῦται. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ κάκεῖνο
15 καλῶς παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι λέγεσθαι· ἀθλητῆς τις οὐκ
ἀγεννῆς ἐν τοῖς πάλοι, πολλῷ τῷ χρόνῳ τὸ σωματίον
εὖ μάλα πρὸς ἀνδρείαν ἀσκήσας, εἰς Ὀλύμπι' ἀναβάς
εἰς τοῦ Πισαίου Διὸς τὸ ἄγαλμα ἀποβλέψας, εἰ πάντα
εἶπεν ὦ Ζεῦ, δεόντως μοι τὰ πρὸς τὸν ἀγῶνα παρεσκεύασται,
20 ἀπόδος φέρων δικάως τὴν νίκην ἐμοί. ὦδε γὰρ καὶ τῷ 10
γνωστικῷ, ἀνεπιλήπτως καὶ εὐσυνειδήτως τὰ παρ'
ἑαυτοῦ πάντα ἐκπεπληρωκότι εἰς τε τὴν μάθησιν εἰς
τε τὴν συνάσκησιν εἰς τε τὴν εὐποίαν καὶ εἰς τὴν
εὐαρέστησιν τῷ θεῷ, τὸ πᾶν συναιρεῖται πρὸς τὴν
25 τελειότητα τῆς σωτηρίας. ταῦτ' οὖν ἀπαιτεῖται παρ'
ἡμῶν τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν, καὶ τῶν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀνηκόντων,
παρόντων τε καὶ ἀπόντων, αἵρεσίς τε καὶ πόθος καὶ
κτῆσις καὶ χρήσις καὶ διανομή.

49. Διὸ καὶ ἄχραντον τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχειν χρὴ καὶ

1. ἂν addidit D.

4. τιμῶν ἦν ὅς γε Jackson. τιμώμενός τε L.

7. ἐπιγεννηματικὸν D, post Routh ap. Steph. iii. p. 1557. ἐπιγεννηματικὸν L.

10, 11. ὑγίαν L. ὑγίαν D. 13. ἐν τι τῶν vel ὅτι οὖν τῶν H. quem secutus
ἐν τῶν Jackson. ὄντων L. 17. Ὀλύμπι' L. Ὀλυμπίαν D. 18. Πισαίου]

πισαίου L. 22. ἑαυτοῦ S. ἑαυτὸν L. 24. συναιρεῖται] fort. συναίρεται H.

25. τῆς σωτηρίας M. τὴν σωτηρίαν L. 28. διανομή M. διαμονή L.

or, rather we should say, salvation? He would not therefore deprive of the rewards of virtue those for whom all things exist. For it is plain that He valued highly their good disposition and their holy choice, seeing that He breathes into those that have taken on themselves a good profession, strength for the completion of their salvation, in some cases by simple exhortation, but also by actual help in the case of those who have proved themselves worthy by their own efforts. For to the gnostic every kind of good comes as an accessory, seeing that his chief end is in each case knowledge and action in accordance with knowledge. And as the physician provides health for those who cooperate with him for health, so also God provides eternal salvation for those who cooperate with Him for knowledge and right action: and the moment that we do any one of the things in our power, which are enjoined by the commandments, the promise also receives its fulfilment. I like that story which is told among the Greeks of a famous athlete of former days, who had trained himself for feats of manhood by a long course of discipline. Having gone up to the Olympian games he turned to the image of Pisaeon Zeus and uttered these words 'If I, O Zeus, have now done all that was fitting on my part in preparation for the contest, do thou make haste to bestow the victory I deserve.' For just so does the gnostic, when he has thoroughly and conscientiously performed his part with a view to learning and discipline and with a view to doing good and pleasing God, find the whole world contributing to perfect his salvation. The things then that are required of us are those which are in our own power, viz. choice and desire and acquisition and use and distribution of the things which concern us, according as they are present or absent.

§ 49. Wherefore also he who holds intercourse with God

ἀμίαντον εἰλικρινῶς τὸν προσομιλοῦντα τῷ θεῷ, μάλιστα 15
 μὲν ἀγαθὸν τελέως ἑαυτὸν ἐξεργασμένον, εἰ δὲ μή, καὶ
 προκόπτοντα ἐπὶ τὴν γνῶσιν καὶ ἐφιεμένον αὐτῆς, τῶν
 δὲ τῆς κακίας ἔργων τέλεον ἀπεσπασμένον. ἀλλὰ καὶ
 5 τὰς εὐχὰς ἀπάσας ἐπικεικῶς ἅμα καὶ μετ' ἐπικεικῶν
 ποιεῖσθαι πρέπον ἐστίν· σφαλερὸν γὰρ τοῖς ἐτέρων
 ἁμαρτήμασι συνεπιγράφεσθαι. περὶ τούτων ἄρα ὁ
 γνωστικὸς καὶ συνεύξεται τοῖς κοινότερον πεπιστευκόσι,
 περὶ ὧν καὶ συμπράττειν καθήκει. ἅπας δὲ ὁ βίος
 10 αὐτοῦ πανήγυρις ἁγία. αὐτίκα θυσίαι μὲν αὐτῷ εὐχαί 20
 τε καὶ αἶνοι καὶ αἱ πρὸ τῆς ἐστιάσεως ἐντεύξεις τῶν
 861 P. γραφῶν, ψαλμοὶ δὲ καὶ ὕμνοι παρὰ τὴν ἐστίαν πρὸ
 τε τῆς κοίτης, ἀλλὰ καὶ νύκτωρ εὐχαὶ πάλιν. διὰ
 τούτων ἑαυτὸν ἐνοποιεῖ τῷ θείῳ χορῷ, ἐκ τῆς συνεχοῦς
 15 μνήμης εἰς αἰώνηστον θεωρίαν ἐντεταγμένος. τί δ';
 οὐ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην θυσίαν τὴν κατὰ τοὺς δεομένους
 ἐπίδοσιν καὶ δογμάτων καὶ χρημάτων γινώσκει; καὶ
 μάλα. ἀλλὰ τῇ διὰ στόματος εὐχῇ οὐ πολυλόγῳ χρῆται,
 παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ἅ χρῆ αἰτεῖσθαι μαθών. ἐν παντὶ 25
 20 τοῖνυν τόπῳ, οὐκ ἄντικρυς δὲ οὐδὲ ἐμφανῶς τοῖς πολλοῖς
 εὔξεται· ὁ δὲ καὶ περιπάτῳ χρώμενος καὶ ὁμιλία καὶ
 ἡσυχία καὶ ἀναγνώσει καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις τοῖς κατὰ λόγον
 κατὰ πάντα τρόπον εὔχεται· κἂν ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ ταμιεῖῳ
 τῆς ψυχῆς ἐννοηθῇ μόνον καὶ ἀλαλήτοις στεναγμοῖς ἐπικα-
 25 λέσχηται τὸν πατέρα, ὁ δὲ ἐγγὺς καὶ ἔτι λαλοῦντος πάρεστιν.
 τριῶν δ' ὄντων πάσης πράξεως τελῶν διὰ μὲν τὸ καλὸν
 καὶ τὸ συμφέρον πάντα ἐνεργεῖ, τὸ δὲ ἐπιτελεῖν <τι> 30
 διὰ τὸ ἡδὺ τοῖς τὸν κοινὸν βίον διώκουσιν καταλιμπάνει.

2. καὶ M. κἂν L.
 τε P. πρὸ γε LVD.
 τελεῖν H.

8. κοινότερον M. καινότερον L.

12. πρὸ

27. ἐπιτελεῖν τι M. ἐπιτελεῖν L. fort. ἐν τι

28. διὰ τὸ ἡδὺ τοῖς τὸν H. διὰ τὸν δύσοιστον L. ἡδέα τὸν δ. PD.

must have his soul undefiled and absolutely pure, having raised himself to a state of perfect goodness if possible, but at any rate both making progress towards knowledge and longing for it, and being entirely withdrawn from the works of wickedness. Moreover it is fitting that he should offer all his prayers in a good spirit and in concert with good men, for it is a dangerous thing to countenance the errors of others. The gnostic will therefore share the prayers of ordinary believers in those cases in which it is right for him to share their activity also. But all his life is a holy festival. For instance, his sacrifices consist of prayers and praises and the reading of the Scriptures before dining; and psalms and hymns during dinner and before going to bed, and of prayers again during the night. By these things he unites himself with the heavenly quire, being enlisted in it for ever-mindful contemplation in consequence of his uninterrupted thought <of heaven while on earth>. Again, is he not acquainted with that other sacrifice which consists in the free gift both of instruction and of money among those who are in need? Certainly he is. On the other hand he is *not wordy in his uttered prayers*¹; since he has been also taught by the Lord what to ask for. Accordingly he will pray in every place, not however publicly or for all to see; but in every sort of way his prayer ascends, whether he is walking or in company or at rest or reading or engaged in good works; and though *it be only a thought*² *in the secret chamber*³ of the heart, while he *calls on the Father*⁴ *in groanings which cannot be uttered*⁵, yet *the Father is nigh at hand*⁶, even *before he has done speaking*⁷. Of the three ends of action, the honourable, the expedient and the pleasant, he makes the two former his rule, and leaves it to those who follow the common life to be guided in any action by the third motive of pleasure.

¹ Matt. vi. 7. ² See the quotation in § 73 below, and Str. vi. p. 778.

³ Matt. vi. 6.

⁴ 1 Pet. i. 17.

⁵ Rom. viii. 26.

⁶ Ps. cxlv. 18.

⁷ Isai. lxxv. 24, Dan. ix. 21.

ΚΕΦ. Η.

50. Πολλοῦ γε δεῖ τὸν ἐν τοιαύτῃ εὐσεβείᾳ ἐξετα-
ζόμενον πρόχειρον εἶναι περί τε τὸ ψεύσασθαι περί τε
τὸ ὁμόσαι. ὅρκος μὲν γάρ ἐστιν ὁμολογία καθοριστικὴ
μετὰ προσπαραλήψεως θείας. ὁ δὲ ἄπαξ πιστὸς πῶς
5 ἂν ἑαυτὸν ἄπιστον παράσχοι, ὡς καὶ ὅρκου δεῖσθαι,
οὐχὶ δὲ ἐμπέδως καὶ καθωρισμένως ὅρκον εἶναι τούτῳ
τὸν βίον; ζῇ τε καὶ πολιτεύεται καὶ τὸ πιστὸν τῆς
ὁμολογίας ἐν ἀμεταπτώτῳ καὶ ἐδραίῳ δείκνυσι βίῳ τε
καὶ λόγῳ. εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ κρίσει τοῦ δρῶντος καὶ λαλοῦντος 35
10 τὸ ἀδικεῖν, οὐχὶ δὲ ἐν τῷ πάθει κεῖται τοῦ διαπονουμένου,
οὔτε ψεύσεται οὔτε ἐπιорκήσει, <οὐχ> ὡς ἀδικῶν τὸ
θεῖον, (τοῦτο φύσει ἀβλαβὲς ὑπάρχειν εἰδώς). ἀλλ' οὐδὲ
διὰ τὸν πλησίον ψεύσεται ἢ παραβήσεται τι, ὃν γε ἀγαπᾷ
μεμάθηκεν, καὶ μὴ συνήθης τυγχάνῃ. δι' ἑαυτὸν δὲ
15 ἄρ' ἔτι μᾶλλον οὔτε ψεύσεται οὔτε ἐπιорκήσει, εἰ γε
ἐκὼν οὐκ ἂν ποτε ἀδικὸς εἰς ἑαυτὸν εὐρεθείη. ἀλλ'
οὐδὲ ὁμείται, ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς συγκαταθέσεως μόνον τὸ
862 P. ναί, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς ἀρνήσεως τὸ οὐ, προελόμενος 40
τάσσειν ἐπίρρημα. ὁμνῦναι γάρ ἐστι τὸ ὅρκον ἢ ὡς
20 ἂν ὅρκον ἀπὸ διανοίας προσφέρεσθαι παραστατικῆς.
51. ἀρκεῖ τοίνυν αὐτῷ ἥτοι τῇ συγκαταθέσει ἢ τῇ
ἀρνήσει προσθεῖναι τὸ “Ἀληθῶς λέγω” εἰς παράστασιν
τῶν μὴ διορώντων αὐτοῦ τὸ βέβαιον τῆς ἀποκρίσεως.
ἔχειν γάρ, οἶμαι, χρὴ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς ἔξω τὸν βίον
25 ἀξιώπιστον, ὡς μηδὲ ὅρκον αἰτεῖσθαι, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν δὲ
καὶ τοὺς συνιέντας εὐγνωμοσύνην, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐκούσιος
δικαιοσύνη. αὐτίκα εὐορκὸς μὲν, οὐ μὴν εὐεπίφορος 45

10. διαπονουμένου M. διακονουμένου L. ἀδικουμένου Lowth. διωκομένου P.

11. οὐχ ὡς M. ὡς L.

17. ὁμείται H. ολεται L. ὁμνυται P.

20. προσφέρεσθαι] προφέρεσθαι Hoeschel. παραστατικῆς H. παραστατικῶς L.

25. πρὸς ἑαυτὸν L, fort. πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ M. 26. συνιέντας] συνόντας S.

εὐγνωμοσύνην Lp. εὐγνωμοσύνην Kl. D.

CHAPTER VIII.

§ 50. He whose life is characterized by piety of this kind has little temptation to lying and swearing. For an oath is a definitive compact in which God is called to witness. And how could one who has once for all proved himself faithful, make himself unfaithful so as to stand in need of an oath, instead of allowing his life to carry with it the security and definiteness of an oath? Both in his life and in his intercourse with others he shows the faithfulness of his promise by unfailing steadfastness both of life and speech. And, if injustice consists in the determination of the doer and speaker, and not in the suffering of the aggrieved person, he will refrain both from lying and forswearing himself, <not> with an idea that he is doing injury to God (since he knows that God is naturally incapable of receiving injury); but also *for his neighbour's sake* he will refuse to lie or break any agreement, seeing that he has learnt to *love him*¹, even though he may not be a personal friend: and still more for his own sake he will refrain both from lying and from perjury, seeing that he would never, if he could help it, be found guilty of wronging himself. Nay, he will *not* even *swear* at all, preferring simply to use the particle 'yes' in case of affirmation, and 'no'² in case of denial. For to swear is to use an oath or its equivalent with intent to inspire confidence. § 51. It is enough for him therefore to add the words 'I speak the truth' either to his assent or denial, in order to give confidence to those who are too obtuse to see that his answer may be depended on. For, as regards those who are without, methinks his life should be worthy of trust, so that they should not even ask for an oath; but as regards his own family and *those who have a right understanding*³ there should be confidence in his fairness, i.e. in his unforced desire to do right. In any case the gnostic is true to his oath, but slow to swear,

¹ Matt. xix. 19.² Matt. v. 37.³ Prov. viii. 9.

ἐπὶ τὸ ὁμνῦναι ὁ γνωστικός, ὃ γε σπανίως ἐπὶ τὸ
 ὁμνῦναι ἀφικνούμενος, οὕτως μέντοι ὥς ἔφαμεν. καίτοι
 τὸ ἀληθεύειν κατὰ τὸν ὅρκον μετὰ συμφωνίας τῆς κατὰ
 τὸ ἀληθές γίνεται· τὸ εὐορκεῖν οὖν συμβαίνει κατὰ τὴν
 5 κατόρθωσιν τὴν ἐν τοῖς καθήκουσιν. ποῦ τοίνυν ἔτι
 τοῦ ὅρκου χρεῖα τῷ κατὰ ἄκρον ἀληθείας βιοῦντι; ὁ
 μὲν οὖν μηδὲ ὁμνὺς πολλοῦ γε δεῖ ἐπιορκήσει, ὁ δὲ
 μηδὲν παραβαίνων τῶν κατὰ τὰς συνθήκας οὐδ' ἂν
 ὁμόσαι πώποτε, ὅπου γε τῆς τε παραβάσεως καὶ τῆς 50
 10 ἐπιτελέσεως ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἢ κύρωσις, ὥσπερ ἀμέλει
 τοῦ ψεύδεσθαι καὶ τοῦ ψευδορκεῖν ἐν τῷ λέγειν καὶ τῷ
 ὁμνῦναι παρὰ τὸ καθήκον. ὁ δὲ δικαίως βιοὺς μηδὲν
 παραβαίνων τῶν καθηκόντων, ἔνθα ἡ κρίσις ἢ τῆς
 ἀληθείας ἐξετάζεται, τοῖς ἔργοις εὐορκεῖ· παρέλκει 310
 15 τοίνυν αὐτῷ τὸ κατὰ τὴν γλῶτταν μαρτύριον. πεπεισ-
 μένος οὖν πάντα τὸν θεὸν εἶναι πάντοτε, καὶ αἰδού-
 μενος μὴ ἀληθεύειν, ἀνάξιόν τε αὐτοῦ καὶ ψεύδεσθαι
 γινώσκων, τῇ συνειδήσει τῇ θείᾳ καὶ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀρκεῖται μόναϊς· καὶ ταύτῃ οὔτε ψεύδεται οὔτε παρὰ
 20 τὰς συνθήκας ποιεῖ τι, ταύτῃ δὲ οὔτε ὁμνυσιν ὅρκον
 ἀπαιτηθεὶς οὔτε ἑξαρνός ποτε γίνεται, ἵνα μὴ ψεύσῃται
 καὶ ἀναποθνήσκῃ ταῖς βασάνοις.

ΚΕΦ. Θ.

52. Πλέον δέ τι καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπιτείνει τὸ γνωστικὸν 5
 ἀξίωμα ὁ τὴν προστασίαν τῆς τῶν ἐτέρων διδασκαλίας
 25 ἀναλαβών, τοῦ μεγίστου ἐπὶ γῆς ἀγαθοῦ τὴν οἰκονομίαν
 λόγῳ τε καὶ ἔργῳ ἀναδεξάμενος, δι' ἧς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον

4. εὐορκεῖν Heinsius. εὐρεῖν L. 7. δεῖ S. δὴ L. ἐπιορκήσει
 LH. ἐπιορκήσειν D. 11. τοῦ ψεύδεσθαι M. τὸ ψ. L. τοῦ
 ψευδορκεῖν M. τὸ ψ. L. τῷ ὁμνῦναι P. τὸ ὁμνῦναι L. 17. αὐτοῦ M.
 αὐτοῦ L. 19. ταύτῃ] fort. ταύτῃ μὲν M. οὔτε ψεύδεται] οὐ ψεύδεται L.
 20. ποιεῖ τι Jackson. τι ποιεῖται L. 20, 21. οὔτε...οὔτε M. οὐδέ...οὐδέ L.
 23. πλέον D. πλεῖον L. 25. γῆς S. τῆς L.

since he rarely comes forward to take an oath, and that only as we have stated. Still to be true to one's oath is a part of the harmony of truth ; so that the observance of an oath follows the rule for the performance of ordinary duties. Where then is there any further need for the oath to one who lives according to the highest standard of truth ? He who does not even swear will be far indeed from perjuring himself, and he who observes every clause of his contracts would never swear at all, seeing that it is actions that decide whether contracts are broken or fulfilled ; just as the question of falsehood and perjury is decided by speaking and swearing contrary to right. But he that lives justly, without violating any duty, is proved by his actions, wherein the judgment of the truth is sifted, to be true to his oath. The evidence of the tongue is therefore superfluous in his case. Being then persuaded that God is always present everywhere, and being ashamed not to tell the truth, and knowing that <not to speak of perjury> even a lie is unworthy of himself, he is satisfied with the witness of God and of his own conscience only. So, while on the one hand he neither lies nor does anything contrary to his agreements, on the other hand he neither takes an oath when it is demanded of him, nor denies <what he has done>, being resolute to be clear of lying, even though he should die under torture.

CHAPTER IX.

§ 52. But the dignity of the gnostic is carried even to a further pitch by him who has undertaken the direction of the teaching of others, assuming the management in word and deed of that which is the greatest blessing on earth, by virtue of which he becomes a mediator to bring about a close union

συνάφειάν τε καὶ κοινωνίαν ἐμμεσιτεύει. ὥς δὲ οἱ τὰ
ἐπίγεια θρησκεύοντες τοῖς ἀγάλμασι καθάπερ ἐπαΐουσι
προσεύχονται, βεβαίως ἐπὶ τούτων τιθέμενοι τὰς συν-
θήκας, οὕτως ἐπὶ τῶν ἐμψύχων ἀγαλμάτων, τῶν ἀνθρώ-
5 πων, ἡ μεγαλοπρέπεια τοῦ λόγου ἡ ἀληθῆς πρὸς τοῦ 10
ἀξιοπίστου παραλαμβάνεται διδασκάλου, καὶ ἡ εἰς
τούτους εὐεργεσία εἰς αὐτὸν ἀναφέρεται τὸν κύριον, οὗ
863 P. κατ' εἰκόνα παιδεύων ὁ τῷ ὄντι ἄνθρωπος δημιουργεῖ
καὶ μεταρρυθμίζει καινίζων εἰς σωτηρίαν τὸν κατηχού-
10 μενον ἄνθρωπον. ὥς γὰρ τὸν σίδηρον Ἄρην προσαγο-
ρεύουσιν Ἑλληνες καὶ τὸν οἶνον Διόνυσον κατὰ τινα
ἀναφοράν, οὕτως ὁ γνωστικός, ἰδίαν σωτηρίαν ἡγούμενος
τὴν τῶν πέλας ὠφέλειαν, ἄγαλμα ἔμψυχον εἰκότως ἀν
τοῦ κυρίου λέγοιτο, οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῆς μορφῆς ιδιότητα,
15 ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ τῆς δυνάμεως σύμβολον καὶ κατὰ τὸ τῆς 15
κηρύξεως ὁμοίωμα.

53. Πᾶν ἄρα ὅτιπερ ἂν ἐν νῶ, τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ
γλώσσης φέρει πρὸς τοὺς ἐπαΐειν ἀξίους ἐκ τῆς συγ-
καταθέσεως, καὶ ἀπὸ γνώμης λέγων ἅμα καὶ βιούς.
20 ἀληθῆ τε γὰρ φρονεῖ ἅμα καὶ ἀληθεύει, πλὴν εἰ μὴ
ποτε ἐν θεραπείας μέρει, καθάπερ ἱατροὺς πρὸς νοσοῦντας
ἐπὶ σωτηρία τῶν καμνόντων, ψεύσεται ἢ ψεῦδος ἐρεῖ
κατὰ τοὺς σοφιστάς. αὐτίκα Τιμόθεον ὁ γενναῖος
περιέτεμεν ἀπόστολος, κεκραγὼς καὶ γράφων περιτομήν 20
25 τὴν χειροποίητον οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖν· ἀλλ' ἵνα μὴ, ἀθρόως
ἀποσπῶν τοῦ νόμου πρὸς τὴν ἐκ πίστεως τῆς καρδίας
περιτομήν, ἀφηνιάζοντας ἔτι τοὺς ἀκροωμένους τῶν
Ἑβραίων ἀπορρηῆσαι τῆς συναγωγῆς ἀναγκάσῃ, συμπε-
ριφερόμενος Ἰουδαίοις Ἰουδαῖος ἐγένετο, ἵνα πάντας κερδήσῃ.
30 ὁ τοίνυν μέχρι τῆς συμπεριφορᾶς διὰ τὴν τῶν πέλας
σωτηρίαν συγκαταβαίνων ψιλήν, διὰ τὴν τῶν δι' οὓς
συμπεριφέρεται σωτηρίαν, οὐδεμιᾶς ὑποκρίσεως διὰ 25

3. τούτων] τούτῳ S. τὰς ante συνθήκας M. ante βεβαίως L. 27. ἔτι S,
pro ἐπὶ. 30. διὰ τὴν τῶν πέλας σωτηρίαν seclussit P. 31. ψιλήν M. ψιλῆς L.

and fellowship with God. And as they that worship earthly things pray to the images as though they heard them, confirming their covenants before them; so the true majesty of the word is received from the trustworthy teacher in the presence of men, the living images <of God>, and the benefit done to them is referred to the Lord Himself, after whose likeness the true man creates and moulds the character of the man under instruction, renewing him to salvation. For, as the Greeks call iron by the name of Ares and wine by that of Dionysus (according to the figure which carries back the effect to the cause), so the gnostic who regards good done to his neighbours as his own salvation, might well be called a living image of the Lord, not according to the particular outward form, but in so far as he symbolizes His power and resembles Him in preaching the Gospel.

§ 53. Whatever then he has in his mind, that he has also on his tongue, when addressing those who are worthy to hear it from their agreement with him, since both his word and his life are in harmony with his thought. For he not only thinks what is true, but he also speaks the truth, except it be medicinally, on occasion; just as a physician, with a view to the safety of his patients, will practise deception or use deceptive language to the sick, according to the sophists. For instance the great Apostle *circumcised Timothy*¹, though he proclaimed aloud and in writing that *circumcision made with hands profiteth not*². But fearing that, if he were all at once to withdraw from the law to the *circumcision of the heart which is by faith*³, he might drive the Hebrew disciples who were still restive to break off from the congregation; accommodating himself to the Jews, *he became a Jew that he might gain all*⁴. He then who stoops to accommodation merely for the salvation of his neighbours, i.e. for the salvation of those for whose sake he practises accommo-

¹ Acts xvi. 3.² Rom. ii. 25, Eph. ii. 11.³ Rom. ii. 29, iii. 30.⁴ 1 Cor. ix. 19 f.

τὸν ἐπηρτημένον τοῖς δικαίοις ἀπὸ τῶν ζηλούντων
κίνδυνον μετέχων, οὗτος οὐδαμῶς ἀναγκάζεται· ἐπὶ
δὲ τῶν πλησίον ὠφελεία μόνῃ ποιήσῃ τινά, ἃ οὐκ ἂν
προηγούμενως αὐτῷπραχθείη, εἰ μὴ δι' ἐκείνους ποιοίη.
5 οὗτος ἑαυτὸν ἐπιδίδωσιν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, ὑπὲρ τῶν
364 P. γυνώριμων οὓς αὐτὸς ἐγέννησεν ἐν πίστει, εἰς ὑπόδειγμα
τοῖς διαδέξασθαι τὴν ἄκραν οἰκονομίαν τοῦ φιλανθρώπου
καὶ φιλοθεοῦ παιδευτοῦ δυναμένοις, εἰς παράστασιν τῆς
ἀληθείας τῶν λόγων, εἰς ἐνέργειαν τῆς ἀγάπης τῆς πρὸς
10 τὸν κύριον. ἀδούλωτος οὗτος ἐν φόβῳ, ἀληθὴς ἐν λόγῳ, 30
καρτερικὸς ἐν πόνῳ, μηδὲ ἐν τῷ προφορικῷ λόγῳ
ψεύσασθαι θέλων ποτέ, καὶ τούτῳ τὸ ἀναμάρτητον
πάντοτε κατορθῶν, ἐπεὶ τὸ ψεῦδος αὐτῷ, ἅτε μετὰ τινος
δόλου εἰρημένον, οὐκ ἀργὸς ἐστὶ λόγος, ἀλλ' εἰς κακίαν
15 ἐνεργεῖ. 54. πάντοθεν ἄρα μαρτυρεῖ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μόνος
ὁ γνωστικὸς καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ· αἰεὶ γὰρ κατορθοῖ ἐν
πᾶσι πάντως καὶ ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἐν πράξει καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ
τῇ ἐννοίᾳ.

Αὕτη μὲν οὖν, ὡς ἐν ἐπιδρομῇ φάναι, ἡ τοῦ
20 Χριστιανοῦ θεοσεβεία. εἰ δὴ καθηκόντως ταῦτα ποιεῖ 35
καὶ κατὰ λόγον τὸν ὀρθόν, εὐσεβῶς ποιεῖ καὶ δικαίως.
εἰ δὲ ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει, μόνος ἂν εἴη τῷ ὄντι εὐσεβὴς τε
καὶ δίκαιος καὶ θεοσεβὴς ὁ γνωστικὸς. οὐκ ἄρα ἄθεος
ὁ Χριστιανός, (τουτὶ γὰρ ἦν τὸ προκείμενον ἐπιδειξαί
25 τοῖς φιλοσόφοις,) ὥστε οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ αἰσχρόν, ὃ
ἐστὶν ἄδικον, κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον ἐνεργήσῃ ποτέ.
ἀκολούθως τοίνυν οὐδὲ ἀσεβεῖ, ἀλλ' ἡ μόνος τῷ ὄντι
θεοσεβεῖ, ὁσίως καὶ προσηκόντως τὸν ὄντως ὄντα θεὸν
πανηγεμόνα καὶ βασιλέα παντοκράτορα κατὰ τὴν 40
30 ἀληθῇ θεοσεβείαν προστρεπόμενος.

2. ἀναγκάζεται] ἀναχάζεται P.

4. ποιοίη. H. ποιοίη, Kl. D.

10. ἀληθὴς ἐν λόγῳ] melius post πόνῳ ponetur haec sententiola M.

13. αὐτῷ M. αὐτὸ V. αὐτὸ τε L, sed τε punctis notato. 29. βασιλέα M.

βασιλέα καὶ L. 30. προστρεπόμενος M. ὁσίως προστρεπόμενος F.

Morellus. ὁσίως προτρεπόμενος L.

dation, not dissembling under stress of the danger which threatens the righteous from those who are jealous of them,—such an one can by no means be said to act under compulsion; though, solely for the good of his neighbours, he will do some things, which would not be done by him in the first instance, were it not for them. He offers himself in behalf of the Church, in behalf of the disciples whom he has himself *begotten*¹ in the faith, for a pattern to those that are capable of succeeding to the exalted office of a teacher filled with love to God and love to man, for confirmation of the truth of his words, for the manifestation of his love to the Lord. He is not enslaved in fear, he is patient in toil, true in word, shrinking from falsehood even in the outward utterance, and herein always attaining strict accuracy, since a lie in his eyes is no idle word, but is active for wickedness, as being the expression of a kind of treachery. § 54. So then it is the gnostic alone that *witnesses to the truth*² in every way both by word and deed: for he is altogether right in all things, in word and act and even in thought itself.

Such then is a brief account of Christian devoutness. If now the Christian does these things fittingly and in accordance with right reason, he is acting piously and justly. And if this is so, the gnostic alone would be really pious and just and devout. The Christian therefore is no atheist—for this is what we proposed to prove to the philosophers—so that nothing bad or mean, i.e. nothing unjust, will ever be done by him in any wise. It follows from this that neither is he impious; rather it is he alone that is truly pious, fitly and piously worshipping after the rule of a true devotion Him who is in very deed the All-ruling God and Almighty King.

¹ 1 Cor. iv. 15.² Joh. v. 13, xviii. 37.

ΚΕΦ. Ι.

55. Ἔστιν γάρ, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, ἡ γνῶσις τελείωσίς
 τις ἀνθρώπου, ὡς ἀνθρώπου, διὰ τῆς τῶν θείων ἐπιστή-
 μης συμπληρουμένη κατὰ τε τὸν τρόπον καὶ τὸν βίον
 καὶ τὸν λόγον, σύμφωνος καὶ ὁμόλογος ἑαυτῇ τε καὶ
 5 τῷ θείῳ λόγῳ. διὰ ταύτης γὰρ τελειοῦται ἡ πίστις ὡς
 τελείου τοῦ πιστοῦ ταύτη μόνως γινομένου. πίστις
 μὲν οὖν ἐνδιάθετόν τί ἐστιν ἀγαθόν, καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ
 ζητεῖν τὸν θεὸν ὁμολογοῦσα εἶναι τοῦτον καὶ δοξάζουσα 45
 ὡς ὄντα. ὁθεν χρή, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἀναγόμενον τῆς πίστεως
 10 καὶ αὐξηθέντα ἐν αὐτῇ, χάριτι τοῦ θεοῦ, τὴν περὶ
 αὐτοῦ κομίσασθαι ὡς οἶόν τέ ἐστιν γνῶσιν. γνῶσιν
 δὲ σοφίας τῆς κατὰ διδασκαλίαν ἐγγινομένης διαφέρειν
 φαμέν. ἡ μὲν γάρ τί ἐστι γνῶσις, ταύτη πάντως καὶ
 σοφία τυγχάνει, ἡ δέ τι σοφία οὐ πάντως γνῶσις.
 15 ἐν μονῇ γὰρ τῇ τοῦ προφορικοῦ λόγου τὸ τῆς σοφίας
 ὄνομα φαντάζεται. πλὴν ἀλλὰ τὸ μὴ διστάσαι περὶ
 θεοῦ, πιστεῦσαι δέ, θεμελιος γνώσεως· ἄμφω δὲ ὁ 50
 Χριστός, ὃ τε θεμέλιος ἢ τε ἐποικοδομή, δι' οὗ καὶ
 ἡ ἀρχὴ καὶ τὰ τέλη. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄκρα οὐ διδάσκεται
 20 ἢ τε ἀρχὴ καὶ τὸ τέλος, πίστις λέγω καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη,
 865 P. ἡ γνῶσις δὲ ἐκ παραδόσεως διαδιδομένη κατὰ χάριν
 θεοῦ τοῖς ἀξίοις σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τῆς διδασκαλίας παρεχο-
 μένοις οἷον παρακαταθήκη ἐγχειρίζεται, ἀφ' ἧς τὸ τῆς 311 S
 ἀγάπης ἀξίωμα ἐκλάμπει ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς φῶς. εἴρηται
 25 γὰρ τῷ ἔχοντι προστεθήσεται, τῇ μὲν πίστει ἡ γνῶσις, τῇ
 δὲ γνώσει ἡ ἀγάπη, τῇ ἀγάπῃ δὲ ἡ κληρονομία.

56. Γίνεται δὲ τοῦτο, ὅποτε τις ἐκκρεμασθῇ τοῦ

2. ἀνθρώπου P. ἀνθρώπῳ LVD. 13, 14. ἡ μὲν...ἡ δὲ] ἡ μὲν...ἡ δὲ L.
 ἡ μὲν...ἡ δὲ V. 13. ταύτη SH. τοῦτο LD. 15. μονῇ Jackson. μόνῃ L.
 19. διδάσκεται] ται duplicatur L. 22. τοῖς—παρεχομένοις Herv. τοὺς—
 παρεχομένους L. 22. αὐτοὺς] ἑαυτοὺς L. 27. ἐκκρεμασθῇ M.
 κρεμασθῇ L.

CHAPTER X.

§ 55. For the knowledge of insight (*γνώσις*) is, so to speak, a kind of perfection of man as man, harmonious and consistent with itself and with the divine word, being completed, both as to the disposition and the manner of life and of speech, by the science of divine things. For it is by insight that *faith is made perfect*¹, seeing that the man of faith only becomes perfect in this way. Now faith is a certain inward good: without making search for God, it both confesses His existence, and glorifies Him as existent. Hence a man must start with this faith, and having waxed strong in it by the grace of God, must thus attain to insight concerning Him, so far as is possible. We distinguish however between insight and the wisdom which is implanted by teaching. For in so far as anything deserves to be called insight, so far it is certainly wisdom also; but in so far as a thing is wisdom, it is not certainly insight. For the meaning of the term wisdom is shown in the continuance of the uttered word: while the foundation of insight, on the other hand, lies in having no doubt about God, but trusting Him implicitly: and Christ is both the foundation and the superstructure—Christ, through Whom are both the beginning and the ends. Now the extremes, i.e. the beginning and the end, I mean faith and love, are not matters of teaching; but knowledge (*γνώσις*), being handed down by tradition according to the grace of God, is entrusted as a deposit to those who show themselves worthy of the teaching; and from this teaching the worth of love shines forth in ever-increasing light. For it is said, *to him that hath, shall be added*², knowledge added to faith, and love to knowledge, and to love, the heavenly inheritance.

§ 56. This takes place whenever any one hangs upon the

¹ James ii. 22.

² Luke xix. 26.

κυρίου διὰ τε πίστεως διὰ τε γνώσεως διὰ τε ἀγάπης,
 καὶ συναναβῇ αὐτῷ ἔνθα ἔστιν ὁ τῆς πίστεως ἡμῶν
 καὶ ἀγάπης θεὸς καὶ φρουρός· ὅθεν ἐπὶ τέλει ἡ γνώσις 5
 παραδίδεται τοῖς εἰς τοῦτο ἐπιτηδείοις καὶ ἐγκρίτοις,
 5 διὰ τὸ πλείονος παρασκευῆς καὶ προγυμνασίας δεῖσθαι
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἀκούειν τῶν λεγομένων καὶ εἰς καταστολήν
 βίου καὶ εἰς τὸ ἐπὶ πλεόν τῆς κατὰ νόμον δικαιοσύνης κατ'
 ἐπίστασιν προεληλυθέναι. αὕτη πρὸς τέλος ἄγει τὸ
 ἀτελεύτητον καὶ τέλειον, προδιδάσκουσα τὴν ἐσομένην
 10 ἡμῖν κατὰ θεὸν μετὰ θεῶν δίαιταν, ἀπολυθέντων ἡμῶν
 κολάσεως καὶ τιμωρίας ἀπάσης, ἃς ἐκ τῶν ἀμαρτη- 10
 μάτων εἰς παιδείαν ὑπομένομεν σωτήριον· μεθ' ἣν
 ἀπολύτρωσιν τὸ γέρας καὶ αἱ τιμαὶ τελειωθείσιν ἀπο-
 δίδονται, πεπαυμένοις μὲν τῆς καθάρσεως, πεπαυμένοις
 15 δὲ καὶ λειτουργίας τῆς ἄλλης, καὶ ἁγία ἡ καὶ ἐν
 ἁγίοις· ἔπειτα καθαροῖς τῇ καρδίᾳ γενομένοις κατὰ τὸ
 προσεχὲς τοῦ κυρίου προσμένει τῇ θεωρίᾳ τῇ αἰδίῳ
 ἀποκατάστασις. καὶ θεοὶ τὴν προσηγορίαν κέκληνται
 οἱ σύνθρονοι τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν, τῶν ὑπὸ τῷ σωτήρι
 20 πρῶτων τεταγμένων, γενησόμενοι. ταχεῖα τοίνυν εἰς
 κάθαρσιν ἡ γνώσις καὶ ἐπιτήδειος εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ 15
 κρεῖττον εὐπρόσδεκτον μεταβολήν. 57. ὅθεν καὶ
 ῥαδίως εἰς τὸ συγγενὲς τῆς ψυχῆς θεῖόν τε καὶ ἅγιον
 μετοικίζει καὶ διὰ τινος οἰκείου φωτὸς διαβιβάζει τὰς
 25 προκοπὰς τὰς μυστικὰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἄχρισ ἂν εἰς
 τὸν κορυφαῖον ἀποκαταστήσῃ τῆς ἀναπαύσεως τόπον,
 τὸν καθαρὸν τῇ καρδίᾳ πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον ἐπιστη-
 μονικῶς καὶ καταληπτικῶς τὸν θεὸν ἐποπτεύειν διδάξασα.
 ἐνταῦθα γάρ που τῆς γνωστικῆς ψυχῆς ἡ τελείωσις,
 30 πάσας καθάρσεις τε καὶ λειτουργίας ὑπερβᾶσαν cῶn 20

5. διὰ τὸ H. διὰ τοῦ L.

10. θεὸν S. τῶν θεῶν L. θεῶν V.

18. κέκληνται] litera ν pr. m. addita L.

24. διαβιβάζει] μεταβιβάζει L,

sed μετα punctis notato et δια pr. m. in margine posito.

30. πάσας

καθάρσεις H. πάσης καθάρσεως L.

Lord by means of faith and knowledge and love, and ascends up with Him to the presence of the God and Guardian of our faith and love; who is the ultimate source from which knowledge is imparted to those who are fitted and approved for it, because they need further preparation and training both for the hearing of the words spoken, and with a view to soberness of life and to their careful advance to a point *beyond the righteousness of the law*¹. This knowledge leads us on to that perfect end which knows no end, teaching us here the nature of the life we shall hereafter live with gods according to the will of God, when we have been delivered from all chastisement and punishment, which we have to *endure* as salutary *chastening*² in consequence of our sins. After this deliverance rank and honours are assigned to those who are perfected, who have done now with purification and all other ritual, though it be holy among the holy; until at last, when they have been made *pure in heart*³ by their closeness to the Lord, the final restoration attends on their everlasting contemplation of God. And the name of gods is given to those that shall hereafter be enthroned with the other gods, who first had their station assigned to them beneath the Saviour. Knowledge therefore is swift to purify, and suitable for the welcome change to the higher state. § 57. Hence, too, it easily transplants a man to that divine and holy state which is akin to the soul, and by a light of its own carries him through the mystic stages, till it restores him to the crowning abode of rest, having taught *the pure in heart to look upon God's face to face*⁴ with understanding and absolute certainty. For herein lies the perfection of the gnostic soul, that having transcended all

¹ Mt. v. 20, Rom. x. 5.² Heb. xii. 7.³ Mt. v. 8.⁴ 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

τῷ κυρίῳ γίνεσθαι, ὅπου ἔστιν, προσεχῶς ὑποτεταγμένην.

Ἡ μὲν οὖν πίστις σύντομός ἐστιν, ὡς εἰπεῖν, τῶν κατεπειγόντων γνώσις, ἡ γνώσις δὲ ἀπόδειξις τῶν διὰ πίστεως παρειλημμένων ἰσχυρὰ καὶ βέβαιος, 5 διὰ τῆς κυριακῆς διδασκαλίας ἐποικοδομουμένη τῇ 868 P. πίστει εἰς τὸ ἀμετάπτωτον καὶ μετ' ἐπιστήμης καταληπτὸν παραπέμπουσα. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ πρώτη τις εἶναι μεταβολὴ σωτήριος ἡ ἐξ ἐθνῶν εἰς πίστιν, ὡς 10 προείπον, δευτέρα δὲ ἡ ἐκ πίστεως εἰς γνώσιν· ἡ δέ, εἰς ἀγάπην περαιουμένη, ἐνθὲνδε ἤδη φίλον φίλῳ τὸ 25 γινώσκον τῷ γινωσκομένῳ παρίστησιν. καὶ τάχα ὁ τοιοῦτος ἐνθὲνδε ἤδη προλαβὼν ἔχει τὸ ἱσάγγελος εἶναι. Μετὰ γοῦν τὴν ἐν σαρκὶ τελευταίαν ὑπεροχὴν αἰὲ κατὰ 15 τὸ προσῆκον ἐπὶ τὸ κρείττον μεταβάλλων, εἰς τὴν πατρώαν αὐλήν ἐπὶ τὴν κυριακὴν ὄντως διὰ τῆς ἀγίας ἑβδομάδος ἐπείγεται μονήν, ἐσόμενος, ὡς εἰπεῖν, φῶς ἐστὸς καὶ μένον αἰδίως, πάντῃ πάντως ἄτρεπτον.

58. Ὁ πρῶτος τῆς κυριακῆς ἐνεργείας τρόπος τῆς 30 εἰρημένης ἡμῖν κατὰ τὴν θεοσέβειαν ἀμοιβῆς δεῖγμα. πολλῶν ὅσων μαρτυρίων ὄντων παραστήσομαι ἐν κεφαλαιωδῶς πρὸς τοῦ προφήτου Δαβὶδ ὧδέ πως εἰρημένον, τίς ἀναβήσεται εἰς τὸ ὄρος τοῦ κυρίου; ἢ τίς 35 στήσεται ἐν τόπῳ ἁγίῳ αὐτοῦ; ἀθῶος χερσὶ καὶ καθαρὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ, 25 ὃς οὐκ ἔλαβεν ἐπὶ ματαίῳ τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ οὔδ' ὥμοσεν ἐπὶ δόλῳ τῷ πλησίον αὐτοῦ. οὔτος λήψεται εὐλογίαν παρὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐλεημοσύνην παρὰ θεοῦ σωτήρος αὐτοῦ. αἷτις ἡ γενεὰ ζητοῦντων τὸν κύριον, 30 ζητούντων τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ θεοῦ Ἰακώβ. συντόμως, οἶμαι, τὸν γνωστικὸν ἐμήνυσεν ὁ προφήτης· 30 κατὰ παραδρομὴν, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἡμῖν θεὸν εἶναι τὸν σωτήρα ἀπέδειξεν ὁ Δαβὶδ πρόσωπον αὐτὸν εἰπὼν τοῦ θεοῦ Ἰακώβ, τὸν εὐαγγελισάμενον καὶ διδάξαντα

1. ὑποτεταγμένην H. ὑποτεταγμένη L. 6. ἐπιστήμης S. ἐπιστήμης καὶ L. καταληπτὸν LH. καταληπτικὸν PD. 10. περαιουμένη H. περαιουμένη. Kl D. 17. αἰδίως P. ἰδίως L. 20. πολλῶν L. πολλῶν δ' D. μαρτυρίων S. μαρτυριῶν L. 29. κατὰ] fort. καὶ κατὰ M.

purifications and modes of ritual, *it should be with the Lord*¹ where He is, in immediate subordination to Him.

Faith then is a compendious knowledge of the essentials, but knowledge is a sure and firm demonstration of the things received through faith, being itself built up by the Lord's teaching on the foundation of the faith, and carrying us on to unshaken conviction and scientific certainty. As I mentioned before, there seems to me to be a first kind of saving change from heathenism to faith, a second from faith to knowledge; and this latter, as it passes on into love, begins at once to establish a mutual friendship between that which knows and that which is known. And perhaps he who has arrived at this stage has *already attained equality with the angels*². At any rate, after he has reached the final ascent in the flesh, he still continues to advance, as is fit, and presses on through the holy Hebdomad into the Father's house, to that which is indeed the Lord's *abode*³, being destined there to be, as it were, a light standing and abiding for ever, absolutely secure from all vicissitude.

§ 58. The first mode of the Lord's working gives evidence of the above-mentioned reward following on devoutness. Out of many testimonies I will adduce one, thus summarily stated by the prophet David: *Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity nor sworn deceitfully to his neighbour. He shall receive a blessing from the Lord and mercy from God, his Saviour. This is the generation of them that seek the Lord, that seek the face of the God of Jacob*⁴. The prophet is here briefly describing the gnostic, and in passing, as it seems, he shows that the Saviour is God, calling Him *the face of the God of Jacob*, i.e. one who preached and taught concerning the

¹ 1 Thes. iv. 17.

² Luke xx. 36.

³ Joh. xiv. 2.

⁴ Ps. xxiv. 3—6.

περὶ τοῦ πατρὸς. διὸ καὶ ὁ ἀπόστολος χαρακτῆρα τῆς
 δόξης τοῦ πατρὸς τὸν γιόν προσεῖπεν· τὸν τὴν ἀλήθειαν
 περὶ τοῦ θεοῦ διδάξαντα καὶ χαρακτηρίσαντα ὅτι θεὸς
 καὶ πατὴρ εἰς καὶ μόνος ὁ παντοκράτωρ, ὃν οὔδεὶς ἔγνω 40
 5 εἰ μὴ ὁ γιός, καὶ ὥς ἔάν ὁ γιὸς ἀποκαλύψῃ. ἓνα δὲ εἶναι
 τὸν θεὸν διὰ τοῦ ζητούντων τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ θεοῦ ἰακῶβ
 μεμήνυται, ὃν μόνον ὄντα θεὸν πατέρα ἀγαθὸν χαρακτη-
 ρίζει ὁ σωτὴρ ἡμῶν καὶ θεός. ἡ γενεὰ δὲ τῶν ζητούντων
 αὐτὸν τὸ γένος ἐστὶ τὸ ἐκλεκτόν, τὸ ζητητικὸν εἰς γνώσιν.
 10 59. Διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ὁ ἀπόστολός φησιν οὐδὲν
 37 P. ἡμᾶς ὠφελῆσω, ἔάν μὴ ἡμῖν λαλήσω ἢ ἐν ἀποκαλύψει ἢ ἐν
 γνώσει ἢ ἐν προφητείᾳ ἢ ἐν διδαχῇ. καίτοι πρᾶσσεται
 τινα καὶ πρὸς τῶν μὴ γνωστικῶν ὀρθῶς, ἀλλ' οὐ κατὰ 45
 λόγον, οἷον ἐπὶ ἀνδρείας. ἔνιοι γὰρ ἐκ φύσεως θυμοει-
 15 δεῖς γενόμενοι εἶτα ἄνευ τοῦ λόγου τοῦτο θρέψαντες
 ἀλόγως ἐπὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὀρμῶσι καὶ ὅμοια τοῖς ἀνδρείοις
 δρῶσιν, ὥστε ἐνίστε τὰ αὐτὰ κατορθοῦν οἷον βασάνους
 ὑπομένειν εὐκόλως, ἀλλ' οὔτε ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς αἰτίας τῷ
 γνωστικῷ οὔτε καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ προθέμενοι, οὐδ' ἂν τὸ
 20 σῶμα ἅπαν ἐπιδιδῶσιν· ἀγάπην γὰρ οὐκ ἔχουσι κατὰ τὸν
 ἀπόστολον τὴν διὰ τῆς γνώσεως γεννωμένην. πᾶσα
 οὖν ἡ διὰ τοῦ ἐπιστήμονος πρᾶξις εὐπραγία, ἡ δὲ διὰ
 τοῦ ἀνεπιστήμονος κακοπραγία, καὶ ἐνστασιν σώζῃ, 50
 ἐπεὶ μὴ ἐκ λογισμοῦ ἀνδρίζεται μηδὲ ἐπὶ τι χρησίμον
 25 τῶν ἐπὶ ἀρετῆς καταστρεφόντων τὴν πρᾶξιν κατευθύνει.
 ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς λόγος καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀρετῶν, ὥστε καὶ
 ἐπὶ θεοσεβείας ἀνὰ λόγον. οὐ μόνον τοίνυν τοιοῦτος 312 S.
 ἡμῖν κατὰ τὴν ὁσιότητα ὁ γνωστικός, ἀκόλουθα δὲ τῇ
 ἐπιστημονικῇ θεοσεβείᾳ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην πολι-
 30 τείαν ἐπαγγέλματα. τὸν βίον γὰρ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ
 διαγράφειν ἡμῖν πρόκειται τανῦν, οὐχὶ τὴν τῶν δογ-

1. πατὴρ H. πνεύματος L. 6. τοῦ ζητούντων H. τῶν ζητούντων L.
 17. βασάνους P. βαναύσους L. 20. ἐπιδιδῶσιν P. ἐπιδίδωσιν L. 25. ἐπὶ
 ἀρετῆς M. ἐπὶ ἀρετὴν καὶ ἀπὸ ἀρετῆς L. 27. ἀνὰ λόγον M. ἀνάλογον L.
 31. τανῦν] τὰ νῦν L.

Father. Wherefore also the Apostle used the phrase, *impress of the Father's glory*¹ in reference to *the Son*, who taught the truth concerning God and gave this mark, that *One alone is God and Father*², viz. the Almighty, *whom no one knew but the Son, and he to whom the Son shall have revealed Him*³. That *God is one* is also declared by the phrase *seeking the face of the God of Jacob*, whom alone, being God the Father, our Saviour and God characterizes as *good*⁴. But *the generation of them that seek Him is the chosen race*⁵ which seeks with a view to knowledge.

§ 59. For this reason also the Apostle says *I shall profit you nothing unless I speak unto you either in the way of revelation or of knowledge or of prophesying or of teaching*⁶. And yet some things are done rightly, though not on rational grounds, even by those who are not gnostics, as in the case of courage. For some men, being by nature full of spirit and having fostered this quality without the use of reason, act for the most part by irrational impulse and do the same sort of things as brave men, so as at times to exhibit the same height of virtue, as for instance to endure tortures calmly; but this is neither from the same cause nor even with the same purpose as the gnostic, even *though they should give up their whole body*⁷; for, as the Apostle says, *they have not the love which proceeds from knowledge*. All the action then of a man of understanding is of the nature of well-doing and all the action of him who is without understanding is ill-doing, even though he should be maintaining a principle, since his courage does not proceed from reason, nor does he direct his action for any useful purpose, such as has its end in virtue. The same thing may be said of the other virtues and therefore by analogy in the case of religion. Accordingly we shall find the gnostic to be such not in holiness only; but, in regard to the rest of his conduct also, his professions are in accordance with his enlightened piety. For it is the life of the gnostic which it is our purpose now to describe, and not to give a systematic view of his beliefs

¹ Heb. i. 3.² Eph. iv. 6.³ Mt. xi. 27.⁴ Mt. xix. 17.⁵ 1 Pet. ii. 9.⁶ 1 Cor. xiv. 6.⁷ 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

μάτων θεωρίαν παρατίθεσθαι, ἣν ὕστερον κατὰ τὸν ἐπιβάλλοντα καιρὸν ἐκθησόμεθα, σώζοντες ἅμα καὶ τὴν ἀκολουθίαν.

ΚΕΦ. ΙΑ.

60. Περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ὅλων ἀληθῶς καὶ μεγαλο-
 5 πρεπῶς διείληφεν, ὡς ἂν θείαν χωρήσας διδασκαλίαν. ἄρξάμενος γοῦν ἐκ τοῦ θαυμάζειν τὴν κτίσιν, δείγμα τοῦ δύνασθαι λαβεῖν τὴν γνῶσιν κομίζων οἰκοθεν, πρόθυμος μαθητῆς τοῦ κυρίου γίνεται, εὐθέως δὲ ἀκούσας θεόν τε καὶ πρόνοιαν ἐπίστευσεν ἐξ ὧν ἐθαύμασεν. ἐνθένδε
 10 οὖν ὁρμώμενος ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου συνεργεῖ πρὸς τὴν μάθησιν, πάντ' ἐκεῖνα ποιῶν δι' ὧν λαβεῖν δυνήσεται τὴν γνῶσιν ὧν ποθεῖ, (πόθος δὲ κατὰ προκοπὴν πίστεως ἅμα ζητήσῃ κραθεῖς συνίσταται,) τὸ δ' ἐστὶν ἄξιον γενέσθαι τῆς τοσαύτης καὶ τηλικαύτης θεωρίας. οὕτως
 15 γεύσεται τοῦ θελήματος τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ γνωστικός· οὐ γὰρ τὰς ἀκοάς, ἀλλὰ τὴν ψυχὴν παρίστησι τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν λεγομένων δηλουμένοις πράγμασιν. οὐσίας τοίνυν καὶ
 168 P. τὰ πράγματα αὐτὰ παραλαβὼν διὰ τῶν λόγων εἰκότως καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τὰ δέοντα ἄγει, τὸ μὴ μοιχεύεσθαι, μὴ
 20 φονεύεσθαι ἰδίως ἐκλαμβάνων ὡς εἴρηται τῷ γνωστικῷ, οὐχ ὡς παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὑπέιληπται.

61. Πρόεισιν οὖν ἐγγυμναζόμενος τῇ ἐπιστημονικῇ θεωρίᾳ εἰς τὸ ἐπαγωνίσασθαι τοῖς καθολικώτερον καὶ
 15 μεγαλοπρεπέστερον εἰρημένοις, εἰδὼς εὖ μάλα ὅτι
 25 ὁ διδάσκων ἀνθρώπων γνῶσιν, κατὰ τὸν προφήτην, κύριός ἐστιν, διὰ στόματος ἀνθρωπίνου κύριος ἐνεργῶν· ταύτῃ καὶ σάρκα ἀνείληφεν. εἰκότως οὖν οὐδέποτε τὸ ἡδὺν πρὸ τοῦ συμφέροντος αἰρεῖται, οὐδ' ἂν προκαλῆται

22. πρόεισιν Herv. πρόσσεισιν L.
 ἐναγωνίσασθαι L.

23. ἐπαγωνίσασθαι H.
 26. κύριος ἐνεργῶν] κυρίως ἐνεργῶν H.

which we shall afterwards set forth at the fitting season, preserving the sequence of thought.

CHAPTER XI.

§ 60. The gnostic then has a true and noble conception of the universe, as might be expected from one who has comprehended the divine teaching. *Starting with that admiration*¹ for the Creation which he brings with him as an evidence of his capacity to receive knowledge, he becomes an eager disciple of the Lord, and the moment he hears of God and Providence, his admiration prompts him to believe. Proceeding from this point he does his best to learn in every way, employing every means to obtain the knowledge of those things which he longs for (and longing joined with seeking arises as faith increases), that is, to be made worthy of such high and glorious contemplation. Thus the gnostic will taste of the will of God. For he lends, not his ears, but his soul, to the facts indicated by the spoken words. Since then what he receives through the words are realities and the facts themselves, he naturally brings his soul to his duties, understanding the commands *Do not commit adultery, do not kill*² in a special sense, as they are addressed to the gnostic and not as they are apprehended by the rest of the world.

§ 61. Training himself in scientific contemplation, he goes on to contend on the strength of these higher and more universal truths, being fully assured that *He who* (according to the prophet) *teaches man knowledge is the Lord*, the Lord using man's mouth as His organ. Hence also He has taken human flesh. With good reason therefore he never prefers what is pleasant to what is expedient, not even though he

¹ Pl. *Theaet.* 155 D.

² Exod. xx. 13, 15, Mt. v. 21, 27.

³ Ps. xciii. 10, 11.

αὐτὸν κατὰ τινα περίστασιν προκαταληφθέντα ἑταιρικῶς
 ἐκβιαζομένη ὥραία γυνή, ἐπεὶ μηδὲ τὸν Ἰωσήφ παρά-
 γειν τῆς ἐνστάσεως ἰσχυσεν ἢ τοῦ δεσπότητος γυνή,
 ἀπεδύσατο δὲ αὐτῇ πρὸς βίαν κατεχούσῃ τὸν χιτῶνα,
 5 γυμνὸς μὲν τῆς ἁμαρτίας γενόμενος, τὸ κόσμιον δὲ τοῦ 20
 ἥθους περιβαλλόμενος. εἰ γὰρ καὶ οἱ τοῦ δεσπότητος
 ὀφθαλμοὶ οὐχ ἑώρων, τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου λέγω, τὸν Ἰωσήφ,
 ἀλλ' οἱ γε τοῦ παντοκράτορος ἐπεσκόπουν. ἡμεῖς μὲν
 γὰρ τῆς φωνῆς ἀκούομεν καὶ τὰ σώματα θεωροῦμεν,
 10 ὁ θεὸς δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα, ἀφ' οὗ φέρεται τὸ φωνεῖν καὶ
 βλέπειν, ἐξετάζει. ἀκολουθῶς ἄρα κἂν νόσος ἐπὶ κἂν
 τι τῶν περιστατικῶν τῷ γνωστικῷ, καὶ δὴ μάλιστα
 ὁ φοβερῶτατος θάνατος, ἄτρεπτος μένει κατὰ τὴν 25
 ψυχὴν, πάντα εἰδὼς τὰ τοιαῦτα κτίσεως ἀνάγκην εἶναι,
 15 ἀλλὰ καὶ οὕτως δυνάμει τοῦ θεοῦ φάρμακον γίνεσθαι
 σωτηρίας, διὰ παιδείας τοὺς ἀπηνέστερον μεταρρυθμιζο-
 μένους εὐεργετοῦντα, πρὸς τῆς ἀγαθῆς ὄντως κατ' ἀξίαν
 μεριζόμενα προνοίας.

62. Χρῶμενος τοίνυν τοῖς κτιστοῖς, ὁπότεν αἰρῇ
 20 λόγος, εἰς ὅσον αἰρεῖ, κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν κτίσαντα
 εὐχαριστίαν, καὶ τῆς ἀπολαύσεως κύριος καθίσταται.
 οὐ μνησικακεῖ ποτέ, οὐ χαλεπαίνει οὐδενί, κἂν μίσους
 ἄξιος τυγχάνῃ, ἐφ' οἷς διαπράττεται· σέβει μὲν γὰρ 30
 τὸν ποιητὴν, ἀγαπᾷ δὲ τὸν κοινωνὸν τοῦ βίου, οἰκτεῖρων
 25 καὶ ὑπερευχόμενος αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν αὐτοῦ. καὶ
 δὴ καὶ συμπάσχει τῷ σώματι τῷ φύσει παθητῷ
 ἐνδεδεδεμένος, ἀλλ' οὐ πρωτοπαθεῖ κατὰ τὸ πάθος. κατὰ
 γοῦν τὰς ἀκουσίους περιστάσεις ἀνάγων ἑαυτὸν ἀπὸ
 τῶν πόνων ἐπὶ τὰ οἰκεία οὐ συναποφέρεται τοῖς ἄλλο-
 30 τείοις αὐτοῦ, συμπεριφέρεται δὲ τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις αὐτοῦ
 μόνον εἰς ὅσον ἀβλαβῆς τηρεῖται ἡ ψυχὴ. οὐ γάρ

10. πρᾶγμα] fort. πνεῦμα M. 11, 12. κἂν τι M. καὶ τι L. 19. αἰρῇ
 λόγος...αἰρεῖ D. αἰρεῖ λ....αἰρεῖ Lowth. ἐρεῖ λ....ἐρεῖ L. 25. αὐτοῦ.
 H. αὐτοῦ, Kl. D.

should be taken at a disadvantage and vehemently urged by the harlot arts of some fair wanton: for neither could Joseph be seduced from his firm purpose by his master's wife, but when she kept hold of his garment, he left it in her hands, being thus denuded of sin, but clothing himself in modesty. For, though the eyes of his master, I mean the Egyptian, did not see Joseph, yet the eyes of the Almighty were watching him. For we men hear the voice and see the bodily form, but *the Lord searcheth the spirit*¹, from which both speech and sight proceed. In like manner whether disease or accident befall the gnostic, aye, or even death the most terrible of all things, he continues unchanged in soul, knowing that all such things are a necessary result of creation, but that, even so, they are made by the power of God *a medicine of salvation*², benefiting by discipline those who are disposed to rebel against amendment, being distributed according to desert by a truly merciful Providence.

§ 62. The gnostic then uses God's creatures, when, and so far as, it is reasonable, in a spirit of thankfulness to the Creator, and so gains the mastery over his enjoyment of them. He never bears a grudge, is never angry with anyone, even though he should deserve hatred for his conduct: for he worships the Creator and loves his fellow man, pitying him and praying for him on account of his ignorance. Moreover, though he shares in the affections of the body, naturally sensitive as it is, in which he is imprisoned, yet he is not primarily affected by passion. At any rate, in the accidents which befall him against his will, he raises himself from his troubles to his native element, and is not carried away by things which have nothing to do with the true self, but accommodates himself to the necessities of the case, so far as it does not interfere with the welfare of the soul. For he does not wish to be faithful only in

¹ 1 Sam. xvi. 7, Jer. xvii. 10, &c.

² Eur. *Phoen.* 893.

που ἐν ὑπολήψει, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ δοκεῖν πιστὸς εἶναι 35
 βούλεται, γνώσει δὲ καὶ ἀληθεία, ὃ ἐστὶν ἔργῳ βεβαίῳ
 καὶ λόγῳ ἐνεργῷ. οὐκοῦν οὐ μόνον ἐπαινεῖ τὰ καλὰ,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς βιάζεται εἶναι καλός, ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ
 369 P. ΠΙΣΤΟΥ ΔΟΥΛΟΥ μεταβαίνων δι' ἀγάπης εἰς φίλον διὰ τὸ
 6 τέλεον τῆς ἔξεως, ὃ ἐκ μαθήσεως τῆς ἀληθοῦς καὶ
 συνασκήσεως πολλῆς καθαρῶς ἐκτήσατο.

63. Ὡς ἂν οὖν ἐπ' ἄκρον γνώσεως ἦκειν βια-
 ζόμενος, τῷ ἦθει κεκοσμημένος, τῷ σχήματι κατεσταλ-
 10 μένος, πάντα ἐκεῖνα ἔχων ὅσα πλεονεκτήματά ἐστιν 40
 τοῦ κατ' ἀλήθειαν γνωστικοῦ, εἰς τὰς εἰκόνας ἀφορῶν
 τὰς καλὰς, πολλοὺς μὲν τοὺς κατωρθώκοντας πρὸ αὐτοῦ
 πατριάρχας, παμπόλλους δὲ προφήτας, ἀπείρους δ'
 ὅσους ἡμῖν ἀριθμῷ λογιζομένοις ἀγγέλους, καὶ τὸν
 15 ἐπὶ πᾶσι κύριον τὸν διδάξαντα καὶ παραστήσαντα
 δυνατὸν εἶναι τὸν κορυφαῖον ἐκεῖνον κτήσασθαι βίον,
 διὰ τοῦτο τὰ πρόχειρα πάντα τοῦ κόσμου καλὰ οὐκ
 ἀγαπᾷ, ἵνα μὴ καταμείνῃ χαμαί, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐλπιζόμενα,
 μᾶλλον δὲ τὰ ἐγνωσμένα ἤδη, εἰς κατάληψιν δὲ ἐλπι- 45
 20 ζόμενα. ταύτῃ ἄρα τοὺς πόρους καὶ τὰς βασάνους καὶ
 τὰς θλίψεις, οὐχ ὥς παρὰ τοῖς φιλοσόφοις οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι,
 ἐλπίδι τοῦ παύσασθαι μὲν τὰ ἐνεστῶτα ἀλγεινά, αὐθις
 δὲ τῶν ἡδέων μετασχεῖν, ὑπομένει, ἀλλ' ἡ γνώσις αὐτῷ
 πείσμα βεβαιότερον ἐλπίδος ἐνεγέννησεν τῆς τῶν μελ-
 25 λόντων ἀπολήψεως. διόπερ οὐ μόνον τῶν ἐνταῦθα κολά-
 σεων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἡδέων ἀπάντων καταφρονεῖ. φασὶ
 γοῦν τὸν μακάριον Πέτρον θεασάμενον τὴν αὐτοῦ γυναῖκα

3. ἐνεργῷ D. καὶ ἐνεργῷ L. 3—16. οὐκοῦν—κτῆσασθαι βίον] Haec
 attulit Joannes Damasc. de imag. vol. i. p. 382. 3. μόνον] μόνος Joann.
 4. ἀλλὰ καὶ] καὶ om. Joann. εἶναι] τοῦ εἶναι Joann. 6. τῆς ἀληθοῦς]
 τῆς om. Joann. 8. ἦκειν] ἦκη Joann. 9. κεκοσμημένος] καὶ κεκοσμημένος
 Joann. 13. παμπόλλους S. et Joann. παμπόλους LV. 14. λογιζο-
 μένους H. λογιζομένους L. λογιζόμενος Joann. SD. 16. τὸν κορυφαῖον
 ἐκεῖνον] τῶν κορυφαίων ἐκείνων Joann. 24. βεβαιότερον ἐλπίδος ἐνεγέννησεν
 ...μελλόντων M. βεβαιότατον ἐνεγέννησεν...μελλόντων ἐλπίδων (ex ἐλπίδος pr.
 m. corr.) L. om. ἐλπίδων D. 27. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῦ L. ἐαυτοῦ ap. Eusebium
 H. E. 3, 30.

reputation or indeed in outward seeming, but in knowledge and in truth, that is to say, in consistent action and effectual speech. Wherefore he not only praises what is noble, but himself strives to be noble, passing from the condition of a *good and faithful servant*¹ to that of a *friend*² by means of love, owing to the perfection of the virtuous habit which he acquired in its purity by true instruction and long training.

§ 63. As one then who would force his way to the pinnacle of knowledge, orderly in character, sober in bearing, he possesses all the advantages which mark the true gnostic, fixing his eyes on noble images, on the many patriarchs who have fought their fight before him, on a still greater multitude of prophets, on angels beyond our power to number, on the Lord who is over all, who taught him, and made it possible for him to attain that crowning life. For this reason he loves none of the fair things that the world holds out to him, fearing lest they should tie him to the ground; but he loves the things which are hoped for, or rather are already known, but whose possession is hoped for. Thus he endures his labours and tortures and afflictions, not, like the brave men whom the philosophers talk of, from hope that the present evils will cease, and that he will again have a share of pleasures; no, knowledge has begotten in him a persuasion, surer than any hope, of the reaping of rewards to come. Wherefore he despises not only the persecutions, but also all the pleasures of this world. So we are told that the blessed Peter, when he beheld his wife on her way to execution,

¹ Mt. xxv. 23.

² Joh. xv. 15.

ἀγομένην τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον ἡσθῆναι μὲν τῆς κλήσεως 50
 χάριν καὶ τῆς εἰς οἶκον ἀνακομιδῆς, ἐπιφωνήσαι δὲ εὖ
 μάλα προτρεπτικῶς τε καὶ παρακλητικῶς ἐξ ὀνόματος
 προσειπόντα “ μέμνησο, ὦ αὐτῇ, τοῦ κυρίου.”

5 64. Τοιοῦτος ἦν ὁ τῶν μακαρίων γάμος καὶ ἡ
 μέχρι τῶν φιλτάτων τελεία διάθεσις. ταύτῃ καὶ ὁ
 ἀπόστολος ὁ ΓΑΛΩΝ φησὶν ὡς ΜΗ ΓΑΛΩΝ, ἀπροσπαθῇ 813 s.
 τὸν γάμον ἀξιῶν εἶναι καὶ ἀπερίσπαστον τῆς πρὸς
 Τὸν ΚΥΡΙΟΝ ἀγάπης, ἧς ἔχεσθαι ἀποδημούσῃ τοῦ βίου
 10 πρὸς τὸν κύριον τῇ γυναικὶ ὁ τῷ ὄντι ἀνὴρ παρήνευσεν.
 ἄρ' οὐ πρόδηλος ἦν ἡ πίστις αὐτοῖς τῆς μετὰ θάνατον
 ἐλπίδος τοῖς καὶ ἐν αὐταῖς τῶν κολάσεων ταῖς ἀκμαῖς
 εὐχαριστοῦσι τῷ θεῷ; βεβαίαν γάρ, οἶμαι, τὴν πίστιν
 ἐκέκτηντο, ἥ κατηκολούθουν πισταὶ καὶ ἐνέργειαι.
 15 ἔστιν οὖν ἐν πάσῃ περιστάσει ἐρρωμένη τοῦ γνωστι- 5
 κοῦ ἡ ψυχὴ, οἷον ἀθλητοῦ τὸ σῶμα ἐν ἄκρα εὐεξία καὶ
 ῥώμῃ καθεστηκυῖα. εὐβουλος μὲν γὰρ ὑπάρχει περὶ
 τὰ ἀνθρώπων, τῷ δικαίῳ τὸ πρακτέον γνωματεύουσα,
 20 P. τὰς ἀρχὰς θεόθεν ἀνωθεν καὶ πρὸς τὴν θείαν ἐξομοίω-
 20 σιν πραότητα ἡδονῶν καὶ λυπῶν σωματικῶν περι-
 πεποιημένη· κατεξανίσταται δὲ τῶν φόβων εὐθαρσῆς
 καὶ πεποιθὼς τῷ θεῷ. ἀτεχνῶς οὖν ἐπίγειος εἰκὼν
 θείας δυνάμεως ἡ γνωστικὴ ψυχὴ, τελεία ἀρετῇ κεκοσ- 10
 μημένη, ἐκ πάντων ἅμα τούτων, φύσεως, ἀσκήσεως,
 25 λόγου, συνηυξημένη. τοῦτο τὸ κάλλος τῆς ψυχῆς
 νεῶς γίνεται τοῦ ἀγίου πνεύματος, ὅταν διάθεσιν ὁμολο-
 γουμένην τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ κατὰ πάντα κτήσῃται τὸν βίον.

65. Ὁ τοιοῦτος ἄρα κατεξανίσταται παντὸς φόβου,
 παντὸς δεινοῦ, οὐ μόνον θανάτου, ἀλλὰ καὶ πενίας καὶ

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ἀγόμενον Cobet. | θάνατον] θανάτῳ Eus. | θανάτου Hoeschelius. |
| 2. εἰς] Eusebii codices partim sic, partim ἐπ'. | 3. τε om. Eus. | |
| 4. μέμνησο, ὦ αὐτῇ Eus. μεμνήσθω αὐτῇ L. | 6. μέχρι om. Eus. | |
| 19. ἀνωθεν] fort. ἀνωθεν εἰληφύια M. | 21. εὐθαρσῶς P. εὐθάρσως L. | |
| εὐθαρσῆς L. | 22. ἀτεχνῶς] ἀτέχνως L. | 25. συνηυξημένη M. |
| συνηυξημένη Lowth. | συνηυξημένου L. | |

rejoiced on account of her call and her homeward journey, and addressed her by name with words of exhortation and good cheer, bidding her 'remember the Lord.'

§ 64. Such was the marriage of those blessed ones and such their perfect control over their feelings even in the dearest relations of life. So too the Apostle says *Let him that marrieth be as though he married not*¹, requiring that marriage should not be enslaved to passion *nor distracted from the love to the Lord*²; to which love the wife, when departing from this life to the Lord, was exhorted to cling by him who showed himself a husband indeed. Was not the faith in the hope after death clearly manifested by those who, even in the very height of persecution, could return thanks to God? The reason, I suppose, was the steadfastness of their faith, which was accompanied by acts of corresponding faithfulness. So in every difficulty the soul of the gnostic proves its strength, being in first-rate condition and vigour, like the body of the athlete. For it is well-advised in the affairs of men, measuring what has to be done by the rule of justice, <having received> its principles from God in the first instance, and having attained to moderation in the pleasures and pains of the body, in accordance with the divine likeness: thus he rises up against his fears with good courage, putting his trust in God. Accordingly the gnostic soul is just an earthly image of the divine Power, adorned with perfect virtue, built up by the combined action of nature, discipline, and reason. The soul thus beautified becomes a *temple of the Holy Spirit*³, when it has acquired a temper of mind corresponding to the Gospel in every relation of life.

§ 65. Such an one rises up against every fear and all that is terrible, not death alone, but poverty and disease and dis-

¹ 1 Cor. vii. 29.² 1 Cor. vii. 35.³ 1 Cor. vi. 19.

νόσου, ἀδοξίας τε καὶ τῶν ὅσα τούτοις συγγενῇ, ἀή-
 τητος ἡδονῇ γενόμενος καὶ τῶν ἀλόγων ἐπιθυμιῶν
 κύριος. εὖ γὰρ οἶδεν τὰ ποιητέα καὶ μὴ, ἐγνωκώς 15
 κατὰ κράτος τά τε τῷ ὄντι δεινὰ καὶ τὰ μὴ. ὅθεν
 5 ἐπιστημόνως ὑφίσταται ἃ δεῖν καὶ προσήκειν αὐτῷ ὁ
 λόγος ὑπαγορεύει, διακρίνων ἐπιστημόνως τὰ τῷ ὄντι
 θαρραλέα, τουτέστι τὰ ἀγαθὰ, ἀπὸ τῶν φαινομένων καὶ
 τὰ φοβερά ἀπὸ τῶν δοκούντων, οἷον θανάτου καὶ νόσου
 καὶ πενίας, ἅπερ δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ ἀληθείας ἔχεται.
 10 οὗτος ὁ τῷ ὄντι ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ὁ ἔξω τῶν παθῶν, κατὰ
 τὴν ἔξιν ἢ διάθεσιν τῆς ἐναρέτου ψυχῆς ὑπερβὰς ὅλον
 τὸν ἐμπαθῆ βίον. τούτῳ πάντα εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται
 πρὸς τὴν τοῦ τέλους κτήσιν. τὰ μὲν γὰρ λεγόμενα 20
 τυχηρὰ δεινὰ, ταῦτα τῷ σπουδαίῳ οὐ φοβερά, ὅτι
 15 μὴ κακά, τὰ δὲ τῷ ὄντι δεινὰ ἀλλότρια Χριστιανοῦ τοῦ
 γνωστικοῦ, ἐκ διαμέτρου χωροῦντα τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, ἐπειδὴ
 κακά· καὶ ἀμήχανον ἅμα τῷ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐναντία κατὰ ταῦτόν
 καὶ πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν ἀπαντᾶν χρόνον. ἀμεμφῶς τοίνυν
 ὑποκρινόμενος τὸ δρᾶμα τοῦ βίου, ὅπερ ἂν ὁ θεὸς
 20 ἀγωνίσασθαι παράσχη, τά τε πρακτέα τά τε ὑπο-
 μενετέα γνωρίζει.

66. Μὴ τι οὖν ἢ δι' ἄγνοιαν τῶν δεινῶν καὶ μὴ 25
 δεινῶν συνίσταται ἢ δειλία; μόνος ἄρα θαρραλέος ὁ
 γνωστικὸς τά τε ὄντα ἀγαθὰ καὶ τὰ ἐσόμενα γνωρίζων,
 25 συνεπιστάμενος δὲ τούτοις, ὥσπερ ἔφην, καὶ τὰ μὴ τῷ
 ὄντι δεινὰ, ἐπεὶ μόνην κακίαν ἐχθρὰν οὔσαν εἰδὼς καὶ
 καθαιρετικὴν τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γνώσιν προκοπτόντων, τοῖς
 ὅπλοις τοῦ κυρίου πεφραγμένος καταπολεμεῖ ταύτης.
 71 P [οὐ γὰρ εἰ δι' ἀφροσύνην τι συνίσταται καὶ διαβόλου
 30 ἐνέργειαν, μᾶλλον δὲ συνέργειαν, τοῦτ' εὐθέως διάβολος

3. μὴ] τὰ μὴ Barnard. 5. δεῖν H et (litera ν pr. m. deleta) L. δεῖ edd.
 δὴ S. 6. τὰ τῷ ὄντι θαρραλέα M. τῷ ὄντι τὰ θ. L. 15. μὴ κακά,
 τὰ δὲ S. μὴ, κατὰ δὲ L. 17. κατὰ ταῦτόν M. κατὰ τὸν αὐτόν L.
 18. ἀμεμφῶς P. ἀμέμφως L. 23. ἄρα θαρραλέος S. ἀθαρραλέος L.
 25. καὶ τὰ μὴ τῷ ὄντι δεινὰ] fort. τά τε τῷ ὄντι δεινὰ καὶ τὰ μὴ M.

grace and whatever is akin to these, being invincible by pleasure and master of the irrational appetites. For he knows well what ought and what ought not to be done, having a thorough understanding of what is really formidable and what is not. Hence he undertakes with intelligence what reason dictates as right and fitting for him to do, distinguishing intelligently things that are really *encouraging*, i.e. *good things*¹, from those which only seem to be so, and that which is formidable from that which appears formidable, such as death and disease and poverty, which pertain rather to seeming than to truth. This is the truly good man who stands outside the passions, having risen above the whole life of passion by the habit or disposition of the virtuous soul. For him, all depends upon himself for the attainment of the end. For the so-called dangers of fortune are not formidable to the good man, because they are not really evil; but real dangers are foreign to the gnostic Christian, since, as evil, they are directly opposed to what is good; and it is *impossible that opposites can happen simultaneously to the same thing in the same respect and at the same time*². Thus, playing irreproachably whatever part in life God may have assigned to him to act, he perceives both what he ought to do and what he ought to endure.

§ 66. Does cowardice then arise in any other way except through ignorance of what is, and what is not, to be feared? If not, the gnostic alone is of good courage, because he perceives what is good both in the present and in the future, and combines with this, as I said, the knowledge of the things which are not really to be feared. For, being convinced that vice alone is hostile and destructive to those who are on the road to knowledge, he wars against it, as such, being fortified with the armour of the Lord. [For it does not follow that, if an action has its rise in folly and the operation, or rather co-operation, of the devil, it is to be at once identified with folly or the devil;

¹ Plato, *Laches* 198 c.² Plato, *Rep.* iv. 436 B.

ἡ ἀφροσύνη (ὅτι μηδεμία ἐνέργεια φρόνησις· ἕξις γὰρ 30
 ἡ φρόνησις, οὐδεμία δὲ ἐνέργεια ἕξις)· οὐ τοίνυν οὐδὲ
 ἡ δι' ἄγνοιαν συνισταμένη πρᾶξις ἤδη ἄγνοια, ἀλλὰ
 κακὴ μὲν δι' ἄγνοιαν, οὐ μὴν ἄγνοια· οὐδὲ γὰρ τὰ
 5 πάθη, οὐδὲ τὰ ἁμαρτήματα κακίαί, καίτοι ἀπὸ κακίας
 φερόμενα.] οὐδεὶς οὖν ἀλόγως ἀνδρείος γνωστικός·
 ἐπεὶ καὶ τοὺς παῖδας λεγέτω τις ἀνδρείους ἀγνοίᾳ τῶν
 δεινῶν ὑφισταμένους τὰ φοβερά (ἄπτονται γοῦν οὗτοι
 καὶ πυρός), καὶ τὰ θηρία τὰ ὁμόσε ταῖς λόγχαις πορευό-
 10 μενα, ἀλόγως ὄντα ἀνδρεία, ἐνάρετα λεγόντων. τάχα 35
 δ' οὕτως καὶ τοὺς θαυματοποιοὺς ἀνδρείους φήσουσιν
 εἰς τὰς μαχαίρας κυβιστῶντας ἐξ ἐμπειρίας τινὸς κακο-
 τεχνοῦντας ἐπὶ λυπρῷ τῷ μισθῷ. ὁ δὲ τῷ ὄντι ἀνδρείος,
 προφανῇ τὸν κίνδυνον διὰ τὸν τῶν πολλῶν ζῆλον ἔχων,
 15 εὐθαρσῶς πᾶν τὸ προσιὸν ἀναδέχεται, ταύτῃ τῶν ἄλλων
 λεγομένων μαρτύρων χωριζόμενος, ἢ οἱ μὲν ἀφορμὰς
 παρέχουσιν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, ἐπιρριπτοῦντες ἑαυτοὺς τοῖς
 κινδύνοις οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως (εὐστομεῖν γὰρ δίκαιον), οἱ δὲ
 περιστελλόμενοι κατὰ λόγον τὸν ὀρθόν, ἔπειτα τῷ ὄντι 40
 20 καλέσαντος τοῦ θεοῦ προθύμως ἑαυτοὺς ἐπιδόντες, καὶ
 τὴν κλῆσιν ἐκ τοῦ μηδὲν αὐτοῖς προπετὲς συνεγνωκέναι
 βεβαιοῦσιν καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα ἐν τῇ κατὰ ἀλήθειαν λογικῇ
 ἀνδρεία ἐξετάζεσθαι παρέχονται.

67. Οὐτ' οὖν φόβῳ τῶν μεζόνων δεινῶν τὰ ἐλάττω
 25 καθάπερ οἱ λοιποὶ ὑπομένοντες, οὐτ' αὖ ψόγον τὸν ἀπὸ
 τῶν ὁμοτίμων καὶ ὁμογνωμόνων ὑφορώμενοι τῇ τῆς
 κλήσεως ἐμμένουσιν ὁμολογία, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν
 θεὸν ἀγάπην ἐκόντες πείθονται τῇ κλήσει, μηδένα 45
 ἕτερον σκοπὸν ἐλόμενοι ἢ τὴν πρὸς τὸν θεὸν εὐαρέστη-
 30 σιν, οὐχὶ δὲ διὰ τὰ ἄθλα τῶν πόνων. οἱ μὲν γὰρ
 φιλοδοξία, οἱ δὲ εὐλαβεία κολάσεως ἄλλης δριμυτέρας,

4. κακὴ M. κακία L. 5. οὐδὲ τὰ] οὐτε τὰ L. 11. οὕτως L. οὗτοι S.
 17. παρέχουσιν...ἐπιρριπτοῦντες H. παρέχοντες...ἐπιρριπτοῦντες L. παρέχοντες
 ...ἐπιρριπτοῦσιν D post Louthium. ἑαυτοὺς Louth. αὐτοῖς L. 21. αὐτοῖς
 P. αὐτοῖς L.

(because no operation is prudence; for prudence is a habit, and no operation is a habit): so neither is the action that originates in ignorance to be forthwith styled ignorance: it is a bad action caused by ignorance, not ignorance pure. For not even passions or sins are vices, though they proceed from vice¹.] No one, therefore, who is irrationally brave is a gnostic. Else we might be told that children are brave when they face dangers from ignorance of the grounds of fear—for instance they will even play with fire—and we may be told that wild beasts are virtuous when they rush upon the spears, being irrationally brave. On the same principle they will perhaps tell us that jugglers are brave when they have learnt the trick of tumbling among the swords, practising a base art for a miserable pittance. But he who is truly brave, though the peril arising from popular fury is plain before his eyes, awaits with confidence whatever comes. Herein is he distinguished from other so-called martyrs, in that they provide occasions for themselves by exposing themselves to dangers for whatever reason (for we must avoid harsh language); but the others, taking precautions in accordance with the dictates of reason, and then cheerfully offering themselves, when God really calls them, both *make their calling sure*², from the consciousness that they have not been guilty of any rash act, and give opportunity for testing their manhood by their truly rational courage.

§ 67. It is therefore neither through *enduring lesser terrors from fear of greater*³ (as other people do), nor again through apprehension of fault-finding from people of their own station and way of thinking, that they abide by the confession of their calling: no, they willingly obey the divine call owing to their love to God, not for the sake of the prizes of the contests, since they prefer no other aim to the doing of that which is well-pleasing to God. For those that endure from love of glory, or from fear of

¹ This sentence seems to be out of place here.

² 2 Pet. i. 10.

³ Plato, *Phaedo* 68 D.

οἱ δὲ διὰ τινὰς ἡδονὰς καὶ εὐφροσύνας τὰς μετὰ θάνατον
 ὑπομένοντες παῖδες ἐν πίστει, μακάριοι μὲν, οὐδέπω
 δὲ ἄνδρες ἐν ἀγάπῃ τῇ πρὸς τὸν θεὸν καθάπερ ὁ γνωσ-
 τικὸς γεγονότες) εἰσὶ γάρ, εἰσὶ καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι
 5 τοῖς γυμνικοῖς, οὕτως δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν
 872 P. στέφανοι ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ παιδῶν), ἡ δὲ ἀγάπη αὐτὴ δι'
 αὐτὴν αἰρετή, οὐ δι' ἄλλο τι. σχεδὸν οὖν τῷ γνωστικῷ 50
 μετὰ γνώσεως ἢ τελειότης τῆς ἀνδρείας ἐκ τῆς τοῦ βίου
 συνασκήσεως αὐξεται, μελετήσαντος αἰεὶ τῶν παθῶν
 10 κρατεῖν. ἄφοβον οὖν καὶ ἀδεᾶ καὶ πεποιθότα ἐπὶ
 κύριον ἢ ἀγάπῃ ἀλείφουσα καὶ γυμνάσασα κατασκευά-
 ζει τὸν ἴδιον ἀθλητὴν, ὥσπερ δικαιοσύνη τὸ διὰ παντὸς 314 B.
 ἀληθεύειν αὐτῷ τοῦ βίου περιποιεῖ. δικαιοσύνης γὰρ
 ἦν ἐπιτομὴ φάναι ἔσται ὧν τὸ ναὶ ναὶ καὶ τὸ οὐ οὐ.
 15 ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς λόγος καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς σωφροσύνης. οὔτε γὰρ
 διὰ φιλοτιμίαν, καθάπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ στεφάνων καὶ
 εὐδοξίας χάριν, οὔτ' αὖ διὰ φιλοχρηματίαν, ὥς τινες
 προσποιούνται σωφρονεῖν, πάθει δεινῷ τὸ ἀγαθὸν
 μεταδιώκοντες· οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ διὰ φιλοσωματίαν ὑγείας 5
 20 χάριν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δι' ἀγροικίαν ἐγκρατῆς καὶ ἄγευστος
 ἡδονῶν, οὐδεὶς κατ' ἀλήθειαν σώφρων. ἀμέλει γε-
 σάμενοι τῶν ἡδονῶν οἱ τὸν ἐργάτην τρίβοντες βίον
 αὐτίκα μάλα καταγνύουσι τὸ ἀκαμπὲς τῆς ἐγκρατείας
 εἰς τὰς ἡδονάς. τοιοῦτοι δὲ καὶ οἱ νόμῳ καὶ φόβῳ
 25 κωλυόμενοι· καιρὸν γὰρ λαβόντες παρακλέπτουσι τὸν
 νόμον, ἀποδιδράσκοντες τὰ καλά. ἡ δὲ δι' αὐτὴν αἰρετὴ
 σωφροσύνη, κατὰ τὴν γνώσιν τελειομένη αἰεὶ τε παρα-
 μένουσα, κύριον καὶ αὐτοκράτορα τὸν ἄνδρα κατα- 10
 σκευάζει, ὥς εἶναι τὸν γνωστικὸν σώφρονα καὶ ἀπαθῆ,

7. αὐτὴν P. αὐτὴν L.

9. μελετήσαντος] fort. μελετήσαντι M.

10. ἀδεᾶ] Exspectes potius ἀδεῇ, ut ἐπιδεῇ p. 881, προσφυῇ p. 896, ὕγιῃ p. 647, nisi his quoque locis forma Attica restituenda D.

14. ἐπιτομὴ S. ἐπὶ τὸ μὴ L. φάναι V. φᾶναι L. τὸ οὐ L. τὸ om. V.

19. ὑγείας L. ὕγιείας D.

23. καταγνύουσι] fort. κατάγνυνται M.

25. καιρὸν M.

καιροῦ L.

26. αὐτὴν] αὐτὴν L.

some severer punishment, or with a view to any joys or pleasures after death, these are mere children in faith, blessed indeed, but not yet having attained to manhood, like the gnostic, in their love to God,—for the Church too has its crowns both for men and for boys, just as the gymnasium has,—but love is to be chosen for its own sake, not for any other reason. It may be said therefore that the gnostic's perfection of courage grows with the growth of knowledge out of the discipline of life, because he has always studied how to control his passions. Love then, by her anointing and training, makes her own champion fearless and intrepid and full of trust in the Lord, just as righteousness wins for him the power of life-long truthfulness. For in the phrase *Your yea shall be yea and your nay nay*¹, there was given an abstract of righteousness. And the same may be said of temperance also. For a man is not made really temperate through ambition, as in the case of the athlete, for the sake of crowns and glory; nor again through covetousness, as some feign, pursuing a good end by means of a fatal passion; no, nor yet through the desire of bodily health, nor from boorish insensibility enabling him to abstain from pleasures for which he has no taste. Certainly those who live a life of toil, when they get a taste of pleasure, presently break down the rigour of their self-restraint in regard to pleasure. Such too are those who are kept in check only by law and by fear; for when they get a chance they evade the law, deserting the side of honour. But temperance that is chosen for her own sake, being perfected according to knowledge and taking up her abode in the heart, gives a man authority and makes him independent; so that the gnostic is

¹ James v. 12.

ταῖς ἡδοναῖς τε καὶ λύπαις ἄτεγκτον, ὥσπερ φασὶ τὸν ἀδάμαντα τῷ πυρί.

68. Τούτων οὖν αἰτία ἡ ἀγνωστότης καὶ κυριωτάτη πάσης ἐπιστήμης ἀγάπη· διὰ γὰρ τὴν τοῦ ἀρίστου καὶ 5 ἐξοχωτάτου θεραπείαν, ὃ δὴ τῷ ἐνὶ χαρακτηρίζεται, φίλον ὁμοῦ καὶ γίον τὸν γνωστικὸν ἀπεργάζεται, τέλειον ὡς ἀληθῶς ἄνδρα εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας αὐξήσαντα. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ὁμόνοια ἡ περὶ ταῦτ' ἔργον συγκατάθεσις ἐστίν, τὸ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐν ἐστίν, ἥ τε φιλία 15 10 δι' ὁμοιότητος περαίνεται, τῆς κοινότητος ἐν τῷ ἐνὶ κειμένης. ὃ ἄρα γνωστικός, τοῦ ἐνὸς ὄντως θεοῦ ἀγαπητικὸς ὑπάρχων, τέλειος ὄντως ἄνθρωπος καὶ φίλος τοῦ θεοῦ, ἐν γίῳ καταλεγείς τάξει. ταυτὶ γὰρ ὀνόματα 873 P. εὐγενείας καὶ γνώσεως καὶ τελειότητος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ 15 θεοῦ ἐποπτείαν, ἣν κορυφαιοτάτην προκοπὴν ἡ γνωστικὴ ψυχὴ λαμβάνει, καθαρὰ τέλεον γενομένη, πρόσωπον, φησὶ, πρὸς πρόσωπον ὁρᾷν ἀϊδίως καταξιουμένη τὸν παντοκράτορα θεόν. πνευματικὴ γὰρ ὅλη γενομένη πρὸς τὸ συγγενὲς χωρήσασα ἐν πνευματικῇ τῇ ἐκ- 20 κλησίᾳ μένει εἰς τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν τοῦ θεοῦ.

ΚΕΦ. IB.

69. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ταύτη. οὕτω δὲ ἔχων ὁ γνωστικὸς πρὸς τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν, πρὸς τοὺς πέλας, καὶ οἰκέτης ἢ καὶ πολέμιος νόμῳ γεγνημένος καὶ ὅστις οὖν, ἴσος καὶ ὅμοιος εὐρίσκεται. οὐ γὰρ ὑπερορᾷ 25 τὸν ἀδελφόν, κατὰ τὸν θεῖον νόμον ὁμοπάτριον ὄντα καὶ ὁμομήτριον· ἀμέλει θλιβόμενον ἐπικουφίζει παραμυθίαις, παρορμήσεσι, ταῖς βιωτικαῖς χρεΐαις ἐπικουρῶν, 25

5. θεραπείαν pr. m. corr. ex θεωρίαν L.
τοὺς L. 27. παρορμήσεσι] fort. καὶ παρ. M.

22. πρὸς τοὺς M. πρὸς τε

temperate and passionless, proof against pleasures and pains, as, they say, the adamant is against fire.

§ 68. The cause of these things is love, love surpassing all knowledge in holiness and sovereignty. For by it the gnostic, owing to his worship of the Best and Highest, the stamp of which is unity, is made *friend*¹ and *son*² at once, a *perfect man* indeed, grown to the *full measure of stature*³. Aye, and concord also is defined to be agreement about the same thing, and by 'the same thing' we mean unity; and friendship is brought about by similarity, because fellowship lies in unity. The gnostic therefore, being naturally disposed to love God who is truly One, is himself a truly *perfect man* and a *friend of God*, being ranked and reckoned *as a son*. These are names expressive of nobility and knowledge and perfection in accordance with that vision of God, which is the crowning height attainable by the gnostic soul, when it has been perfectly purified, being now deemed worthy to behold for ever the Almighty, *face to face*⁴. For having been made entirely spiritual it departs to its kindred sphere and there, in the spiritual Church, abides in the rest of God.

CHAPTER XII.

§ 69. So much then for these things. But the gnostic, being such as we have described him in body and soul, is found to be fair alike towards all his neighbours, whatever their legal position, whether servant or foeman or whatever it be. For he does not despise him who, according to the divine law, stands to him in the relation of brother by the same parents: certainly, when he is in distress, he relieves him by consolations and encouragements and by making provision for

¹ Joh. xv. 15.

² Joh. i. 12.

³ Eph. iv. 13.

⁴ 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

διδούς τοῖς δεομένοις πᾶσιν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁμοίως, δικαίως
 δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν, πρὸς δὲ καὶ τῷ καταδιώκοντι
 καὶ μισοῦντι, εἰ τούτου δέοιτο, ὀλίγα φροντίζων τῶν
 λεγόντων διὰ φόβον αὐτῷ δεδωκέναι, εἰ μὴ διὰ φόβον,
 5 δι' ἐπικουρίαν δὲ τοῦτο ποιοίη. οἱ γὰρ πρὸς ἐχθροὺς
 ἀφιλάργυροι καὶ ἀμνησιπόνηροι, πόσῳ μᾶλλον πρὸς
 τοὺς οἰκείους ἀγαπητικοί; ὁ τοιοῦτος ἐκ τούτου πρόεισιν
 ἐπὶ τὸ ἀκριβῶς εἰδέναι καὶ ὅτῳ ἂν τις μάλιστα καὶ
 ὁπόσον καὶ ὁπότε καὶ ὅπως ἐπιδώῃ. τίς δ' ἂν καὶ
 10 ἐχθρὸς εὐλόγως γένοιτο ἀνδρὸς οὐδεμίαν οὐδαμῶς 30
 παρέχοντος αἰτίαν ἔχθρας; καὶ μή τι, καθάπερ ἐπὶ τοῦ
 θεοῦ οὐδενὶ μὲν ἀντικείμενον λέγομεν τὸν θεὸν οὐδὲ
 ἐχθρὸν εἶναί τινος· (πάντων γὰρ κτίστης καὶ οὐδέν
 ἐστι τῶν ὑποστάντων ὃ μὴ θέλει, φαμέν δ' αὐτῷ
 15 ἐχθροὺς εἶναι τοὺς ἀπειθεῖς καὶ μὴ κατὰ τὰς ἐντολάς
 αὐτοῦ πορευομένους, οἷον τοὺς διεχθρεύοντας αὐτοῦ τῇ
 διαθήκῃ·) τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ
 εὖροιμεν ἂν. αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ οὐδενὶ οὐδέποτε κατ'
 οὐδένα τρόπον ἐχθρὸς ἂν γένοιτο, ἐχθροὶ δὲ εἶναι νοοῦντο 35
 20 αὐτῷ οἱ τὴν ἐναντίαν ὁδὸν τρεπόμενοι. ἄλλως τε, κἂν
 ἡ ἕξις ἡ παρ' ἡμῖν μεταδοτικὴ δικαιοσύνη λέγεται,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ κατ' ἀξίαν διακριτικὴ πρὸς τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ
 ἥττον, ἐφ' ᾧ καθήκει κατ' ἐπιστήμην γενέσθαι, ἀκρο-
 τάτης δικαιοσύνης εἶδος τυγχάνει. ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἃ καὶ
 25 κατὰ ἰδιωτισμὸν πρὸς τινων κατορθοῦται, οἷον ἡδονῶν
 ἐγκράτεια. ὥς γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ἕκ τε τοῦ μὴ
 δύνασθαι τυχεῖν ᾧ ἐρᾷ τις καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων
 φόβου, εἰσὶ δ' οἱ διὰ τὰς μείζονας ἡδονὰς ἀπέχονται 40
 814 p. τῶν ἐν τοῖς ποσὶν ἡδέων, οὕτως κἂν τῇ πίστει ἡ δι'
 30 ἐπαγγελίαν ἡ διὰ φόβον θεοῦ ἐγκρατεῦνται τινες.

4. αὐτῷ] αὐτὸν H.

6. ἀμνησιπόνηροι Louth. μισοπόνηροι L.

(Cf. P. 475, ubi μνησιπονηρεῖ pro μισοπονηρεῖ legendum monuit S.)

9. ἐπιδώῃ M. ἐπιδῷ L.

16. τοὺς διεχθρεύοντας] om. τοὺς M.

18. εὖροιμεν] εἴποιμεν Jackson.

21. λέγεται] λέγεται L.

25. κατορ-

θοῦται] κατορθοῦνται L. 27. ἐρᾷ S. ὁρᾷ L. 29. οὕτως corr. pr. m. ex ὥς L.

the needs of daily life. While he gives to all who are in need, he does not do it to the same extent, but in accordance with justice and proportionately : moreover he gives even to one who persecutes and hates him, if he stands in need of it, caring little for those who insinuate that fear was his motive, provided that he was doing it not from fear, but only from a wish to help. For if a man is liberal and forgiving in dealing with enemies, how much more will he be loving to his friends? Such an one will proceed from this point to an exact understanding as regards the person, the amount, the time and the manner in which liberality would be best dispensed. And who could reasonably be the enemy of a man who affords no possible excuse for enmity? Perhaps, as, in speaking of God, we say that God is opposed to none and the enemy of none (for He is Creator of all things and there is no existing thing that He does not love, but we call those His enemies who are disobedient and do not walk according to His laws, as for instance those who hate His covenant); so we might find the same disposition in the case of the gnostic. For he himself could never be in any way hostile to any one, but they who take the contrary course might be thought hostile to him. Besides, even if our habit of freely sharing with others is called justice, still the habit which makes proportionate distinction of less or more in cases where distribution should be scientific, is a form of highest justice. There are indeed cases in which right is done, as in abstaining from pleasures, from vulgar motives. For, as among the heathen some practise abstinence from present pleasures, both through inability to obtain what they desire, and through fear of man; while there are others who abstain for the sake of greater pleasures; so also in the faith some are continent either on account of the promise or through fear of God.

70. Ἄλλ' ἔστι μὲν θεμέλιος γνώσεως ἡ τοιαύτη
 ἐγκράτεια καὶ προσαγωγή τις ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον καὶ ἐπὶ
 τὸ τέλειον ὁρμή. ἀρχὴ γὰρ σοφίας φησὶ φόβος κυρίου.
 ὁ τέλειος δὲ δι' ἀγάπην πάντα στέγει, πάντα ὑπομένει, οὐχ
 5 ὡς ἀνθρώπῳ ἀρέσκων, ἀλλὰ θεῷ. καίτοι καὶ ὁ ἔπαινος
 ἔπεται αὐτῷ κατ' ἐπακολούθημα, οὐκ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
 ὠφέλειαν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν τῶν ἐπαινούντων μίμησιν τε καὶ
 χρῆσιν. λέγεται καὶ κατ' ἄλλο σημαίνονμενον ἐγκρατὴς 45
 οὐχ ὁ τῶν παθῶν μόνον κρατῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ τῶν
 10 ἀγαθῶν ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος καὶ βεβαίως κτησάμενος
 τῆς ἐπιστήμης τὰ μεγαλεῖα, ἀφ' ὧν καρποφορεῖ τὰς
 κατ' ἀρετὴν ἐνεργείας. ταύτῃ οὐδέποτε περιστάσεως
 γενομένης τῆς ἰδίας ἕξεως ὁ γνωστικός ἐξίσταται.
 ἔμπεδος γὰρ καὶ ἀμετάβλητος ἡ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπι-
 15 στημονικὴ κτῆσις, ἐπιστήμη θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρωπείων πραγ-
 μάτων ὑπάρχουσα. οὐποτε οὖν ἄγνοια γίνεται ἡ 50
 γνώσις οὐδὲ μεταβάλλει τὸ ἀγαθὸν εἰς κακόν· διὸ καὶ
 ἐσθίει καὶ πίνει καὶ γαμεῖ οὐ προηγουμένως, ἀλλὰ
 ἀναγκαίως. τὸ γαμεῖν δὲ ἂν ὁ λόγος αἰρῇ λέγω καὶ
 20 ὡς καθήκει· γενόμενος γὰρ τέλειος εἰκόνας ἔχει τοὺς
 ἀποστόλους. καὶ τῷ ὄντι ἀνὴρ οὐκ ἐν τῷ μονήρῃ
 ἐπανελέσθαι δείκνυται βίον, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος ἄνδρας νικᾷ ὁ
 γάμῳ καὶ παιδοποιίᾳ καὶ τῇ τοῦ οἴκου προνοίᾳ ἀνη- 315 S.
 δόνως τε καὶ ἀλυπήτως ἐγγυμνασάμενος, μετὰ τῆς
 25 τοῦ οἴκου κηδεμονίας ἀδιάστατος τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ γενό-
 μενος ἀγάπης, καὶ πάσης κατεξανιστάμενος πείρας τῆς
 διὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικὸς οἰκετῶν τε καὶ κτημάτων
 προσφερομένης. τῷ δὲ αἰοίκῃ τὰ πολλὰ εἶναι συμβέ-
 βηκεν ἀπειράστω. μόνου γοῦν ἑαυτοῦ κηδόμενος
 30 ἡττάται πρὸς τοῦ ἀπολειπομένου μὲν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
 σωτηρίαν, περιττεύοντος δὲ ἐν τῇ κατὰ τὸν βίον οἰκο- 5

7. μίμησιν pr. m. corr. ex μνήμην L.

19. αἰρῇ S. ἔρη L.

τέκνων] παίδων praemittit L, sed punctis notatum.

§ 70. Still even such continence as this serves as a foundation of knowledge and an introduction to what is better and a movement towards perfection. For *the fear of the Lord is said to be the beginning of wisdom*¹. But he that is perfect *beareth all things and endureth all things*² for love's sake, *not as pleasing man, but God*³. Yet praise too attends him by way of natural consequence, not for his own benefit, but for the imitation and use of those who bestow the praise. The word (*ἐγκρατής*) is used in another sense also, not of him who only conquers his passions, but of him also who has become possessed of good and has a firm hold of the treasures of understanding, from which spring the fruits of virtuous activity. Thus the gnostic never departs from his own set habit in any emergency. For the scientific possession of good is fixed and unchangeable, being *the science of things divine and human*⁴. Knowledge therefore never becomes ignorance, nor does good change to evil. Hence with him eating and drinking and marrying are not the main objects of life, though they are its necessary conditions. I speak of marriage sanctioned by reason and in accordance with right: for being made perfect he has the Apostles as his patterns. And true manhood is shown not in the choice of a celibate life: on the contrary the prize in the contest of men is won by him who has trained himself by the discharge of the duties of husband and father and by the supervision of a household, regardless of pleasure and pain,—by him, I say, who in the midst of his solicitude for his family shows himself inseparable from the love of God and rises superior to every temptation which assails him through children and wife and servants and possessions. On the other hand he who has no family is in most respects untried. In any case, as he takes thought only for himself, he is inferior to one who falls short of him as regards his own salvation, but who has the advantage in

¹ Prov. ix. 10. ² 1 Cor. xiii. 7. ³ 1 Thes. ii. 4. ⁴ Stoic definition of wisdom.

νομία, εἰκόνα ἀτεχνῶς σῶζοντος ὀλίγην τῆς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ
προνοίας.

71. Ἄλλ' ἡμῖν γε ὥς ἔνι μάλιστα προγυμναστέον
ποικίλως τὴν ψυχὴν, ἵνα εὐεργὸς γένηται πρὸς τὴν τῆς
5 γνώσεως παραδοχὴν. οὐχ ὁρᾶτε πῶς μαλάσσεται
κηρὸς καὶ καθαίρεται χαλκός, ἵνα τὸν ἐπιόντα χαρακ-
τῆρα παραδέξηται; αὐτίκα ὥς ὁ θάνατος χωρισμὸς
ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, οὕτως ἡ γνώσις οἷον ὁ λογικὸς
75 P. θάνατος, ἀπὸ τῶν παθῶν ἀπάγων καὶ χωρίζων τὴν
10 ψυχὴν καὶ προάγων εἰς τὴν τῆς εὐποίας ζωὴν, ἵνα 10
τότε εἴπῃ μετὰ παρρησίας πρὸς τὸν θεόν "ὥς θέλεις
ζῶ." ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκειν προαιρούμενος
θεῷ ἀρέσαι οὐ δύναται, ἐπεὶ μὴ τὰ συμφέροντα, ἀλλὰ
τὰ τέρποντα αἰροῦνται οἱ πολλοί. ἀρέσκων δέ τις τῷ
15 θεῷ τοῖς σπουδαίοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων εὐάρεστος κατ'
ἐπακολούθημα γίνεται. τερπνὰ τοίνυν τούτῳ πῶς ἔτι
ἂν εἴῃ τὰ περὶ τὴν βρῶσιν καὶ πόσιν καὶ ἀφροδίσιον
ἡδονήν; ὅπου γε καὶ λόγον φέροντά τινα ἡδονὴν καὶ 15
κίνημα διανοίας καὶ ἐνέργημα τερπνὸν ὑφορᾶται.
20 οὐδεὶς γὰρ δύναται διὰ κηρίοις δογλεῖν, θεῷ καὶ μαμωνᾷ.
οὐ τὸ ἀργύριον λέγων φησὶ ψιλῶς οὕτως, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐκ
τοῦ ἀργυρίου εἰς τὰς ποικίλας ἡδονὰς χορηγίαν· τῷ
<γὰρ> ὄντι οὐχ οἷόν τε τὸν θεὸν ἐγνωκότα μεγαλο-
φρόνως καὶ ἀληθῶς ταῖς ἀντικειμέναις δουλεύειν
25 ἡδοναῖς.

72. Εἰς μὲν οὖν μόνος ὁ ἀνεπιθύμητος ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ὁ
κύριος ὁ φιλάνθρωπος ὁ καὶ δι' ἡμᾶς ἄνθρωπος· ὅσοι
δὲ ἐξομοιοῦσθαι σπεύδουσιν τῷ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δεδομένῳ 20
χαρακτῆρι ἀνεπιθύμητοι ἐξ ἀσκήσεως γενέσθαι βιά-
30 ζονται. ὁ γὰρ ἐπιθυμήσας καὶ κατασχὼν ἑαυτοῦ
καθάπερ καὶ ἡ χήρα διὰ σωφροσύνης αὐθις παρθένος.

1. ἀτεχνῶς] ἀτέχνως L.

τῆς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ προνοίας M. τῇ τῆς
ἀληθείας προνοία L.

9. ἀπάγων S. ἐπέγων L.

22. τῷ γὰρ M. τῷ L.

31. καθάπερ καὶ L. καθάπερ edd. post V.

the conduct of life, in as much as he actually preserves a faint image of the true Providence.

§ 71. In any case it is our duty to provide the most varied training for the soul so as to make it impressible for the reception of knowledge. Do you not see how wax is softened and copper refined that it may receive the stamp impressed upon it? Further as death is a separation of soul from body, so knowledge is, as it were, a rational death, leading off the soul from its passions and separating it from them, and leading it on to the life of virtuous activity, in order that it may then say with boldness to God, 'I live as thou wouldst have me.' For he who makes it his aim *to please men*¹, *cannot please God*², since the mass of men choose not the things that are expedient, but the things that are pleasant: but if one pleases God, he becomes as a natural consequence well pleasing to the good among men. How then could such an one any longer take delight in eating and drinking and sexual pleasure, when he is suspicious even of discourse that is productive of pleasure, and also of any movement of thought or exercise of will that causes delight? For *no man can serve two masters, God and mammon*³. This he says, not meaning money simply, but the provision that money supplies for the various kinds of pleasure. For indeed it is impossible for him who has a high and true knowledge of God to be a slave to the pleasures that are contrary to Him.

§ 72. There is then One alone who is free from desire to begin with, viz. the Lord, who is the lover of men, who for our sakes became man: but all that are eager to be assimilated to the stamp given by Him, strive to become free from desire by training. For he who has felt desire and has gained the mastery over himself, like the widow also, becomes virgin again through chastity. This is *the reward of knowledge*⁴ to the

¹ Gal. i. 10.² Rom. viii. 8.³ Luke xvi. 13.⁴ Joh. iv. 36, 1 Cor. ix. 18, cf. Is. liii. 11, Joh. xvii. 3, 15, 17.

οὗτος μισθὸς γνώσεως τῷ σωτήρι καὶ διδασκάλῳ, ὃν αὐτὸς ἤτησεν, τὴν ἀποχὴν τῶν κακῶν καὶ τὴν ἐνέργειαν τῆς εὐποιίας, δι' ὧν ἡ σωτηρία περιγίνεται. ὥσπερ οὖν οἱ τὰς τέχνας μεμαθηκότες δι' ὧν ἐπαιδεύθησαν 5 πορίζουσι τὰς τροφάς, οὕτως ὁ γνωστικὸς δι' ὧν ἐπίσταται πορίζων τὴν ζωὴν σώζεται. ὁ γὰρ μὴ θελήσας τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐκκόψαι πάθος ἑαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν. ἀλλ' 25 ὡς ἔοικεν ἀτροφία μὲν ἢ ἄγνοια τῆς ψυχῆς, τροφή δὲ ἡ γνώσις. αὗται δὲ εἰσιν αἱ γνωστικαὶ ψυχαί, αἷς 10 ἀπέεικασεν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ταῖς ἡγιασμέναις παρθένοις ταῖς προσδεχομέναις τὸν κύριον. παρθένοι μὲν γὰρ ὡς κακῶν ἀπεσχημένοι, προσδεχόμεναι δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀγάπην τὸν κύριον, καὶ τὸ οἰκεῖον ἀνάπτουσαι φῶς εἰς τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων θεωρίαν φρόνιμοι ψυχαί. “ποθοῦμέν σε 15 ὦ κύριε” λέγουσαι “ἤδη ποτὲ ἀπολαβεῖν· ἀκολουθῶς 30 οἷς ἐνετείλω ἐζήσαμεν, μηδὲν τῶν παρηγγελμένων παραβεβηκυῖαι· διὸ καὶ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις ἀπαιτοῦμεν, εὐχόμεθα δὲ τὰ συμφέροντα, οὐχ ὡς καθήκοντος τοῦ αἰτεῖν τὰ κάλλιστα παρὰ σοῦ· καὶ πάντα ἐπὶ συμφόρῳ 20 δεξόμεθα, κἂν πονηρὰ εἶναι δοκῇ, τὰ προσιόντα γυμνάσια, ἅτινα ἡμῖν προσφέρει ἡ σὴ οἰκονομία εἰς συνάσκησιν βεβαιότητος.”

73. Ὁ μὲν οὖν γνωστικὸς δι' ὑπερβολὴν ὁσιότητος αἰτούμενος μᾶλλον ἀποτυχεῖν ἔτοιμος ἢ μὴ 3 P. αἰτούμενος τυχεῖν. εὐχὴ γὰρ αὐτῷ ὁ βίος ἅπας καὶ 26 ὁμιλία πρὸς θεόν, κἂν καθαρὸς ἢ ἁμαρτημάτων, πάντως 35 οὐ βούλεται τεύξεσθαι. λέγει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τῷ δικαίῳ Αἴτησαι, καὶ δώσω σοί· ἐννοήθητι, καὶ ποιήσω. εἰ μὲν οὖν συμφέροντα ἢ, παραχρῆμα λήψεται· ἀσύμφορα δὲ 30 οὐδέποτε αἰτήσεται, διὸ οὐδὲ λήψεται· οὕτως ἔσται

2. αὐτὸς] fort. αὐτὸς τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ M. 7. post ἀπέκτεινεν omissum videtur οὐ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ἀπέκτεινεν vel tale aliquid. M. 10. ἡγιασμέναις] —νοῖς L. 13. fort. post καὶ transponendum φρόνιμοι ψυχαὶ ex l. 14. M. 18. οὐχ ὡς] ὡς οὐ M. καθήκοντος S. καθηκόντως L. 19. συμφόρῳ] συμφέρῳ L. 25. γὰρ L. μὲν V.

Saviour and Teacher, which He Himself asked <for His own>, viz. abstinence from all evil and activity in well-doing, by which means salvation is procured. As, then, they that have learnt the arts get their livelihood by the training they underwent, so the gnostic gets spiritual life by his knowledge and is saved. For he who refuses to eradicate the passion of his soul causes his own death. But ignorance, as it seems, is the starvation of the soul and knowledge its sustenance. And the gnostic souls are those which the Gospel likened to *the sanctified virgins who wait for their Lord*¹. For they are *virgins* as having abstained from evil and *awaiting their Lord* through love, and they are *wise* souls, since they kindle their own light to see the real facts, saying, 'We long to receive Thee, O Lord, at last: we have lived according to Thy commandments, we have transgressed none of Thy precepts: wherefore also we claim Thy promises; and we pray for what is expedient for us, feeling that it is unfitting for us to ask of Thee the highest rewards: even though they may seem to be evil, we will receive as expedient all the trials that meet us, whatever they may be, which Thy ordering employs for our training in steadfastness.'

§ 73. The gnostic indeed has risen to such a pitch of holiness that he is ready rather to pray and fail than to succeed without prayer. For all his life is prayer and communion with God, and if he is free from sins he will assuredly receive what he desires. For God says to the righteous *Ask and I will give to thee; think and I will do it*². If then what he asks is expedient, he will receive it at once; but *things inexpedient* he will never ask for, and therefore will never receive: so he

¹ Matt. xxv. 1 ff.

² The same quotation occurs P. 778, 790, cf. 855, 861.

ὁ βούλεται. καὶ τις ἡμῖν λέγῃ ἐπιτυχάνειν τινὰς καὶ
 τῶν ἀμαρτωλῶν κατὰ τὰς αἰτήσεις, σπανίως μὲν τοῦτο
 διὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δικαίαν ἀγαθότητα, δίδεται δὲ τοῖς 40
 καὶ ἄλλους εὐεργετῆν δυναμένοις. ὅθεν οὐ διὰ τὸν
 5 αἰτήσαντα ἢ δόσις γίνεται, ἀλλ' ἡ οἰκονομία τὸν
 σώζεσθαι δι' αὐτοῦ μέλλοντα προορωμένη δικαίαν
 πάλιν ποιεῖται τὴν δωρεάν. τοῖς δ' ὅσοι ἄξιοι τὰ
 ὄντως ἀγαθὰ καὶ μὴ αἰτουμένοις δίδονται. ὅταν οὖν μὴ
 κατὰ ἀνάγκην ἢ φόβον ἢ ἐλπίδα δίκαιός τις ᾖ, ἀλλ' ἐκ
 10 προαιρέσεως, αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς λέγεται βασιλική, ἣν τὸ
 βασιλικὸν ὁδεύει γένος, ὀλισθηραὶ δὲ αἱ ἄλλαι παρεκ-
 τροπαὶ καὶ κρημνῶδεις. εἰ γοῦν τις ἀφέλοι τὸν φόβον
 καὶ τὴν τιμὴν, οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ ἔτι ὑποστήσονται τὰς θλίψεις 45
 οἱ γεννάδαι τῶν παρρησιαζομένων φιλοσόφων.

15 74. Ἐπιθυμῖαι δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀμαρτήματα
 τρίβολοι καὶ σκόλοπεσ εἴρηνται. ἐργάζεται τοίνυν ὁ
 γνωστικὸς ἐν τῷ τοῦ κυρίου ἀμπελῶνι φυτεύων, κλα-
 δεύων, ἀρδεύων, θεῖος ὄντως ὑπάρχων τῶν εἰς πίστιν
 καταπεφυτευμένων γεωργός. οἱ μὲν οὖν τὸ κακὸν μὴ
 20 πράξαντες μισθὸν ἀξιούσιν ἀργίας λαμβάνειν, ὁ δὲ
 ἀγαθὰ πράξας ἐκ προαιρέσεως γυμνῆς ἀπαιτεῖ τὸν
 μισθὸν ὡς ἐργάτης ἀγαθός. ἀμέλει καὶ διπλοῦν 50
 λήψεται ὧν τε οὐκ ἐποίησεν καὶ ἀνθ' ὧν εὐηργέτησεν.
 ὁ γνωστικὸς οὗτος πειράζεται ὑπ' οὐδενός, πλην εἰ μὴ
 25 ἐπιτρέψῃ ὁ θεὸς καὶ τοῦτο διὰ τὴν τῶν συνόντων
 ὠφέλειαν. ἐπιρρώννυνται γοῦν πρὸς τὴν πίστιν διὰ
 τῆς ἀνδρικῆς παρακαλούμενοι ὑπομονῆς. ἀμέλει καὶ
 διὰ τοῦτο οἱ μακάριοι ἀπόστολοι εἰς πῆξιν καὶ βεβαίω- 316 s.
 σιν τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν εἰς πείραν καὶ μαρτύριον τελειότητος
 30 ἤχθησαν. ἔχων οὖν ὁ γνωστικὸς ἔναυλον τὴν φωνὴν
 τὴν λέγουσαν, ὃν ἐγὼ πατάξω, σὺ ἐλέησον, καὶ τοὺς

25. ἐπιτρέψῃ] ἐπιτρέψαι D. fort. ἐπιτρέψει M. 26, 27. ἐπιρρώννυνται...
 παρακαλούμενοι M. ἐπιρρώννυνται... παρακαλούμενος L. 29. εἰς μᾶρ πείραν
 καὶ μ. pr. m. corr. L.

will always have what he desires. And if we should be told that sinners sometimes succeed in their prayers, on the one hand this occurs but rarely, because God's goodness is always just, and on the other hand it is to those who are able to benefit others that this favour is shown. Hence the gift is not bestowed for the sake of the petitioner, but the divine ordering has a foresight of the person who will be saved by his means, and thus reasserts the character of justice in the benefit imparted. But to such as are worthy, the things that are truly good are granted even without the asking. When then a man is righteous, not from compulsion or fear or hope, but of choice, this is called *the King's high-way*¹ traversed by the King's seed; but the others are all by-ways, slippery and precipitous. At any rate, if the motives of fear and honour were removed, I know not whether our brave outspoken philosophers would still be able to hold out against their troubles.

§ 74. Now lusts and other sins have been called *briars and thorns*². The gnostic therefore toils in *the Lord's vineyard*³, *planting*⁴, pruning, *watering*, being indeed a divine husbandman for those who have been planted in the faith. They then who have not done evil expect to receive a reward for doing nothing, but he who has done good from choice alone claims the reward as a good labourer. Doubtless he will receive also a double reward, partly for what he has not done and partly in return for his good actions. Such a gnostic is tempted by none, except it be through divine permission, and that for the benefit of his associates. At any rate they are encouraged to believe, being cheered by his manly endurance. Doubtless it was for this cause also that the blessed Apostles were brought to give proof and witness of perfection with a view to establishing and confirming the churches. Since the gnostic then has ringing in his ears the voice which says Do thou show pity to him whom I shall smite, he prays for the repent-

¹ Num. xx. 17.² Jer. iv. 3, Matt. xiii. 7, Heb. vi. 8.³ Is. v. 7, Matt. xxi. 33.⁴ 1 Cor. iii. 6.

μισοῦντας αἰτεῖται μετανοῆσαι. τὴν γὰρ τῶν κακούρ-
 γων ἐν τοῖς σταδίοις ἐπιτελουμένην τιμωρίαν καὶ παίδων
 ἐστὶ μὴ θεάσασθαι. οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅπως ὑπὸ τοιούτων
 παιδευθεῖη ποτ' ἂν ὁ γνωστικός ἢ τερφθείη, ἐκ προαι- 5
 5 ρέσεως καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι συνασκήσας καὶ ταύτη
 ἄτεγκτος ἡδοναῖς γενόμενος. οὐποτε ὑποπίπτων ἀμαρ-
 τήμασιν ἀλλοτρίων κακῶν ὑποδείγμασιν οὐ παιδεύεται.
 πολλοῦ γε δεῖ ταῖς ἐπιγείοις ἡδοναῖς τε καὶ θεωρίαις
 10 εὐαρεστεῖσθαι τοῦτον, ὃς καὶ τῶν κοσμικῶν καίτοι
 10 θείων ὄντων ἐπαγγελιῶν κατεμεγαλοφρόνησεν. οὐ γὰρ
 ἄρα ὁ λέγων 'κύριε κύριε' εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ
 θεοῦ, ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ. οὗτος δ' ἂν εἴη
 ὁ γνωστικός ἐργάτης, ὁ κρατῶν μὲν τῶν κοσμικῶν
 ἐπιθυμιῶν ἐν αὐτῇ ἔτι τῇ σαρκὶ ὧν, περὶ δὲ ὧν ἔγνω, 10
 15 τῶν μελλόντων καὶ ἔτι ἀοράτων, πεπεισμένος ἀκριβῶς
 ὥς μᾶλλον ἡγεῖσθαι τῶν ἐν ποσὶ παρεῖναι ταῦτα.

75. Οὗτος ἐργάτης εὐθετος, χαίρων μὲν ἐφ' οἷς
 ἔγνω, συστελλόμενος δὲ ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεγκυλίζεται τῇ τοῦ
 βίου ἀνάγκῃ, μηδέπω καταξιούμενος τῆς ὧν ἔγνω ἐνε-
 20 γούσης μεταλήψεως. ταύτη τῷ βίῳ τῷδε ὥς ἀλλοτρίῳ
 ὅσον ἐν ἀνάγκῃ συγχρῆται μοίρα. οἶδεν αὐτὸς καὶ
 τῆς νηστείας τὰ αἰνίγματα τῶν ἡμερῶν τούτων, τῆς 15
 τετράδος καὶ τῆς παρασκευῆς λέγω. ἐπιφημίζονται
 γὰρ ἢ μὲν Ἑρμοῦ, ἢ δὲ Ἀφροδίτης. αὐτίκα νηστεύει
 25 κατὰ τὸν βίον φιλαργυρίας τε ὁμοῦ καὶ φιληδονίας,
 ἐξ ὧν οἱ πᾶσαι ἐκφύονται κακίαι. πορνείας γὰρ ἥδη
 πολλάκις τρεῖς τὰς ἀνωτάτω διαφορὰς παρεστήσαμεν
 κατὰ τὸν ἀπόστολον, φιληδονίαν, φιλαργυρίαν, εἰδω-
 λολατρίαν.

30 76. Νηστεύει τοῖνον καὶ κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἀπὸ τῶν
 πράξεων τῶν φαύλων καὶ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου

ance even of those that hate him. For the punishment of criminals, which is carried out in the amphitheatre, is a spectacle unsuited even for children. As for the gnostic it is impossible that he should be instructed or delighted with such shows, since he has trained himself of set purpose to be noble and good, and has thus become insensible to pleasure. As he never falls under the power of sins, he is not corrected by examples of other men's evils. Much less can *he* be satisfied with the pleasures and spectacles of earth, who thinks little even of the promises, divine though they be, of worldly blessings. *Not everyone therefore that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of God, but he that doeth the will of God*¹. And such would be the gnostic labourer, who has the mastery over his *worldly desires*² even while he is still in the flesh, and is so fully persuaded with regard to the unseen future which he knows, that he holds it to be more immediately present than the things which are actually before him.

§ 75. This is the capable labourer, who rejoices in his knowledge, but humbles himself for his entanglements in the necessities of life, being not yet held worthy of the active participation in those things which he knows. Thus he uses this life as something foreign to him, merely as an unavoidable necessity. He understands too the hidden meanings of the fasting of these days, I mean of Wednesday and Friday: for the one is dedicated to Hermes, the other to Aphrodite. At any rate he makes his life a fast both from love of money and love of pleasure, which are the springs of all the vices: for I have often ere now pointed out³ that, according to the Apostle, the generic varieties of fornication are three, viz. love of pleasure, love of money and idolatry.

§ 76. Accordingly he fasts both from evil deeds according to the law and from wicked thoughts according to the per-

¹ Matt. vii. 21.² Tit. ii. 12.³ Cf. p. 552, 816, Col. iii. 5.

τελειότητα ἀπὸ τῶν ἐννοιῶν τῶν πονηρῶν. τούτῳ καὶ
 οἱ πειρασμοὶ προσάγονται οὐκ εἰς τὴν ἀποκάθαρσιν, 20
 ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν τῶν πέλας, ὡς ἔφαμεν, ὠφέλειαν, εἰ πείραν
 λαβὼν πόνων καὶ ἀλγηδόνων κατεφρόνησεν καὶ παρε-
 5 πέμψατο. ὁ δ' αὐτὸς καὶ περὶ ἡδονῆς λόγος. μέγιστον
 γὰρ ἐν πείρᾳ γενόμενον εἶτα ἀποσχέσθαι. τί γὰρ
 μέγα εἰ ἂ μὴ οἶδέν τις ἐγκρατεύοιτο; οὗτος ἐντολήν
 τὴν κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον διαπραξάμενος κυριακὴν ἐκείνην
 τὴν ἡμέραν ποιεῖ, ὅταν ἀποβάλλῃ φαῦλον νόημα καὶ
 10 γνωστικὸν προσλάβῃ, τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ τοῦ κυρίου ἀνάστασιν
 δοξάζων. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅταν ἐπιστημονικοῦ θεωρήματος 25
 κατάληψιν λάβῃ, τὸν κύριον ὁρᾶν νομίζει, τὰς ὀψεις
 αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὰ ἀόρατα χειραγωγῶν· καὶ βλέπειν δοκῇ
 878 P. ἂ μὴ βλέπειν ἐθέλῃ, κολάζων τὸ ὁρατικόν, ὅταν ἡδομένου
 15 ἑαυτοῦ κατὰ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς ὀψεως συναίσθηται.
 ἐπεὶ τοῦτο μόνον ὁρᾶν βούλεται καὶ ἀκούειν ὃ προσῆκεν
 αὐτῷ. αὐτίκα τῶν ἀδελφῶν τὰς ψυχὰς θεωρῶν καὶ τῆς
 σαρκὸς τὸ κάλλος αὐτῇ βλέπει τῇ ψυχῇ, τῇ μόνον τὸ
 καλὸν ἄνευ τῆς σαρκικῆς ἡδονῆς ἐπισκοπεῖν εἰθισμένη. 30
 20 77. Ἀδελφοὶ δ' εἰσὶ τῷ ὄντι κατὰ τὴν κτίσιν τὴν
 ἐξειλεγμένην καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὁμοίθειαν καὶ κατὰ τὴν τῶν
 ἔργων ὑπόστασιν, τὰ αὐτὰ ποιοῦντες καὶ νοοῦντες καὶ
 λαλοῦντες ἐνεργήματα ἅγια καὶ καλά, ἃ ὁ κύριος αὐτοὺς
 ἠθέλησεν ἐκλεκτοὺς ὄντας φρονεῖν. πίστις μὲν γὰρ
 25 ἐν τῷ τὰ αὐτὰ αἰρεῖσθαι, γνώσις δὲ ἐν τῷ τὰ αὐτὰ
 μεμαθηκέναι καὶ φρονεῖν, ἐλπὶς δὲ ἐν τῷ τὰ αὐτὰ
 ποθεῖν. καὶ κατὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον τοῦ βίου ὀλίγον τι
 τῆς ὥρας περὶ τὴν τροφήν ἀσχοληθῇ, χρεωκοπεῖσθαι 35
 οἴεται περισπώμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ πράγματος. ταύτῃ οὐδὲ
 30 ὅναρ ποτὲ μὴ ἀρμόζον ἐκλεκτῷ βλέπει. ἀτεχνῶς ζένος

2 ἀποκάθαρσιν] αὐτοῦ κάθαρσιν Jackson.

6. γενόμενον S. γενόμενος L.

7. μέγα] μέγала L, sed literis la punctis notatis.

10. αὐτῷ M.

αὐτῷ L edd.

11. δοξάζων. M. δοξάζων, D.

13. ἀόρατα Lowth.

ὁρατὰ L.

14. κολάζων] fort. κολάζει M.

27. ποθεῖν Lowth. ποιεῖν L.

28. ὥρας M. ὥρας L.

30. βλέπει. ἀτεχνῶς P. βλέπει ἀτέχνως. L.

fection of the Gospel. He is also subjected to trials, not for his <own> purification, but, as we said, for the benefit of his neighbours, if, after experience of labours and troubles, he is seen to despise and disregard them. The same is to be said about pleasure: the great thing is to abstain from pleasure after having had experience of it. For what credit is it to practise self-control, where pleasure is unknown? The gnostic carries out the evangelical command and makes that the Lord's day on which he puts away an evil thought and assumes one suited for the gnostic, doing honour to the Lord's resurrection in himself. Moreover when he gets hold of a scientific principle, he believes that he sees the Lord, while he directs his eyes to the unseen: and if he fancies that he sees what he is unwilling to see, he chides the faculty of vision whenever he is conscious of a feeling of pleasure at the visual impression; since he desires to see and hear nothing but what beseems him. For instance, while contemplating the souls of his brethren, he sees also the beauty of the flesh with the soul itself, which has been trained to look on beauty alone apart from fleshly pleasure.

§ 77. And brethren indeed they are according to the elect creation and the similarity of disposition and the character of their actions, where thought and word and deed manifest that same holiness and beauty which the Lord willed them, as elect, to have in mind. For faith is shown in the choice of the same things, and knowledge in having learnt the same and keeping them in mind, and hope in desiring the same. And if, owing to the necessities of life, some slight portion of his care is occupied about food, he thinks he is defrauded by such distraction. Thus he never sees even a dream which is unsuited to an elect soul. For verily *a stranger and*

γὰρ καὶ παρεπίδημος ἐν τῷ βίῳ παντὶ πᾶς οὗτος, ὃς πόλιν
οἰκῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν κατεφρόνησεν παρ' ἄλλοις
θαυμαζομένων, καὶ καθάπερ ἐν ἐρημίᾳ τῇ πόλει βιοῖ,
ἵνα μὴ ὁ τόπος αὐτὸν ἀναγκάζῃ, ἀλλ' ἡ προαίρεσις
5 δεικνύῃ δίκαιον. ὁ γνωστικὸς οὗτος συνελόντι εἰπεῖν
τὴν ἀποστολικὴν ἀπουσίαν ἀνταναπληροῖ βιοὺς ὀρθῶς, 40
γινώσκων ἀκριβῶς, ὠφελῶν τοὺς ἐπιτηδεῖους, τὰ ὀρη
μεθιστὰς τῶν πλησίον καὶ τὰς τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτῶν ἀνωμαλίας
ἀποβάλλων· καίτοι ἕκαστος ἡμῶν αὐτοῦ τε ἀμπελῶν
10 καὶ ἐργάτης. ὁ δὲ καὶ πράσσων τὰ ἄριστα λανθάνειν
βούλεται τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸν κύριον ἅμα καὶ ἑαυτὸν
πείθων ὅτι κατὰ τὰς ἐντολάς βιοῖ, προκρίνων ταῦτα
ἐξ ὧν εἶναι πεπίστευκεν. ὅπου γὰρ ὁ νοῦς τινός, φησὶν,
ἐκεῖ καὶ ὁ θεσσαγρός αὐτοῦ. αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν μειονεκτεῖ πρὸς
15 τὸ μὴ ὑπεριδεῖν ποτὲ ἐν θλίψει γενόμενον ἀδελφὸν διὰ 45
τὴν ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ τελείωσιν, ἐὰν ἐπίστηται μάλιστα
ῥᾶον ἑαυτὸν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τὴν ἔνδειαν οἴσονται.

78. Ἠγεῖται γοῦν τὴν ἀλγηδόνα ἐκείνου ἰδίον
ἀλγημα· καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἐνδείας παρεχόμενος δι'
20 εὐποιίαν πάθῃ τι δύσκολον, οὐ δυσχεραίνει ἐπὶ τούτῳ,
879 P. προσαύξει δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον τὴν εὐεργεσίαν. ἔχει γὰρ
ἄκρατον πίστιν τὴν περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, τὸ εὐαγγέλιον
δι' ἔργων καὶ θεωρίας ἐπαινῶν. καὶ δὴ οὐ τὸν ἐπαινῶν
παρὰ ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καρποῦται, ἃ ἐδίδαξεν 50
25 ὁ κύριος, ταῦτα ἐπιτελῶν. οὗτος περισπώμενος ὑπὸ
τῆς ἰδίας ἐλπίδος οὐ γεύεται τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ καλῶν,
πάντων τῶν ἐνταῦθα καταμεγαλοφρονῶν· οἰκτεῖρων
τοὺς μετὰ θάνατον παιδευομένους διὰ τῆς κολάσεως
ἀκουσίως ἐξομολογουμένους, εὐσυνείδητος πρὸς τὴν 317 S
30 ἔξοδον καὶ αἰεὶ ἔτοιμος ὢν, ὥς ἂν παρεπίδημος καὶ ξένος

9. ἀποβάλλων] fort. καταβάλλων. M. αὐτοῦ Herv. αὐτοῦ L. 10. ἐργά-
της. M. ἐργάτης, D. 14. αὐτοῦ. M. αὐτοῦ, D. ἑαυτὸν] ἑαυτοῦ Jackson.
23. ἐπαινῶν. (or ἐπεξιῶν.) M. ἐπαινῶν, D. 25. περισπώμενος] fort.
ἐπισπώμενος M. 26. ἰδίας] fort. αἰδίας M.

*pilgrim*¹ all his life through is every one who, dwelling in a city, despises the things that others admire in it, and lives in it as though it were in a desert, that he may not be constrained by locality, but that his own free will may show him to be just. To sum up, such a gnostic fills the vacant place of the apostles by his upright life, his exact knowledge, his assistance of the deserving, by *removing mountains*² from the hearts of his neighbours and casting down the inequalities of their souls; though indeed each one of us is his own vineyard and his own labourer. He however even in his best actions desires to escape the eyes of men, as long as he persuades the Lord and himself that he lives according to the commandments, preferring those things on which he believes that his life depends. For *where a man's heart is, says one, there is his treasure also*³. Through the perfection of his love he impoverishes himself that he may never overlook a brother in affliction, especially if he knows that he could himself bear want better than his brother.

§ 78. At any rate he esteems the other's grief as his own pain: and if he suffers any inconvenience through his kindness in making provision out of his own deficiency, he is not vexed at this, but only increases his bounty still further. For he has a faith unmixed with doubt, faith concerning the realities, while he commends the Gospel both in his actions and in his thoughts. And verily *the praise he reaps is not from men but from God*⁴, as he fulfils the Lord's instructions. Being attracted by the eternal hope, he tastes not the fair things of this world, but disdains all that belongs to this life. He pities those who undergo discipline after death and are brought to repentance against their will by means of punishment, while he is himself of good conscience as regards his departure and is ever ready for it as being a *pilgrim and a stranger*¹

¹ Heb. xi. 13.² 1 Cor. xiii. 2.³ Matt. vi. 21, quoted with same variation in P. 944.⁴ Rom. ii. 29, Joh. v. 41—44.

τῶν τῇδε, κληρονομημάτων μόνων τῶν ἰδίων μεμνημένος,
 τὰ δὲ ἐνταῦθα πάντα ἀλλότρια ἡγούμενος· οὐ μόνον
 θαυμάζων τὰς τοῦ κυρίου ἐντολάς, ἀλλ' ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν
 δι' αὐτῆς τῆς γνώσεως μέτοχος ὦν τῆς θείας βουλήσεως,
 5 οἰκεῖος ὄντως τοῦ κυρίου καὶ τῶν ἐντολῶν, ἐξελεγμένος
 ὡς δίκαιος, ἡγεμονικὸς δὲ καὶ βασιλικὸς ὡς γνωστικός, 5
 χρυσὸν μὲν πάντα· τὸν ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ ὑπὸ γῆν, καὶ
 βασιλείαν τὴν ἀπὸ περάτων ἐπὶ πέρατα ὠκεανοῦ ὑπερο-
 ρῶν, ὡς μόνῃς τῆς τοῦ κυρίου ἀντέχεσθαι θεραπείας.
 10 διὸ καὶ ἐσθίων καὶ πίνων καὶ γαμῶν, ἐὰν ὁ λόγος αἰρῇ,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὀνειρούς βλέπων τὰ ἅγια ποιεῖ καὶ νοεῖ· ταύτη
 καθαρὸς εἰς εὐχὴν πάντοτε. ὁ δὲ καὶ μετ' ἀγγέλων
 εὐχεται, ὡς ἂν ἤδη καὶ ἱσάγγελος, οὐδὲ ἔξω ποτὲ τῆς
 ἀγίας φρουρᾶς γίνεται· καὶ μόνος εὐχεται, τὸν τῶν
 15 ἀγίων χορὸν συνιστάμενον ἔχει. διττὴν οὗτος οἶδε, 15
 καὶ τὴν μὲν τοῦ πιστεύοντος ἐνέργειαν, τὴν δὲ τοῦ
 πιστευομένου, τὴν κατ' ἀξίαν ὑπεροχὴν, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἡ
 δικαιοσύνη διπλῇ, ἡ μὲν δι' ἀγάπην, ἡ δὲ διὰ φόβον.

79. Εἴρηται γοῦν ὁ φόβος τοῦ κυρίου ἀγνὸς διαμένων
 20 εἰς αἰῶνα αἰῶνος. οἱ γὰρ ἐκ φόβου εἰς πίστιν καὶ
 δικαιοσύνην ἐπιστρέφοντες εἰς αἰῶνα διαμένουσιν.
 αὐτίκα ἀποχὴν κακῶν ἐργάζεται ὁ φόβος, ἀγαθοποιεῖν
 δὲ προτρέπει ἐποικοδομοῦσα εἰς τὸ ἐκούσιον ἡ ἀγάπη,
 ἵνα τις ἀκούσῃ παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου, οὔκέτι ἡμᾶς δόγους,
 25 ἀλλὰ φίλους λέγω, καὶ πεποιθὼς ἤδη προσίῃ ταῖς εὐχαῖς. 15
 τὸ δὲ εἶδος αὐτῷ τῆς εὐχῆς εὐχαριστία ἐπὶ τε τοῖς
 προγεγονόσιν ἐπὶ τε τοῖς ἐνεστῶσιν ἐπὶ τε τοῖς μέλ-
 λουσιν, ὡς ἤδη διὰ τὴν πίστιν παροῦσιν· τούτου δὲ
 880 P. ἡγεῖται τὸ εἰληφέναι τὴν γνῶσιν. καὶ δὴ καὶ αἰτεῖται
 30 οὕτως ζῆσαι τὸν ὀρισμένον ἐν τῇ σαρκὶ βίον, ὡς
 γνωστικός, ὡς ἄσαρκος, καὶ τυχεῖν μὲν τῶν ἀρίστων,

6. γνωστικός M. ὁ γνωστικός L. 10. αἰρῇ S. ἐρη L. 15. οἶδε]
 πίστιν addit S. 16. om. καὶ M. 17. πιστευομένου] fort. ἐπισταμένου M.
 22. φόβος S. φοβούμενος L. 26. αὐτῷ S. αὐτὸ L. 29. γνῶσιν. M.
 γνῶσιν, D.

to this present world, remembering only his own inheritance and regarding all things here as alien. And, as he not only admires the commandments of the Lord, but is made, so to speak, a partner of the Divine Will by actual knowledge, he is a true intimate of the Lord and of His commandments, elect as righteous, fitted as gnostic for rule and sovereignty, despising all the gold that is upon the earth and under the earth, and the sovereignty which extends from one ocean to the other, so as to hold fast to the one service of God. Wherefore also both in eating and drinking and in marrying, if reason so dictates, and even in his dreams, his actions and his thoughts are holy, so that he is always purified for prayer. He prays also with angels, as being already *equal to angels*¹, and never passes out of the holy keeping: even if he prays alone he has the chorus of saints banded with him. Such a man is aware of a twofold energy, the one that of him who believes, the other the deserved preeminence of him who knows, since righteousness also is twofold, the one caused by love, the other by fear.

§ 79. Certainly we are told that *the fear of the Lord is pure, enduring for ever*². For they who turn to faith and righteousness from fear endure for ever. For instance fear brings about abstinence from evil, while love prompts us to do good, building us up to a willing mind, in order that one may hear from the Lord the words, *No longer do I call you servants, but friends*³, and may thenceforward join with confidence in the prayers. And the form of his prayer is thanksgiving for what is past and what is present and what is future, as being already present through his faith: and this is preceded by the acquisition of knowledge. Moreover he prays that he may so live his appointed time in the flesh as a gnostic and as one free from the flesh, and that he may obtain the best things and

¹ Luke xx. 36.² Ps. xix. 9.³ Joh. xv. 15.

φυγεῖν δὲ τὰ χείρονα· αἰτεῖται δὲ καὶ ἐπικουφισμόν
περὶ ὧν ἡμαρτήσαμεν ἡμεῖς καὶ ἐπιστροφὴν εἰς ἐπί- 20
γνωσιν· οὕτως ὁξέως ἐπόμενος τῷ καλοῦντι κατὰ τὴν
ἐξοδὸν ὡς ἐκεῖνος καλεῖ, προάγων ὡς εἰπεῖν διὰ τὴν
5 ἀγαθὴν συνείδησιν, σπεύδων ἐπὶ τὸ εὐχαριστῆσαι,
καὶ κεῖ σὺν Χριστῷ γενόμενος ἄξιον ἑαυτὸν παρασχεῖν
διὰ καθαρότητα κατὰ ἀνάκρασιν ἔχειν τὴν δύναμιν
τοῦ θεοῦ τὴν διὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ χορηγουμένην. οὐ γὰρ
μετουσίᾳ θερμότητος θερμὸς οὐδὲ πυρὸς φωτεινός,
10 ἀλλ' εἶναι ὅλος φῶς βούλεται. οὗτος οἶδεν ἀκριβῶς
τὸ εἰρημένον ἂν μὴ μισήσῃτε τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα, 25
πρὸς ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὴν ἰδίαν ψυχὴν, καὶ ἂν μὴ τὸ σῆμεῖον
βαστάσῃτε. τὰς τε γὰρ προσπαθείας τὰς σαρκικὰς πολὺ
τῆς ἡδονῆς τὸ φίλτρον ἐχούσας μεμίσηκεν, καὶ κατα-
15 μεγαλοφρονεῖ πάντων τῶν εἰς δημιουργίαν καὶ τροφήν
τῆς σαρκὸς οἰκείων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς σωματικῆς ψυχῆς
κατεξανίσταται, στόμιον ἐμβαλὼν ἀφηγιάζονται τῷ
ἀλόγῳ πνεύματι, ὅτι ἡ σὰρξ ἐπιθυμεῖ κατὰ τοῦ πνεύματος.
τὸ σῆμεῖον δὲ βαστάσαι τὸν θάνατόν ἐστιν περιφέρειν ἔτι
20 ζῶντα πᾶσιν ἀποταζάμενον, ἐπεὶ μὴ ἴση ἐστὶν ἀγάπη
τοῦ σπείραντος τὴν σάρκα καὶ τοῦ τὴν ψυχὴν εἰς 30
ἐπιστήμην κτίσαντος.

80. Οὗτος ἐν ἑξεί γενόμενος εὐποιοιτικῇ θάπτων
τοῦ λέγειν καὶ ἄλλους εὐεργετῇ, τὰ μὲν τῶν ἀδελφῶν
25 ἁμαρτήματα μερίσασθαι εὐχόμενος εἰς ἐξομολόγησιν
καὶ ἐπιστροφὴν τῶν συγγενῶν, κοινωνεῖν δὲ τῶν ἰδίων
ἀγαθῶν προθυμούμενος τοῖς φιλάτοις. αὐτοὶ δὲ οὕτως
αὐτῷ οἱ φίλοι. αὖξων οὖν τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ κατατιθέμενα
σπέρματα καθ' ἣν ἐνετείλατο κύριος γεωργίαν, ἀναμάρ-
30 τητος μὲν μένει, ἐγκρατὴς δὲ γίνεται, καὶ μετὰ τῶν 35
ὁμοίων διάγει τῷ πνεύματι ἐν τοῖς χοροῖς τῶν ἁγίων,
καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς ἔτι κατέχεται. οὗτος δι' ὅλης ἡμέρας καὶ

6. παρασχεῖν Barnard. παρασχὼν L.

24. καὶ ἄλλους M. καλῶς L.

27. οὕτως] οὕτω L.

32. κατέχεται. M.

κατέχεται, D.

escape the worse: aye, and he prays for us, that we may be comforted about our sins and may be converted to knowledge. No sooner does he hear the Master's call to depart, than he follows it; nay, owing to his good conscience even leads the way so to speak, hastening to offer his sacrifice of thanksgiving, and being joined with Christ there, to make himself worthy from his purity to receive by inward union the power of God which is supplied through Christ. For he does not desire to be warm through borrowed warmth or luminous through borrowed fire, but to be altogether light himself. Such an one knows accurately the word that is spoken, *Unless ye hate your father and mother, aye, and your own life also, and unless ye bear the sign*¹. For he both hates the lusts of the flesh with their potent spell of pleasure, and disdains all that belongs to handicraft and the support of the flesh; nay he rises up against the corporeal soul, putting a bit in the mouth of the irrational spirit when it breaks loose, because *the flesh lusteth against the spirit*². But to bear the sign³ is to carry about death⁴ whilst still alive, *having renounced all*⁵, since higher love is due to Him who created the soul for knowledge than to him who begot the body.

§ 80. When he has once formed the habit of doing good, the gnostic loses no time in benefiting others also, praying that he may be reckoned *as sharing in the sins of his brethren*⁶ with a view to the repentance and conversion of *his kinsfolk*, and eager to impart his own good things to those whom he holds dearest. And his friends for their part feel the same for him. Thus he helps the growth of the seeds deposited with him according to the husbandry enjoined by the Lord, and continues without sin and acquires self-control and lives in the spirit with those who are like him in the choirs of the saints, even though he be still detained on earth. Throughout the day

¹ Luke xiv. 26, 27.² Gal. v. 17.³ Luke xiv. 27.⁴ 2 Cor. iv. 10.⁵ Luke xiv. 33.⁶ Cf. Exod. xxxii. 32, Rom. ix. 3.

νυκτὸς λέγων καὶ ποιῶν τὰ προστάγματα τοῦ κυρίου
 ὑπερευφραίνεται, οὐ πρωίας μόνον ἀναστὰς καὶ μέσον
 ἡμέρας, ἀλλὰ καὶ περιπατῶν καὶ κοιμώμενος, ἀμφιεν-
 νύμενός τε καὶ ἀποδνύμενος· καὶ διδάσκει τὸν υἱόν, ἔαν
 5 υἱὸς ᾦ· τὸ γένος, ἀχώριστος ὢν τῆς ἐντολῆς καὶ τῆς
 ἐλπίδος, εὐχαριστῶν αἰεὶ τῷ θεῷ καθάπερ τὰ ζῶα τὰ
 δοξολόγα τὰ διὰ Ἑσαίου ἀλληγορούμενα. ὑπομονη- 40
 881 P. τικὸς πρὸς πᾶσαν πείραν, ὁ κύριος, φησὶν, ἔδωκεν, ὁ
 κύριος ἀφείλετο. τοιοῦτος γὰρ καὶ ὁ Ἰώβ, ὃς καὶ τοῦ
 10 ἀφαιρεθῆναι τὰ ἐκτὸς σὺν καὶ τῇ τοῦ σώματος ὑγιείᾳ
 προσαπέθετο πάντα διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν κύριον ἀγάπην.
 ἦν γάρ, φησί, δίκαιος, ὅσιος, ἀπεχόμενος ἀπὸ πάσης πονηρίας.
 τὸ δὲ ὅσιον τὰ πρὸς τὸν θεὸν δικαίαν τὴν πᾶσαν
 οἰκονομίαν μηνύει, ἃ δὴ ἐπιστάμενος γνωστικὸς ᾦν.
 15 χρὴ γὰρ μήτε, ἔαν ἀγαθὰ ᾦ, προστετηκέναι τούτοις
 ἀνθρωπίνους οὐσι, μήτε αὖ ἔαν κακά, ἀπεχθάνεσθαι 45
 αὐτοῖς, ἀλλὰ ἐπάνω εἶναι ἀμφοῖν τὰ μὲν πατοῦντα, τὰ
 δὲ τοῖς δεομένοις παραπέμποντα. ἀσφαλῆς δὲ ἐν
 συμπεριφορᾷ ὁ γνωστικὸς μὴ λάθῃ ἢ ἡ συμπεριφορὰ
 20 διάθεσις γένηται.

ΚΕΦ. ΙΓ.

81. Οὐδέποτε τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν ἀμαρτησάντων μέμνη-
 ται, ἀλλὰ ἀφήσι· διὸ καὶ δικαίως εὐχεται ἄφες ἡμῖν
 λέγων, καὶ γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἀφίεμεν. ἐν γὰρ ἔστι καὶ τοῦτο
 ὢν ὁ θεὸς βούλεται, μηδενὸς ἐπιθυμεῖν, μηδένα μισεῖν,
 25 ἐνὸς γὰρ θελήματος ἔργον οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι. καὶ
 μὴ τι τὸν γνωστικὸν τέλειον εἶναι βουλόμενος, ὁ σωτὴρ 50

7. ἀλληγορούμενα. M. ἀλληγορούμενα, D. 8. πείραν, M. πείραν. D.
 9. καὶ τοῦ L. καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Heinsius, fort. καταμεγαλοφρονῶν τοῦ M. 11. τὴν
 —ἀγάπην Heinsius. τῆς—ἀγάπης L. 13. ὅσιον] ὅσιος Barnard. δικαίαν
 τὴν M. δίκαια καὶ τὴν L. 14. μηνύει, M. μηνύει. D. 18. ἀσφαλῆς
 δὲ...μὴ λάθῃ ἢ ἡ...γένηται] fort. ἀσφαλῆς δὲ ἔστω...μὴ λάθῃ ἢ...γνωμένη M.

and night he is filled with joy uttering and doing the precepts of the Lord, not only at dawn on rising, and at midday, but also when *walking and lying down*, dressing and undressing; and he *teaches his son*¹, if his child be of that sex, never losing hold of the commandment and the hope, giving thanks always to God, like the creatures which give glory to God in Isaiah's allegory². Patient under every trial he says *The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away*³. For such also was Job, he who <despising> the loss of his outward prosperity, surrendered everything else along with his bodily soundness, owing to his love to the Lord. For it says *he was upright and holy and eschewed all evil*⁴. But the word 'holy' implies that his whole management of life was just in things pertaining to God; and his knowledge of these things made him a gnostic. For neither, if good things come, should a man be engrossed by them, seeing they are merely human, nor again should he quarrel with them, if evil, but should be superior to both, treading the one under his feet, and passing on the other to those who are in need. But let the gnostic be guarded in accommodating himself to others, lest accommodation should imperceptibly change into inclination.

CHAPTER XIII.

§ 81. He never remembers those who have sinned against him, but forgives them: wherefore also he has a right to pray *Forgive us, for we forgive*⁵. For this too is one of the things which God desires, that we should covet nothing and hate none, for all mankind are the work of one Will. And perhaps our Saviour, in desiring that the gnostic should be *perfect*

¹ Deut. vi. 7, xi. 19.² Isai. ii. 3.³ Job i. 21.⁴ Job i. 1.⁵ Matt. vi. 12.

ἡμῶν, ὡς τὸν οὐράνιον πατέρα, τουτέστιν ἑαυτόν, ὃ λέγων
 δεῖτε τέκνα, ἀκούσατέ μου φόβον κυρίου, οὐ τῆς δι' ἀγγέλων
 βοηθείας ἐπιδεῇ ἔτι εἶναι βούλεται τοῦτον, παρ' ἑαυτοῦ
 δὲ ἄξιον γενόμενον λαμβάνειν, καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἔχειν
 5 παρ' ἑαυτοῦ διὰ τῆς εὐπειθείας; ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀπαιτεῖ
 παρὰ κυρίου, οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ αἰτεῖ. καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πενομένων 318 B.
 ἀδελφῶν οὐκ αὐτὸς αἰτήσεται ὁ γνωστικὸς χρημάτων
 περιουσίαν εἰς μετάδοσιν, ἐκείνοις δὲ ὧν δέονται χορη-
 γίαν εὐξεται γενέσθαι. δίδωσι γὰρ οὕτως καὶ τὴν
 10 εὐχὴν τοῖς δεομένοις ὁ γνωστικὸς καὶ τὸ διὰ τῆς εὐχῆς
 ἀγνώστως ἅμα καὶ ἀτύφως παρέχεται. πενία μὲν οὖν
 πολλάκις καὶ νόσος καὶ τοιαῦται πείραι ἐπὶ νουθεσίᾳ 5
 προσφέρονται καὶ πρὸς διόρθωσιν τῶν παρεληλυθόντων
 καὶ πρὸς ἐπιστροφὴν τῶν μελλόντων. ὁ τοιοῦτος τὸν
 15 ἐπικουφισμὸν τούτοις αἰτούμενος, ἅτε τὸ ἐξαίρετον τῆς
 γνώσεως ἔχων, οὐ διὰ κενοδοξίας ἀλλὰ δι' αὐτὸ τὸ εἶναι
 γνωστικὸς, αὐτὸς ἐργάζεται τὴν εὐποιάν, ὄργανον γενό-
 882 P. μενος τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ ἀγαθότητος.

82. Λέγουσι δὲ ἐν ταῖς παραδόσεσι Ματθίαν τὸν
 20 ἀπόστολον παρ' ἑκαστα εἰρηκέναι ὅτι “ἐὰν ἐκλεκτοῦ
 γείτων ἁμαρτήσῃ, ἡμαρτεν ὁ ἐκλεκτός· εἰ γὰρ οὕτως 10
 ἑαυτὸν ἦγεν ὡς ὁ λόγος ὑπαγορεύει, κατηδέσθη ἂν
 αὐτοῦ τὸν βίον καὶ ὁ γείτων εἰς τὸ μὴ ἁμαρτεῖν.” τί
 τοίνυν περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ φήσαιμεν <ἄν>;
 25 ἢ οὐκ οἶδατε, φησὶν ὁ ἀπόστολος, ὅτι ναός ἐστε τοῦ θεοῦ;
 θεῖος ἄρα ὁ γνωστικὸς καὶ ἤδη ἅγιος, θεοφορῶν καὶ
 θεοφορούμενος. αὐτίκα τὸ ἁμαρτῆσαι ἀλλότριον παρι-
 σταῖσα ἢ γραφὴ τοὺς μὲν παραπесόντας τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις
 πιπράσκει. μὴ ἐμβλέψῃς δὲ πρὸς ἐπιθυμίαν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γυναικί

1. ἑαυτόν] fort. ὡς ἑαυτόν M.

4. γενόμενον in marg. pr. m. L.

6. οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ αἰτεῖ] forsitan ex margine interpolata, interrogatio M.

7. γνωστικὸς M. γνωστικὸς οὐ L. 10. τὸ M. τῷ L. 17. γνωστικὸς

M. γνωστικόν L. 24. ἂν addidit D. 27. τὸ ἁμαρτῆσαι M. τοῦ ἁμ. L.

29. ἐμβλέψῃς L. ἐμβλέψῃ edd. post V.

as the *Father in heaven*¹, that is, as Himself,—our Saviour, who says *Come ye children and I will teach you the fear of the Lord*²,—desires that the gnostic should no longer need *the help given through the angels*³, but being made worthy should receive it from himself, and have his protection from himself by means of his obedience. The prayer of such an one is the claiming of a promise from the Lord. And in the case of his brethren who are in need the gnostic will not ask a superfluity of wealth for himself to distribute, but will pray that there may be to them a supply of what they need. For so he not only gives his prayer to the needy, but he provides that which comes through prayer in a secret and unostentatious manner. Poverty indeed and disease and such-like trials are often used for admonition, with a view to produce both amendment of the past and care for the future. In virtue of the prerogative of knowledge, such an one becomes an instrument of the Divine Goodness by asking for relief for the sufferers, and himself does the kind action, not from vainglory, but simply because he is a gnostic.

§ 82. We are told in the Traditions that the Apostle Matthias was wont to say on occasion 'If the neighbour of an elect person sins, it is the fault of the elect; for if he had conducted himself as reason dictates, his neighbour's reverence for such a life would have prevented him from sinning.' What shall we say then about the gnostic himself? *Know ye not*, says the Apostle, *that ye are the temple of God*⁴? The gnostic therefore is already holy and divine, carrying God within him and being carried by God. Certainly the Scripture represents sin as something alien, where it sells to the strangers those that fall away⁵. And by the words *Look not with desire on another*

¹ Matt. v. 48.² Ps. xxxiv. 11.³ Ps. xci. 11.⁴ 1 Cor. iii. 16.⁵ Cf. Jud. ii. 11—14 &c.

λέγουσα, ἄντικρυς ἀλλότριον καὶ παρὰ φύσιν τοῦ ναοῦ 15
 τοῦ θεοῦ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν λέγει. ναὸς δέ ἐστιν ὁ μὲν
 μέγας, ὡς ἡ ἐκκλησία, ὁ δὲ μικρός, ὡς ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ
 τὸ σπέρμα σώζων τὸ Ἀβραάμ. οὐκ ἄρα ἐπιθυμήσει
 5 τινὸς ἐτέρου ὁ ἔχων ἀναπαυόμενον τὸν θεόν. αὐτίκα
 πάντα τὰ ἐμποδὼν καταλιπὼν καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν περι-
 σπῶσαν αὐτὸν ὕλην ὑπερηφανήσας τέμνει διὰ τῆς
 ἐπιστήμης τὸν οὐρανόν, καὶ διελθὼν τὰς πνευματικὰς
 οὐσίας καὶ πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐξουσίαν ἄπτεται τῶν θρόνων
 10 τῶν ἁκρων, ἐπ' ἐκεῖνο μόνον ἰέμενος, ἐφ' ὃ ἔγνω μόνον.
 μίξας οὖν τῇ περιστερᾷ τὸν ὄφιν τελείως ἅμα καὶ 20
 εὐσυνειδήτως βιοῖ, πίστιν ἐλπίδι κεράσας πρὸς τὴν
 τοῦ μέλλοντος ἀπεκδοχήν. αἰσθεται γὰρ τῆς δωρεᾶς
 ἧς ἔλαβεν ἄξιος γενόμενος τοῦ τυχεῖν, καὶ μετατεθεὶς
 15 ἐκ δογλείας εἰς γιοθεσίαν ἀκόλουθα τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ, μήτε
 μὴ γνωῖς τὸν θεόν, μᾶλλον δὲ γνωσθεὶς πρὸς αὐτόν, ἐπὶ τέλει
 τε πρὸς ἀξίαν τῆς χάριτος ἐνδεικνύμενος τὰ ἐνεργήματα.
 ἔπεται γὰρ τὰ ἔργα τῇ γνώσει ὡς τῷ σώματι ἡ σκιά.

83. Ἐπ' οὐδενὶ τοίνυν εἰκότως ταρασσεται τῶν
 20 συμβαινόντων, οὐδὲ ὑποπτεύει τῶν κατὰ τὴν οἰκονομίαν 25
 ἐπὶ τῷ συμφέροντι γινομένων <οὐδέν>, οὐδὲ αἰσχύνεται
 ἀποθανών, εὐσυνειδήτος ὢν, ταῖς ἐξουσίαις ὀφθῆναι,
 πάντας ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν τοὺς τῆς ψυχῆς ἀποκεκαθαρμένος
 σπίλους, ὃ γε εὖ μάλα ἐπιστάμενος ἄμεινον αὐτῷ μετὰ
 25 τὴν ἔξοδον γενήσεσθαι. ὅθεν οὐδέποτε τὸ ἡδὺ καὶ τὸ
 συμφέρον προκρίνει τῆς οἰκονομίας, γυμνάζων ἑαυτὸν
 διὰ τῶν ἐντολῶν, ἵνα καὶ πρὸς τὸν κύριον εὐάρεστος ἐν
 πᾶσι γένηται καὶ πρὸς τὸν κόσμον ἐπαινετός, ἐπεὶ τὰ 30
 πάντα <ἐφ' > ἐνὸς τοῦ παντοκράτορος θεοῦ ἱσταταί.
 30 εἰς τὰ ἴδια, φησὶν, ἦλθεν ὁ γιὼς τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι αὐτῶν οὐκ

4. τὸ Ἀβρ. L, τὸ Ἀβρ. D, fort. τοῦ Ἀβρ. M.

11. μίξας S. μείξας L.

15. ἀκόλουθα Barnard. ἀνακόλουθα L. μήτε seclutis D.

16. γνωσθεὶς...

ἐπὶ τέλει τε M. γνωσθεὶς τε... ἐπὶ τέλει L.

21. γινομένων οὐδέν M. γινο-

μένων L.

22. ἀποθανών Lowth. ἀποθανεῖν L.

25. γενήσεσθαι M.

γενέσθαι L.

29. ἐφ' ἐνός M. ἐνός L.

*man's wife*¹, it tells us in plain terms that sin is alien and contrary to the nature of the temple of God. Now the temple is either large like the Church or small like the individual who keeps safe *the seed of Abraham*². He then who has God enthroned within him will not desire anything else. At any rate, leaving behind all hindrances and scorning all the distractions of matter, he cleaves the heaven by his wisdom, and having passed through the spiritual entities and *every rule and authority*³, he lays hold of the throne on high, speeding to that alone, which alone he knows. So blending *the serpent with the dove*⁴ he lives perfectly and with a good conscience, faith being mixed with hope as regards the expectation of that which is to come. For he feels that he has been made worthy to obtain the gift which he received, and that he has been *translated from servitude to sonship*⁵ in accordance with his understanding, being on the one hand *not without a knowledge of God (or rather being known by Him)*⁶, and on the other hand showing in the end the effects thereof in a manner worthy of the grace received. For works follow knowledge, as the shadow the body.

§ 83. Being then fully assured that it will be better for him after his decease, he has good reason for not being troubled at anything that happens, nor is ^{he} suspicious <of any> of those things which come to pass for good according to the divine order; and since his conscience is void of offence, he does not shrink from appearing before the unseen powers after his death, having been purged, so to speak, from every stain of the soul. Hence he never prefers the pleasant or the expedient to the divine order, but trains himself by means of the commandments that he may be both well-pleasing to the Lord in all things and praiseworthy as regards the world, since all things rest upon the one Almighty God. It was *to His own*, we read, *the Son of God came and His own children received Him not*⁷.

¹ Cf. Matt. v. 28, Prov. vi. 24, 25.

² Joh. viii. 33 f., Gal. iii. 29 &c., 1 Joh. iii. 9.

³ Eph. i. 21, vi. 12.

⁴ Matt. x. 16.

⁵ Rom. viii. 15.

⁶ Gal. iv. 9.

⁷ Joh. i. 11.

883 P. ΕΔΕΞΑΝΤΟ. διὸ καὶ κατὰ τὴν τῶν κοσμικῶν χρήσιν οὐ
μόνον εὐχαριστεῖ καὶ θαυμάζει τὴν κτίσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
χρῶμενος ὡς προσῆκεν ἐπαινεῖται, ἐπεὶ τὸ τέλος αὐτῷ
δι' ἐνεργείας γνωστικῆς τῆς κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς εἰς
5 θεωρίαν περαιοῦται. ἐνθὲνδε ἤδη, δι' ἐπιστήμης τὰ
ἐφόδια τῆς θεωρίας καρπούμενος μεγαλοφρόνως τε τὸ
τῆς γνώσεως ἀναδεξάμενος μέγεθος, πρόεισιν ἐπὶ τὴν
ἀγίαν τῆς μεταθέσεως ἀμοιβήν. ἀκήκοεν γὰρ τοῦ 35
ψαλμοῦ λέγοντος κῆκλῳσατε Σιών καὶ περιλάβετε αὐτήν,
10 ΔΙΗΓΗΣΑΘΕ ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΠΥΡΓΟΙΣ Αὐτῆς. αἰνίσσεται γάρ, οἶμαι,
τοὺς ὑψηλῶς προσδεξαμένους τὸν λόγον ὑψηλοὺς ὡς
πύργους ἔσεσθαι καὶ βεβαίως ἔν τε τῇ πίστει καὶ τῇ
γνώσει στήσεσθαι.

ΚΕΦ. ΙΔ.

84. Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα διὰ βραχυτάτων
15 περὶ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ τοῖς Ἑλλησι σπερματικῶς εἰρήσθω.
ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι ἐὰν ἐν τούτων ὁ πιστὸς ἢ καὶ δεύτερον
κατορθώσῃ, ἀλλ' οὐ τί γε ἐν πᾶσιν, οὐδὲ μὴν μετ' 40
ἐπιστήμης τῆς ἄκρας, καθάπερ ὁ γνωστικός. καὶ δὴ
τῆς κατὰ τὸν γνωστικὸν ἡμῖν ὡς εἰπεῖν ἀπαθείας, καθ'
20 ἣν ἡ τελείωσις τοῦ πιστοῦ δι' ἀγάπης εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον
εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας προβαίνουσα ἀφικνεῖται, ἑξομοιουμένη
θεῷ, ἰσάγγελος ἀληθῶς γενομένη, πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα
ἐκ γραφῆς μαρτύρια ἔπεισι παρατίθεσθαι, ἅμεινον δὲ
οἶμαι ὑπερθέσθαι τὴν τοιαύτην φιλοτιμίαν διὰ τὸ μῆκος
25 τοῦ λόγου, τοῖς πονεῖν ἐθέλουσι καὶ προσεκπονεῖν τὰ
δόγματα κατ' ἐκλογὴν τῶν γραφῶν ἐπιτρέψας. μιᾶς 45
δ' οὖν διὰ βραχυτάτων ἐπιμνησθήσομαι, ὡς μὴ ἀνεπι-
σημεῖτον παραλιπεῖν τὸν τόπον. λέγει γὰρ ἐν τῇ

15. εἰρήσθω. M. εἰρήσθω, D.

17. οὐδὲ M. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ L.

18. γνωστικός. P. γνωστικός, D.

22. γενομένη, P. γενομένη. D.

26. ἐπιτρέψας M. ἐπιτρέψαντας S. ἐπιτρέψαντες L.

Wherefore also in his use of the things of the world he is not only full of thankfulness and of admiration for the creation, but he also receives praise himself for using it as he ought, since it is through intelligent action in obedience to the commands that the gnostic arrives at the goal of contemplation. From this point he advances, ever gathering from science new food for contemplation, and having embraced with enthusiasm the great idea of knowledge, till at last he receives the holy reward of his *translation*¹ hence. For he has heard the psalm which says *Walk about Sion and encompass it, declare in the towers thereof*²; the meaning of which is, I suppose, that those who receive the word in a lofty spirit will be lofty as towers, and will stand securely both in faith and in knowledge.

CHAPTER XIV.

§ 84. Let thus much be said in the briefest possible terms about the gnostic to the Greeks as seed for further thought. Though the simple believer may succeed in one or other of the points mentioned, yet it must be remembered that he cannot do so in all, nor with perfect science like the gnostic. And further, of our gnostic's apathy, if I may use the term, according to which the perfecting of the believer advances through love, till it arrives *at the perfect man, at the measure of the stature*³, being made like to God and having become truly *equal to the angels*⁴—of this apathy many other evidences from Scripture occur to me, which I might adduce, but I think it better to defer so ambitious an attempt owing to the length of the discussion, leaving the task to those who are willing to take pains in elaborating the doctrines by extracts from Scripture. One Scripture however I will briefly refer to, so as not to leave the topic altogether unnoticed. The divine Apostle says, in his

¹ Heb. xi. 5.

² Ps. xlviii. 12.

³ Eph. vi. 3.

⁴ Luke xx. 36.

προτέρα τῇ πρὸς Κορινθίους ἐπιστολῇ ὁ θεὸς ἀπόστολος
 τολμᾷ τις ὧμων πρᾶγμα ἔχων πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον κρίνεσθαι ἐπὶ
 τῶν ἀδίκων καὶ οὐχὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγίων; ἢ οὐκ οἴδατε ὅτι ἄγιοι
 τὸν κόσμον κρινοῦσι; καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς. μεγίστης δ' οὔσης
 5 τῆς περικοπῆς, ταῖς ἐπικαίροις τῶν ἀποστολικῶν
 συγχρώμενοι λέξεσι, διὰ βραχυτάτων ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς 50
 οἷον μεταφράζοντες τὴν ῥῆσιν, τὴν διάνοιαν τοῦ ῥητοῦ
 τοῦ ἀποστόλου παραστήσομεν, καθ' ἣν τοῦ γνωστικοῦ
 τὴν τελειότητα ὑπογράφει. οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι
 10 μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικεῖν ἴστησι τὸν γνωστικὸν μόνον, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ ἀμνησίκακον εἶναι διδάσκει, μηδὲ εὐχεσθαι κατὰ 319 S
 τοῦ ἀδικήσαντος ἐπιτρέπων· οἶδεν γὰρ καὶ τὸν κύριον
 ἄντικρυς εἶχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν παραγγείλанта. τὸ
 μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀδίκων κρίνεσθαι τὸν ἡδίκημένον φάσ-
 15 κειν οὐδὲν ἄλλ' ἢ ἀνταποδοῦναι βούλεσθαι δοκεῖν
 καὶ ἀνταδικῆσαι δεύτερον ἐθέλειν, ὅπερ ὁμοίως ἐστὶν
 884 P. ἀδικῆσαι καὶ αὐτόν. τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγίων κρίνεσθαι
 ἐθέλειν τινὰς λέγειν ἐμφαίνει τοὺς δι' εὐχῆς τοῖς ἀδική-
 σασιν ἀνταποδοθῆναι τὴν πλεονεξίαν αἰτουμένους, καὶ
 20 εἶναι μὲν τῶν προτέρων τοὺς δευτέρους ἀμείνους, οὐδέπω 5
 δὲ ἀπαθείς, ἣν μὴ ἀμνησίκακοι τέλεον γενόμενοι κατὰ
 τὴν τοῦ κυρίου διδασκαλίαν προσεύξωνται καὶ ὑπὲρ
 τῶν ἐχθρῶν.

85. Καλὸν οὖν καὶ φρένας καλὰς ἐκ μετανοίας
 25 αὐτοὺς τῆς εἰς τὴν πίστιν μεταλαβεῖν. εἰ γὰρ καὶ
 ἐχθροὺς ἢ ἀλήθεια τοὺς παραζηλοῦντας κεκτῆσθαι
 δοκεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐ τί γε αὐτὴ διεχθρεύεται τινι. ὃ τε γὰρ
 θεὸς ἐπὶ δίκαιοις καὶ ἀδίκους τὸν αὐτοῦ ἐπιλάμπει ἥλιον καὶ
 τὸν κύριόν γε αὐτὸν ἐπὶ δικαίους ἔπεμψεν καὶ ἀδίκους, 10
 30 ὃ τε ἐξομοιοῦσθαι βιαζόμενος θεῷ διὰ τῆς πολλῆς
 ἀμνησικακίας, ἀφείς ἐβδομηκοντάκις ἐπτὰ (οἷον κατὰ πάντα
 τὸν βίον καὶ καθ' ὅλην τὴν κοσμικὴν περιήλυσιν

1. τῇ πρὸς S. τῆς πρὸς L.
 21. ἀπαθείς corr. ex ἀπειθείς sec. m. L.

15. δοκεῖν] fort. δεικνύει M.
 27. αὐτὴ M. αὕτη L.

earlier epistle to the Corinthians, *Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world*¹ &c.? As the paragraph is very long, I will set forth the meaning of the Apostle's utterance by making use of such of the apostolic expressions as are most to the point, giving in the most concise language a rapid paraphrase of the passage where he describes the perfection of the gnostic. For he not only defines the gnostic's position as consisting in submitting to wrong rather than in inflicting wrong on another, but he also teaches him to forget injuries, not even allowing him to pray against him who has done the wrong: for he knows that the Lord also gave a plain command that we should *pray for our enemies*². The assertion then that the injured party *goes to law before the unjust*³, shows nothing else than a desire to retaliate and a willingness to commit a second wrong, that is, to be himself equally in fault. But the statement that some wish to go to law before the saints indicates those who ask in prayer that their oppressors may be requited for their extortion: it shows too that though the latter are better than the former, still they are not yet free from passion, unless they entirely forget their wrongs and pray even for their enemies, according to the teaching of the Lord.

§ 85. It is well then that they should also come to a better mind by repentance to faith. For if the truth seems to have enemies in those who *provoke her to jealousy*⁴, still she is in no wise hostile to any herself. For as *God causes His sun to shine upon the just and the unjust*⁵, aye, and sent the Lord Himself to just and unjust, so he who strives to be made like to God through the absence of all malice *forgives seventy times seven times*⁶ (i.e. as one might say, throughout his whole life and the entire

¹ 1 Cor. vi. 1, 2.² Matt. v. 44.³ 1 Cor. vi. 6.⁴ Deut. xxxii. 21, 1 Cor. x. 22.⁵ Matt. v. 45.⁶ Matt. xviii. 22.

ἑβδομάσιν ἀριθμουμέναις σημαινομένην) παντί τῷ
 χρηστεύεται, εἰ καὶ τις τὸν πάντα τοῦτον ἐν σαρκὶ
 βιούς χρόνον ἀδικεῖ τὸν γνωστικόν. οὐ γὰρ τὴν κρίσιν
 μόνην ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέπειν ἀξιοῖ τὸν σπουδαῖον τῶν
 5 ἡδικηκότων αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ παρ' ἐκείνων αἰτεῖσθαι
 τῶν κριτῶν βούλεται τὸν δίκαιον τὴν ἄφεσιν τῶν 15
 ἁμαρτιῶν τοῖς εἰς αὐτὸν πεπλημμεληκόσι, καὶ εἰκότως·
 εἴ γε τὸ ἐκτὸς μόνον καὶ τὸ περὶ σῶμα, καὶ μέχρι
 θανάτου προβαίη, πλεονεκτοῦσιν οἱ ἀδικεῖν ἐπιχει-
 10 ροῦντες, ὧν οὐδὲν οἰκεῖον τοῦ γνωστικοῦ. πῶς δ' ἂν
 καὶ ἀγγέλοισι τις κρίναι τοὺς ἀποστάτας, αὐτοὺς ἀποστάτης
 ἐκείνης τῆς κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ἀμνησικακίας γενό-
 μενος; διὰ τί οὐχὶ μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθε; φησί, διὰ τί οὐχὶ μᾶλλον
 ἀποστερεῖσθε; ἀλλὰ ὑμεῖς ἀδικεῖτε (εὐχόμενοι κατὰ τούτων
 15 δηλονότι τῶν κατ' ἄγνοιαν πλημμελούντων) καὶ ἀπο- 20
 στερεῖτε τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ φιλανθρωπίας τε καὶ ἀγαθότητος
 τὸ ὅσον ἐφ' ὑμῖν τοὺς καθ' ὧν εὐχεσθε, καὶ τοῦτο ἀδελφοί,
 οὐ τοὺς κατὰ πίστιν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς προσηλύτους
 λέγων. 86. εἰ γὰρ καὶ ὁ νῦν διεχθρεύων ὑστερον
 20 πιστεύσει οὐκ ἴσμεν οὐδέπω ἡμεῖς. ἐξ ὧν συνάγεται
 σαφῶς εἰ καὶ μὴ πάντας εἶναι, ἡμῖν γε αὐτοὺς δοκεῖν
 <δεῖν> εἶναι ἀδελφούς. ἤδη δὲ καὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους
 ἐνὸς ὄντας ἔργον θεοῦ καὶ μίαν εἰκόνα ἐπὶ μίαν οὐσίαν
 885 P. περιβεβλημένους, καὶ τεθολωμένοι τύχωσιν ἄλλοι 25
 25 ἄλλων μᾶλλον, μόνος ὁ ἐπιστήμων γνωρίζει, καὶ διὰ
 τῶν κτισμάτων τὴν ἐνέργειαν, δι' ἧς αὐθις τὸ θέλημα
 τοῦ θεοῦ προσκυνεῖ.

* Ἡ οὐκ οἶδατε ὅτι ἀδικοὶ βασιλείαν θεοῦ οὐ κληρονομήσουσιν;
 ἀδικεῖ οὖν ὁ ἀντιδικῶν εἴτ' οὖν ἔργῳ εἴτε καὶ λόγῳ εἴτε

3. κρίσιν M. κτήσιν L. 11. κρίναι (vel κρίναι) D. κρίνη L. 14. ἀδι-
 κεῖτε M. ἀδικεῖτε καὶ ἀποστερεῖτε L. 15. ἀποστερεῖτε P. ἀποστερεῖσθε L.
 17. καὶ τοῦτο M. καὶ τοὺς L. καὶ ταῦτα P. 21. ἡμῖν γε L. fort. ἡμῖν
 δὲ vel ἀλλ' ἡμῖν γε M. αὐτοὺς δοκεῖν δεῖν M. αὐτοῖς δοκεῖν L. 27. προσ-
 κυνεῖ. P. προσκυνεῖ, D. 28. οὐ post θεοῦ casu om. D. 29. ἀντι-
 δικῶν] fort. ἀνταδικῶν M.

cosmical revolution signified by the reckoning of sevens) and shows kindness to every one, even though some continue to ill-treat the gnostic all the time of their life here in the flesh. For it is not only the judgment of those who have wronged him that the Apostle requires the virtuous man to leave to others: he even desires that the just man should ask from those judges the forgiveness of their sins for those who have offended against him; and with good reason, seeing that they who attempt injustice damage only what is external and concerned with the body, even though it should go to the extent of death; but none of such things properly belongs to the gnostic. And how could one *judge* the apostate *angels*¹ if he is himself an apostate from the Gospel rule that we are to forget injuries? *Why do ye not rather take wrong?* he continues, *why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?* *Nay, ye do wrong* (namely, by praying against those who offend in ignorance) and, so far as in you lies, *ye defraud*² of the goodness and kindness of God those against whom ye pray, *and that your brethren*³ (referring hereby, not only to those who are brethren by faith, but to those also who are strangers among you). § 86. For we know not yet whether even he who is at present hostile may not hereafter believe. From which we clearly gather, if not that all are brethren, yet that to us they should seem such. And further, that all men are the work of one God, invested with one likeness upon one nature (though in some the likeness may be more confused than in others),—the recognition of this is reserved for the man of understanding, who through the creation adores the Divine energy, through which again he adores the Divine Will.

Or know ye not that wrong-doers shall not inherit the kingdom of God? He then is a wrong-doer who retaliates

¹ 1 Cor. vi. 3.² 1 Cor. vi. 7, 8.³ 1 Cor. vi. 9.

καὶ τῇ τοῦ βούλεσθαι ἐννοίᾳ, ἣν μετὰ τὴν τοῦ νόμου
 παιδαγωγίαν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον περιγράφει. καὶ ταῦτά τινες
 ἦτε, τοιοῦτοι δῆλον ὅποιοι ἔτι τυγχάνουσιν οἷς αὐτοὶ 30
 οὐ συγγινώσκετε· ἀλλὰ ἀπελούσασθε, οὐχ ἀπλῶς ὥς οἱ 30
 5 λοιποὶ, ἀλλὰ μετὰ γνώσεως τὰ πάθη τὰ ψυχικὰ ἀπερρί-
 ψασθε, εἰς τὸ ἐξομοιοῦσθαι ὅση δύναμις τῇ ἀγαθότητι
 τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ προνοίας διὰ τε τῆς ἀνεξικακίας διὰ τε
 τῆς ἀμνησικακίας, ἐπὶ δίκαιοις καὶ ἀδίκοις τὸ εὐμενὲς τοῦ
 λόγου καὶ τῶν ἔργων καθάπερ ὁ ἥλιος ἐπιλάμποντες·
 10 εἴτ' οὖν μεγαλονοίᾳ τοῦτο περιποιήσεται ὁ γνωστικός,
 εἴτε μιμήσει τοῦ κρείττονος· τρίτη δ' αἰτία τὸ ἄφες καὶ
 ἀφεθῆσεται σοι, βιαζομένης ὥσπερ τῆς ἐντολῆς εἰς σωτη-
 ρίαν δι' ὑπερβολὴν ἀγαθότητος. ἀλλ' ἡγιάσθε. τῷ γὰρ 35
 εἰς τοῦτο ἤκοντι ἕξεως ἀγίῳ εἶναι συμβαίνει, μηδενὶ 35
 15 τῶν παθῶν κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον περιπίπτοντι, ἀλλ' οἷον
 ἀσάρκῳ ἤδη καὶ ἄνω τῆσδε τῆς γῆς ἀγίῳ γεγονότι.

87. Διόπερ ἐδικαιώθητε φησί τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου·
 ἐποιήθητε ὥς εἰπεῖν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δίκαιοι εἶναι ὥς αὐτός,
 καὶ τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἀγίῳ ὥς ἐνὶ μάλιστα κατὰ δύνάμιν
 20 ἀνεκράθητε. μὴ γὰρ οὐ πάντα μοι ἔξεστιν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐξου-
 σιασθῆσμαι, φησί, παρὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιόν τι ποιῆσαι ἢ
 νοῆσαι ἢ λαλῆσαι; τὰ δὲ βρώματα τῇ κοιλίᾳ καὶ ἡ κοιλία τοῖς 40
 βρώμασιν, ἃ ὁ θεὸς καταργήσει, τουτέστιν τοὺς οὕτω λογιζο-
 μένους καὶ βιοῦντας ὥς διὰ τὸ ἐσθίειν γενομένους, μὴ
 25 οὐχὶ δὲ ἐσθίουντας ἵνα ζῶσι μὲν κατὰ τὸ ἀκόλουθον,
 κατὰ δὲ τὸ προηγούμενον τῇ γνώσει προσανέχοντας.
 καὶ μὴ τι οἷον σάρκας εἶναι τοῦ ἀγίου σώματος τούτους
 φησί; σῶμα δὲ ἀλληγορεῖται ἡ ἐκκλησία κυρίου, ὁ πνευ-
 ματικὸς καὶ ἅγιος χορὸς, ἐξ ὧν οἱ τὸ ὄνομα ἐπικεκλη-
 30 μένοι μόνον, βιοῦντες δὲ οὐ κατὰ λόγον, σάρκες εἰσὶ.
 τὸ δὲ σῶμα τοῦτο πνευματικόν, τουτέστιν ἡ ἀγία ἐκκλησία, 45

13. τῷ] τὸ L.
 fort. προσανέχουσιν M.
 punctis notatum. D.

16. ἄνω S. ἀνευ L.

26. προσανέχοντας L.

28. ἀλληγορεῖται] praecedit in L καλεῖται, sed

either by deed or word or by the wish in the heart, which is excluded by the Gospel, after *the schooling of the law*¹. *And such were some of you*—such, manifestly, as those still are whom you refuse to pardon—but *ye washed yourselves*², not simply like the rest, but with knowledge you cast off the passions of the soul, so as to become assimilated to the goodness of the Divine Providence, to the best of your power, both by long-suffering and by forgiveness, *causing* the gentleness of your word and deeds to *shine like the sun upon just and unjust*³ alike. The gnostic will attain this result either by his own greatness of mind, or by imitation of one who is better than himself; and there is a third cause denoted by the words *Forgive and it shall be forgiven you*⁴, where the command seems to compel to salvation through its exceeding goodness. *But ye were sanctified*². For he who has attained such a habit as this, must necessarily be holy, never falling into any passion in any way, but being, as it were, already freed from the flesh and having reached a holiness above this world.

§ 87. Wherefore, he says, *ye were justified by the name of the Lord*²; ye were, so to speak, made by Him to be just, as He is just, and ye were intimately joined with the Holy Spirit, so far as it is possible for man. For does he not say *All things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any*⁵, so as to do or think or speak anything contrary to the Gospel? And *meats are for the belly and the belly for meats, but the Lord shall destroy them*⁶, that is, all who so reason and live as if they were born for eating, instead of eating to live as a subordinate aim, but devoting themselves to knowledge as their principal aim. And perhaps he means that these are, as it were, the fleshy parts of the Holy Body, *the Lord's Church* being figuratively described as *a body*⁷, viz., that spiritual and holy quire, of whom those who are only called by the Name and do not live accordingly constitute the flesh. But this spiritual *body*,

¹ Gal. iii. 24.² 1 Cor. vi. 11.³ Matt. v. 45.⁴ Matt. vi. 14, Polyc. Phil. 2, Clem. R. i. 13.⁵ 1 Cor. vi. 12.⁶ 1 Cor. vi. 13.⁷ Eph. i. 23.

οὐ τῇ πορνείᾳ, οὐδὲ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου ἀποστάσει
πρὸς τὸν ἐθνικὸν βίον κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον οὐδ' ὁπωσ-
τιοῦν οἰκειωτέον.

88. Πορνεύει γὰρ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τὸ αἴτοϋ
5 σῶμα ὁ ἐθνικῶς ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ πολιτευόμενος, εἴτ' οὖν ἐν
ἔργῳ, εἴτε καὶ ἐν λόγῳ, εἴτε καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἐννοίᾳ.
ὁ ταύτῃ κολλώμενος τῇ πόρνῃ, τῇ παρὰ τὴν διαθήκην
886 P. ἐνεργείᾳ, εἰς σάρκα μίαν καὶ βίον ἐθνικὸν καὶ ἄλλην
ἐλπίδα, ἄλλο σῶμα γίνεται, οὐχ ἅγιον· ὁ δὲ κολλώμενος
10 τῇ κγρίῳ τὸ διάφορον τῆς συνόδου γένος ἐν πνεύματι,
πνευματικὸν σῶμα. υἱὸς οὗτος ἅπας, ἄνθρωπος ἅγιος, 50
ἀπαθής, γνωστικός, τέλειος, μορφούμενος τῇ τοῦ κυρίου
διδασκαλίᾳ, ἵνα δὴ καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ καὶ αὐτῷ τῷ
πνεύματι προσεχῆς γενόμενος τῷ κυρίῳ τὴν μονὴν
15 ἐκείνην τὴν ὀφειλομένην τῷ οὕτως ἀπηνδρωμένῳ
ἀπολάβῃ.

Ἀπόχρη τὸ δείγμα τοῖς ὦτα ἔχουσιν. οὐ γὰρ 320 8
ἐκκυκλεῖν χρὴ τὸ μυστήριον, ἐμφαίνειν δὲ ὅσον εἰς
ἀνάμνησιν τοῖς μετεσχηκόσι τῆς γνώσεως, οἱ καὶ
20 συνήσουσιν ὅπως εἴρηται πρὸς τοῦ κυρίου γίνεσθε ὡς
ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν τέλειος, τελείως ἀφιέντες τὰς ἁμαρτίας καὶ 5
ἀμνησικακοῦντες καὶ ἐν τῇ ἔξει τῆς ἀπαθείας κατα-
βιοῦντες. ὡς γὰρ τέλειόν φαμεν ἱατρὸν καὶ τέλειον
φιλόσοφον, οὕτως, οἶμαι, καὶ τέλειον γνωστικόν· ἀλλ'
25 οὐδὲν τούτων, καίτοι μέγιστον ὄν, εἰς ὁμοιότητα θεοῦ
παραλαμβάνεται. οὐ γάρ, καθάπερ οἱ Στωϊκοί, ἀθέως
πάνυ τὴν αὐτὴν ἀρετὴν ἀνθρώπου λέγομεν καὶ θεοῦ.
μή τι οὖν τέλειοι γίνεσθαι ὀφείλομεν ὡς ὁ πατὴρ
βούλεται; ἀδύνατον γὰρ καὶ ἀμήχανον ὡς ὁ θεός ἐστι

1. ἀποστάσει πρὸς M. ἀποστάσει, ἃ πρὸς L. 2. ὁπωστιοῦν sic L,
ὅπως τις οὖν V. 4. αὐτοῦ M. αὐτοῦ edd. 6. ἐννοία. P. ἐννοία, Kl. D.
8. ἔχει post βιον addidit Heinsius. 9. ἄλλο σῶμα γίνεται, οὐχ ἅγιον hic M.
post ἐνεργείᾳ l. 8 L. 10. τὸ διάφορον τῆς συνόδου γένος hic M. ante υἱὸς L.
14. μονὴν L. μονὴν D. 28. γίνεσθαι] γίνεσθε L.

i.e. the holy Church, *is not for fornication* nor must it be connected in any possible sort or way with the apostasy from the Gospel to the life of the heathen.

§ 88. For he who behaves like a heathen in the Church, whether in act or word or even merely in thought, commits fornication against the Church and *against his own body*¹. *He that is joined to this harlot*² (*viz.* the activity which is contrary to the covenant), *for one flesh*³ and for a heathenish life and another hope, becomes another body which is not holy: *but he that is joined to the Lord* after a different kind of union, in spirit, is a spiritual body. He is wholly a son, a holy man, passionless, gnostic, perfect, being formed by the Lord's teaching, in order that he may be brought close to Him in deed and word and in his very spirit, and may receive that *mansion*⁴ which is due to one who has thus approved his manhood.

This may serve as a sample for those that have ears. For we must not divulge the mystery, but only indicate it so far as to recall it to those who have been partakers in knowledge, who will also understand what is the meaning of the Lord's saying *Be ye perfect as your Father is perfect*⁵, perfectly forgiving sins and forgetting injuries, and being habitually free from passion. For as we speak of a perfect physician and a perfect philosopher, so, I suppose, we may speak of a perfect gnostic: but none of these perfections, to whatever height it may attain, is regarded as coming into comparison with God. For we do not agree in the impious opinion of the Stoics as to the identity of human and divine virtue. Perhaps then we ought to be as perfect as the Father wishes us to be: for it is impracticable and impossible that any one should be as perfect

¹ 1 Cor. vi. 18.² v. 16.³ v. 17.⁴ Joh. xiv. 2.⁵ Matt. v. 48.

γενέσθαι τινὰ τέλειον· βούλεται δὲ ὁ πατὴρ ζῶντας
 ἡμᾶς κατὰ τὴν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου ὑπακοὴν ἀνεπιλήπτως
 τελείους γίνεσθαι. ἦν οὖν, κατ' ἔλλειψιν λεγομένου τοῦ 10
 ῥητοῦ, προσυπακούσωμεν τὸ ἐνδέον, εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν
 5 τῆς περικοπῆς τοῖς συνιέναι δυναμένοις ἀπολελειμμένον
 ἐκλαβεῖν, καὶ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ γνωριούμεν καὶ
 κατ' ἀξίαν τῆς ἐντολῆς εὐσεβῶς ἅμα καὶ μεγαλοφρόνως
 πολιτευσόμεθα.

ΚΕΦ. ΙΕ.

89. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀκόλουθόν ἐστι πρὸς τὰ ὑπὸ
 10 Ἑλλήνων καὶ Ἰουδαίων ἐπιφερόμενα ἡμῖν ἐγκλήματα
 ἀπολογήσασθαι, συνεπιλαμβάνονται δὲ ἕν τισι τῶν
 ἀποριῶν ὁμοίως τοῖς προειρημένοις καὶ αἱ περὶ τὴν
 ἄλλην διδασκαλίαν αἵρέσεις, εὖ ἂν ἔχοι, πρότερον 15
 διακαθάραντας τὰ ἐμποδῶν, εὐτρεπεῖς ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν
 15 ἀποριῶν λύσεις εἰς τὸν ἐξῆς προῖέναι στρωματέα.
 πρῶτον μὲν οὖν αὐτὸ τοῦτο προσάγουσιν ἡμῖν, λέγοντες
 887 P. μὴ δεῖν πιστεύειν διὰ τὴν διαφωνίαν τῶν αἱρέσεων,
 παρατείνει γὰρ καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ἄλλων ἄλλα δογματι-
 ζόντων. πρὸς οὓς φάμεν ὅτι καὶ παρ' ὑμῖν τοῖς
 20 Ἰουδαίοις καὶ παρὰ τοῖς δοκιμωτάτοις τῶν παρ' Ἑλληνσι
 φιλοσόφων πάμπολλαι γεγόνασιν αἵρέσεις, καὶ οὐ
 δήπου φατὲ δεῖν ὀκνεῖν ἥτοι φιλοσοφεῖν ἢ Ἰουδαῖζειν 20
 τῆς διαφωνίας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλας τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν
 αἱρέσεων. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐπισπαρήσεσθαι τὰς αἱρέσεις
 25 τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, καθάπερ τῷ πυρὶ τὰ ζιζάνια, πρὸς τοῦ
 κυρίου προφητικῶς εἶρητο, καὶ ἀδύνατον μὴ γενέσθαι
 τὸ προειρημένον ἔσεσθαι· καὶ τούτου ἡ αἰτία ὅτι
 παντὶ τῷ καλῷ μῶμος ἔπεται.

3. ἦν] ἦν L.

14. ἐμποδῶν S. ἐμποδῶν L.

18. παρατείνει]

παραφθίνει Hoeschelius (non παραφαίνει ut D.).

22. ἡ Ἰουδαῖζειν M.

καὶ Ἰουδ. L.

24. αἱρέσεων. M. αἱρέσεων, D.

as God is; but our Father wishes that we should arrive at an unimpeachable perfection by living according to the obedience of the Gospel. If then, since the saying is incomplete, we supply what is wanting for the completion of the passage, the explanation of which has been left to those who are capable of understanding, we shall both recognise the will of God and shall live a life of piety and aspiration, in a manner worthy of the commandment.

CHAPTER XV.

§ 89. The next thing is to reply to the charges brought against us by Greeks and Jews. And since the different schools in other departments of learning take their part in some of the difficulties raised, similarly to the above mentioned, it may be well to begin by clearing away obstacles and then to proceed to the next Miscellany fully prepared for the solution of the difficulties. The first charge they allege is this very point, that the diversity of sects shows belief to be wrong, for the voice of truth is drowned amid the din of conflicting assertions. To whom we reply that, both among you Jews and among the most approved of the Greek philosophers, there have been multitudes of sects, yet of course you do not say that one should hesitate to be a philosopher or a follower of the Jews on account of the internal discord of your sects. In the next place it was prophesied by the Lord that the seed of heresy would be sown upon the truth like *tares upon wheat*¹ (and what was prophesied cannot but come to pass), the cause of this being that the beautiful is always shadowed by its caricature.

¹ Matt. xiii. 25.

90. Μή τι οὖν, εἰ καὶ παραβαίῃ τις συνθήκας καὶ τὴν ὁμολογίαν παρέλθοι τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, διὰ τὸν ψευσάμενον τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἀφεξόμεθα τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ ἡμεῖς; ἀλλ' ὥς ἀψευδεῖν χρή τὸν ἐπικεικῇ καὶ μηδὲν ὧν ὑπέ- 25
- 5 σχηται ἀκυροῦν, κἂν ἄλλοι τινὲς παραβαίνωσι συνθήκας, οὕτως καὶ ἡμᾶς κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον τὸν ἐκκλησιαστικὸν παραβαίνειν προσήκει κανόνα· καὶ μάλιστα τὴν περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ὁμολογίαν ἡμεῖς μὲν φυλάττομεν, οἱ δὲ παραβαίνουσι. πιστευτέον οὖν τοῖς βεβαίως ἐχομένοις 10 τῆς ἀληθείας. ἤδη δὲ καὶ ὥς ἐν πλάτει χρωμένοις τῇδε τῇ ἀπολογίᾳ ἔνεστι φάναι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὅτι καὶ οἱ ἱατροὶ ἐναντίας δόξας κεκτημένοι κατὰ τὰς οἰκείας αἱρέσεις ἐπ' ἴσης ἔργῳ θεραπεύουσιν. μή τι οὖν 30 κάμνων τις τὸ σῶμα καὶ θεραπείας δεόμενος οὐ προσίεται 15 ἱατρὸν διὰ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἱατρικῇ αἱρέσεις; οὐκ ἄρα οὐδὲ ὁ τὴν ψυχὴν νοσῶν καὶ εἰδώλων ἔμπλεως, ἔνεκά γε τοῦ ὑγιᾶναι καὶ εἰς θεὸν ἐπιστρέψαι, προφασίσαιτο <ἂν> ποτε τὰς αἱρέσεις. ναὶ μὴν διὰ τοὺς δοκίμους, φησὶν, αἱ αἱρέσεις· δοκίμους ἦτοι τοὺς εἰς πίστιν ἀφικνουμένους 20 λέγει, ἐκλεκτικώτερον προσιόντας τῇ κυριακῇ διδασκαλίᾳ (καθάπερ τοὺς δοκίμους τραπεζίτας τὸ κίβδηλον 35 νόμισμα τοῦ κυρίου ἀπὸ τοῦ παραχαράγματος διακρίνοντας), ἢ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πίστει δοκίμους ἤδη γενομένους κατὰ τε τὸν βίον κατὰ τε τὴν γνῶσιν.
- 25 91. Διὰ δὴ τοῦτο ἄρα πλείονος ἐπιμελείας καὶ προμηθείας δεόμεθα εἰς τὴν ἐξέτασιν τοῦ πῶς ἀκριβῶς βιωτέον καὶ τίς ἢ ὄντως οὕσα θεοσέβεια. δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι δυσκόλου καὶ δυσεργοῦ τῆς ἀληθείας τυγχανούσης διὰ τοῦτο γεγόνασιν αἱ ζητήσεις· ἀφ' ὧν αἱ φίλαντοι 30 καὶ φιλόδοξοι αἱρέσεις, μὴ μαθόντων μὲν μηδὲ παρειληφότων ἀληθῶς, οἷσιν δὲ γνώσεως εἰληφότων. διὰ 40

17. ἂν ποτε D. ποτε L.

21. κίβδηλον] ἀκίβδηλον Resch, Agr. p.

122. Cf. Str. vi. 780 διακρίναι τὸ ἀκίβδηλον νόμισμα τοῦ παραχαράγματος.

25. πλείονος] πλέονος L.

§ 90. What then? If some one is guilty of breaking his engagements and neglecting his agreement with us, shall we let go the truth ourselves on account of him who has been false to his agreement? No, the good man must be true to his word and not belie any promise, however much others may break their engagements. And just so, we ought in no way to transgress the rule of the Church. Above all the confession which deals with the essential articles of the faith is observed by us, but disregarded by the heretics. Those then are to be believed who hold firmly to the truth. Using this defence broadly we are now entitled to reply to them, that physicians also, though holding different opinions in accordance with their particular schools, are still equally engaged in the practice of healing. Does then any one who is suffering in body and needs medical treatment refuse to call in a physician owing to the diversity of medical schools? So neither should he who is diseased in soul and full of idols plead the heresies as his excuse in regard to the recovery of health and conversion to God. Aye, and we are told that *heresies are for the sake of those who are approved*¹; and by 'approved' is meant either those who are coming to the faith, if they show unusual discrimination in approaching the teaching of the Lord (like *the approved money-changers*² who distinguish the spurious from the legal coin by the false stamp), or those who are in the faith itself, and have already approved themselves therein, both by their life and their knowledge.

§ 91. It is for this reason therefore that we need more attention and consideration to determine how we should live with strictness, and what is true piety. For it is evident that the trouble and difficulty of ascertaining the truth have given rise to questionings, from whence spring vain and self-willed heresies, when men have not learnt or really received knowledge, but have merely got a conceit of it. We must therefore

¹ 1 Cor. xi. 19.² Resch, *Agrapha*, pp. 116—127.

πλείονος τοίνυν φροντίδος ἐρευνητέον τὴν τῷ ὄντι
 888 P. ἀλήθειαν, ἣ μόνη περὶ τὸν ὄντως ὄντα θεὸν καταγίνεται.
 πόνῳ δὲ ἔπεται γλυκεῖα εὗρεσίς τε καὶ μνήμη. ἐπαπο-
 δυτέον ἄρα τῷ πόνῳ τῆς εὐρέσεως διὰ τὰς αἰρέσεις,
 5 ἀλλ' οὐ τέλεον ἀποστατέον. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁπώρας παρα-
 κειμένης, τῆς μὲν ἀληθοῦς καὶ ὠρίμου τῆς δὲ ἐκ κηροῦ
 ὥς ὅτι μάλιστα ἐμφεροῦς πεποιημένης, διὰ τὴν ὁμοιό-
 τητα ἀμφοῖν ἀφεκτέον, διακριτέον δὲ ὁμοῦ τε τῇ κατα- 45
 ληπτικῇ θεωρίᾳ καὶ τῷ κυριωτάτῳ λογισμῷ τὸ ἀληθές
 10 ἀπὸ τοῦ φαινομένου. καὶ ὥσπερ ὁδοῦ μίᾳς μὲν τῆς
 βασιλικῆς τυγχανούσης, πολλῶν δὲ καὶ ἄλλων τῶν
 μὲν ἐπὶ τινα κρημνόν, τῶν δὲ ἐπὶ ποταμὸν ῥοώδη ἢ
 θάλασσαν ἀγχιβαθῇ φερουσῶν, οὐκ ἂν τις ὀκνήσῃ
 διὰ τὴν διαφωνίαν ὁδεῦσαι, χρήσαιτο δ' ἂν τῇ ἀκινδύνῳ
 15 καὶ βασιλικῇ καὶ λεωφόρῳ, οὕτως ἄλλα ἄλλων περὶ
 ἀληθείας λεγόντων οὐκ ἀποστατέον, ἐπιμελέστερον δὲ
 θηρατέον τὴν ἀκριβεστάτην περὶ αὐτῆς γνῶσιν· ἐπεὶ
 καὶ τοῖς κηπευομένοις λαχάνοις συναναφύονται καὶ 50
 πόαι· μή τι οὖν ἀπέχονται οἱ γεωργοὶ τῆς κηπευτικῆς
 20 ἐπιμελείας; ἔχοντες οὖν πολλὰς ἐκ φύσεως ἀφορμὰς
 πρὸς τὸ ἐξετάζειν τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ τῆς ἀληθείας τὴν
 ἀκολουθίαν ἐξευρίσκειν ὀφείλομεν. διὸ καὶ εἰκότως
 κρινόμεθα, οἷς δέον πείθεσθαι μὴ συγκατατιθέμενοι, 321
 μὴ διαστέλλοντες τὸ μαχόμενον καὶ ἀπρεπὲς καὶ παρὰ
 25 φύσιν καὶ ψεῦδος ἀπὸ τ' ἀληθοῦς καὶ τοῦ ἀκολουθίου
 καὶ τοῦ πρέποντος καὶ τοῦ κατὰ φύσιν, αἷς ἀφορμαῖς
 καταχρηστέον εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς ὄντως οὔσης ἀλη-
 θείας.

92. Ματαία τοίνυν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἡ πρόφασις
 30 αὕτη. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ βουλομένοις ἐξέσται καὶ τὸ εὐρεῖν
 τὴν ἀλήθειαν, τοῖς δὲ αἰτίας ἀλόγους προβαλλομένοις 5
 ἀναπολόγητος ἡ κρίσις. πότερον γὰρ ἀναιροῦσιν ἢ συγ-

5. ἀποστατέον. M. ἀποστατέον, D.

25. τ' ἀληθοῦς M. τε τ' ἀληθες (es in οὖς pr. m. correcto) L.

spend more thought in searching for the very truth, which alone has for its subject the very God. And sweet are the discovery and the remembrance which attend on toil. The effect of the heresies should therefore be to make one buckle to the toil of discovery and not to abandon it altogether. So too, if we have set before us on the one hand ripe natural fruit, and on the other fruit of wax made to resemble it as closely as possible, we ought not to abstain from both on account of their similarity, but to distinguish the real from the apparent both intuitively and by strict process of reasoning. And just as, if there were only one royal road, but many by-roads, some leading to a precipice, some to a rushing torrent, or deep sea, a man would not hesitate to travel because of this diversity, but would make use of the king's safe high-way; so we must not give up our search because there are different views as to the truth, but must hunt all the more earnestly for the most exact knowledge concerning it. For even among the herbs of the garden weeds spring up, but the husbandmen do not therefore desist from gardening. Since then nature supplies us with many helps for testing the things we are told, we ought also to discover the harmony of the truth. Hence we are rightly condemned if we withhold our assent to the things which we ought to believe, because we fail to distinguish what is incongruous and unseemly and unnatural and false from what is true and consistent and seemly and natural: and these helps we should make full use of in order to gain a knowledge of the real truth.

§ 92. This is therefore an idle excuse on the part of the Greeks: for those who desire it will be able also to discover the truth, while those who put forward irrational grounds *have no excuse for their judgment*¹. For what is their view of

¹ Rom. ii. 1.

κατατίθενται εἶναι ἀπόδειξιν; οἶμαι πάντας ἂν ὁμολογή-
 σειν ἄνευ τῶν τὰς αἰσθήσεις ἀναιρούντων. ἀποδείξεως
 δ' οὔσης ἀνάγκη συγκαταβαίνειν εἰς τὰς ζητήσεις καὶ
 δι' αὐτῶν τῶν γραφῶν ἐκμανθάνειν ἀποδεικτικῶς, ὅπως
 5 μὲν ἀπεσφάλησαν αἱ αἱρέσεις, ὅπως δὲ ἐν μόνῃ τῇ
 ἀληθεῖ καὶ τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἥ τε ἀκριβεστάτῃ
 γνῶσις καὶ ἡ τῷ ὄντι ἀρίστη αἵρεσις. τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς
 ἀληθείας ἐκτρεπομένων οἱ μὲν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς μόνους,
 οἱ δὲ καὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐξαπατᾶν ἐπιχειροῦσιν. οἱ μὲν 10
 οὖν δοξόσοφοι καλούμενοι, οἱ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἡύρηκέναι
 νομίζοντες, οὐκ ἔχοντες ἀπόδειξιν οὐδεμίαν ἀληθῆ·
 ἑαυτοὺς οὗτοι ἀπατῶσιν ἀναπεπαῦσθαι νομίζοντες·
 ὧν πλῆθος οὐκ ὀλίγον τὰς τε ζητήσεις ἐκτρεπομένων
 διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους, ἀποφευγόντων δὲ καὶ τὰς διδασκαλίας
 15 διὰ τὴν κατάγνωσιν. οἱ δὲ τοὺς προσιόντας ἐξαπα-
 889 P. τῶντες πανοῦργοι σφόδρα, οἱ καὶ παρακολουθοῦντες
 αὐτοῖς ὅτι μηδὲν ἐπίστανται πιθανοῖς ὅμως ἐπιχειρήμασι 15
 σκοτίζουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ἑτέρα δ', οἶμαι, τῶν πιθανῶν
 ἐπιχειρημάτων καὶ ἑτέρα τῶν ἀληθῶν ἡ φύσις. καὶ
 20 ὅτι τῶν αἱρέσεων ἀνάγκη τὴν ὀνομασίαν πρὸς ἀντιδια-
 στολὴν τῆς ἀληθείας λέγεσθαι γινώσκωμεν· ἀφ' ἧς
 τινὰ ἀποσπάσαντες ἐπὶ λύμῃ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ σοφι-
 σταί, ταῖς ἐξηυρημέναις σφίσιν ἀνθρωπικαῖς τέχναις
 ἐγκατορύξαντες, αὐχοῦσι προῖστασθαι διατριβῆς μάλ-
 25 λον ἢ ἐκκλησίας.

ΚΕΦ. ΙΣ'.

93. Ἄλλ' οἱ πονεῖν ἔτοιμοι ἐπὶ τοῖς καλλίστοις οὐ
 πρότερον ἀποστήσονται ζητοῦντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν πρὶν 20
 ἂν τὴν ἀπόδειξιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν λάβωσι τῶν γραφῶν. ἔστι
 μὲν οὖν κοινὰ τινὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων κριτήρια καθάπερ

1. ὁμολογήσειν] rectius ὁμολογήσαι D.

6. ἀληθεῖ M. ἀληθείᾳ L.

7. αἵρεσις. P. αἵρεσις, Kl. D. δὲ M. τε L.

10. ἡύρηκέναι]

εὔρηκέναι L. 17. αὐτοῖς P. αὐτοῖς L. 23. ἐξηυρημέναις] ἐξευρημέναις Li.

demonstration? Do they deny that there is such a thing or do they admit it? I suppose all would admit it except those who deny the evidence of the senses. But if there is such a thing as demonstration they must descend to investigation and be taught demonstratively from the Scriptures themselves how the heretical schools went astray, and how it is only in the true and the ancient Church that there is the most exact knowledge and the really best school of thought. But of those who turn aside from the truth some try to deceive themselves only; others to deceive their neighbours as well. They then who are termed 'wise in their own conceit,' those, I mean, who think they have discovered the truth without any true demonstration; these men deceive themselves, thinking to have attained rest: and of such persons there is no small number, men that avoid inquiry for fear of being refuted and also flee from instruction because it condemns themselves. But those who try to impose on their followers are utterly unscrupulous, who, being well aware that they are absolutely without knowledge, nevertheless darken the truth with plausible sophisms. But, in my opinion, the nature of such sophisms is entirely distinct from that of true arguments. Further we know that it is necessary to give the terminology of the heresies in order that the truth may be clearly distinguished from them. For the sophists steal certain fragments of the truth for the injury of mankind and bury them in the human systems they have themselves devised, and then glory in presiding over what is rather a school than a Church.

CHAPTER XVI.

§ 93. But they who are willing to work for the noblest prizes will not relinquish their search for truth, until they obtain the proof from the Scriptures themselves. Now there are certain criteria common to all men, such as the senses;

τὰ αἰσθητήρια, τὰ δ' ἄλλα τῶν βουλευθέντων καὶ ἀσκη-
 σάντων τὰ ἀληθῆ, τὰ διὰ νοῦ καὶ λογισμοῦ τεχνικὰ
 λόγων ἀληθῶν τε καὶ ψευδῶν. μέγιστον δὲ τὸ καὶ
 τὴν οἴησιν ἀποθέσθαι, ἐν μέσῳ καταστάντας ἀκριβοῦς
 5 ἐπιστήμης καὶ προπετοῦς δοξοσοφίας, καὶ γνῶναι ὅτι
 ὁ τὴν αἰώνιον ἐλπίζων ἀνάπαυσιν γινώσκει καὶ τὴν
 εἴσοδον αὐτῆς ἐπίπονον οὖσαν καὶ τεθλιμμένην. ὁ δὲ
 ἄπαξ εὐαγγελισθεὶς καὶ τὸ σωτήριον, φησὶν, ἐν ᾗ ὥρα 25
 ἐπιγνῶ, μὴ ἐπιστρεφέσθω εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω καθάπερ ἡ Λὼτ γυνή,
 10 μὴδὲ εἰς τὸν πρότερον βίον τὸν τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς προσ-
 ἀνέχοντα, μὴδὲ μὴν εἰς τὰς αἱρέσεις παλινδρομεῖτω·
 ἐθνίζουσι γὰρ ἀμηγέπη, τὸν ὄντα μὴ γινώσκουσαι θεόν.
 ὁ γὰρ φιλῶν πατέρα ἢ μητέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμέ, τὸν ὄντως πατέρα
 καὶ διδάσκαλον τῆς ἀληθείας, τὸν ἀναγεννῶντα καὶ
 15 ἀνακτίζοντα καὶ τιθηνούμενον τὴν ψυχὴν τὴν ἐξελεγ-
 μένην, οὐκ ἔστι μοῦ ἄξιος, λέγει, τοῦ εἶναι υἱὸς θεοῦ καὶ 30
 μαθητῆς θεοῦ ὁμοῦ καὶ φίλος καὶ συγγενής. οὐδεὶς
 γὰρ εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω βλέπων καὶ ἐπιβάλλων τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἐπ'
 ἄροτρον εὔθετος τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ.

20 Ἄλλ' ὥς ἔοικεν τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ μέχρι νῦν δοκεῖ
 ἡ Μαριάμ λεχῶ εἶναι διὰ τὴν τοῦ παιδίου γέννησιν,
 890 P. οὐκ οὔσα λεχῶ (καὶ γὰρ μετὰ τὸ τεκεῖν αὐτὴν μαιω-
 θεῖσάν φασί τινες παρθένον εὔρεθῆναι). 94. τοιαῦται
 δ' ἡμῖν αἱ κυριακαὶ γραφαί, τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἀποτίκτουςαι
 25 καὶ μένουσαι παρθένοι μετὰ τῆς ἐπικρύψεως τῶν τῆς
 ἀληθείας μυστηρίων. τέτοκεν καὶ οὐ τέτοκεν φησὶν ἡ 35
 γραφή, ὥς ἂν ἐξ αὐτῆς, οὐκ ἐκ συνδυασμοῦ συλλα-
 βούσα. διόπερ τοῖς γνωστικοῖς κεκνήκασιν αἱ γραφαί,

7. τεθλιμμένην. M. τεθλιμμένην Kl. D. δὲ M. τε L. 9. ἐπιγνῶ]
 fort. ἐπέγνω μετὰ χαρᾶς λαβῶν, vel tale quid M. ἐπιγνῶ L. 11. παλιν-
 δρομεῖτω S. παλινδρομήτω L. 12. ἐθνίζουσι M. ἐθίζουσι L.
 17. συγγενής. M. συγγενής, Kl. D. 19. θεοῦ. M. θεοῦ, Kl. D.
 20. ὥς ἔοικεν τοῖς πολλοῖς] ὥς τοῖς πολλοῖς ὥς ἔοικεν M. 23. εὔρεθῆναι).
 τοιαῦται M. εὔρεθῆναι. Τοιαῦται LV edd. 27. αὐτῆς P. αὐτῆς L.
 συλλαβούσα. P. συλλαβούσα, Kl. D. 28. γραφαί, M. γραφαί. edd.

while the other technical criteria acquired by thought and reasoning, to distinguish between true and false arguments, are confined to those who have made truth their aim and practice. But the chief thing is to get rid of self-conceit, taking a position midway between exact science and rash opinionativeness, and to recognize that he who hopes for the eternal rest knows also that the entrance to it is toilsome and *strait*¹. But let not him who has once received the Gospel and, as it says, *<embraced salvation with joy>*² in the hour when he became acquainted with it,—*let not him*, I say, *turn back like Lot's wife*³, nor recur to his former life which was devoted to the things of sense, nor yet to the heresies, for they in a sort imitate the heathen, not knowing the true God. For *he that loveth father or mother more than Me*⁴, i.e. than the true Father and Teacher of the truth, who regenerates and re-creates and nourishes the elect soul—he, saith He, *is not worthy of Me*, worthy, that is, to be a son of God and at once a disciple and friend and kin to God. For *no man who looks backward and puts his hand to the plough is fit for the kingdom of God*⁵.

But, just as most people even now believe, as it seems, that Mary ceased to be a virgin through the birth of her child, though this was not really the case—for some say that she was found by the midwife to be a virgin after her delivery⁶;—(§ 94) so we find it to be with the Lord's Scriptures, which bring forth the truth and yet remain virgins, hiding within them the mysteries — of the truth. *She has brought forth and has not brought forth*⁷, says the Scripture, speaking as of one who had conceived of herself and not from another. Wherefore the Scriptures are pregnant to the gnostics, but the heresies, not having examined

¹ Matt. vii. 14.² Matt. xiii. 20.³ Luke xvii. 31, 32.⁴ Matt. x. 37.⁵ Luke ix. 62.⁶ Cf. Thilo, *Cod. Apoc.* p. 379.⁷ Cf. Tert. *De Carne Christi* 23 *legimus apud Ezechielem de vacca illa quae peperit et non peperit.*

αἱ δὲ αἰρέσεις οὐκ ἐκμαθοῦσαι ὥς μὴ κεκυηκυίας παρα-
πέμπονται. πάντων δὲ ἀνθρώπων τὴν αὐτὴν κρίσιν
ἐχόντων οἱ μὲν ἀκολουθοῦντες τῷ αἰροῦντι λόγῳ ποιοῦν-
ται τὰς πίστεις, οἱ δὲ ἡδοναῖς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐκδεδωκότες
5 βιάζονται πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τὴν γραφὴν. δεῖ δ',
οἶμαι, τῷ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐραστῇ ψυχικῆς εὐτονίας·
σφάλλεσθαι γὰρ ἀνάγκη μέγιστα τοὺς μέγιστοις ἐγ- 40
χειροῦντας πράγμασιν, ἣν μὴ τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἀληθείας
παρ' αὐτῆς λαβόντες ἔχωσι τῆς ἀληθείας. οἱ τοιοῦτοι
10 δέ, ἅτε ἀποπεσόντες τῆς ὀρθῆς ὁδοῦ, καὶ τοῖς πλείστοις
τῶν κατὰ μέρος σφάλλονται εἰκότως, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν
ἀληθῶν καὶ ψευδῶν κριτήριον συγγεγυμνασμένον
ἀκριβῶς τὰ δέοντα αἰρεῖσθαι. εἰ γὰρ ἐκέκτηντο, ταῖς
θείαις ἐπείθοντο ἂν γραφαῖς.

15 95. Καθάπερ οὖν εἴ τις ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θηρίον
γένοιτο παραπλησίως τοῖς ὑπὸ τῆς Κίρκης φαρμα- 45
χθεῖσιν, οὕτως ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ πιστὸς
τῷ κυρίῳ διαμένειν ἀπολώλεκεν ὁ ἀναλακτίσας τὴν
ἐκκλησιαστικὴν παράδοσιν καὶ ἀποσκορτήσας εἰς
20 δόξας αἰρέσεων ἀνθρωπίνων. ὁ δὲ ἐκ τῆσδε τῆς
ἀπάτης παλινδρομήσας, κατακούσας τῶν γραφῶν καὶ
τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον ἐπιστρέψας τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, οἷον ἐξ ἀνθρώ-
που θεὸς ἀποτελεῖται. ἔχομεν γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς
διδασκαλίας τὸν κύριον, διὰ τε τῶν προφητῶν διὰ τε 50
25 τοῦ εὐαγγελίου καὶ διὰ τῶν μακαρίων ἀποστόλων
πολυτρόπως καὶ πολυμερῶς ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἰς τέλος ἡγούμενον
τῆς γνώσεως. τὴν ἀρχὴν δ' εἴ τις ἐτέρου δεῖσθαι
ὑπολάβοι, οὐκέτ' ἂν ὄντως ἀρχὴ φυλαχθεῖη. ὁ μὲν
οὖν ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ πιστὸς τῇ κυριακῇ γραφῇ τε καὶ φωνῇ
30 ἀξιόπιστος, εἰκότως ἂν διὰ τοῦ κυρίου πρὸς τὴν τῶν
322 B. ἀνθρώπων εὐεργεσίαν ἐνεργούμενος. ἀμέλει πρὸς τὴν

3. αἰροῦντι Lowth. ἐροῦντι L.

15. ἀνθρώπου M. ἀνθρώπων L.

22. ἐπιστρέψας] ἐπιτρέψας Hervetus.

27. ἐτέρου Heinsius. ἕτερον L.

30. ἂν] scribendum videtur ἂν εἴη D.

31. ἐνεργούμενος M. ἐνεργου-

μένη LD. ἐνεργουμένη P.

them, dismiss them as barren. And though all men have the same faculty of judgment, some find their grounds for belief in following the dictates of reason, while others surrender themselves to pleasures and wrest the Scripture to suit their desires. But, methinks, the lover of truth needs energy of soul; for they who set themselves to the greatest tasks must meet the greatest disasters, unless they have received the canon of the truth from the truth itself. And such persons, having fallen away from the right path, generally go wrong in particulars also, as might be expected, because they have no criterion of truth and falsehood accurately trained to make the right choice. Otherwise they would have believed the divine Scriptures.

§ 95. As if, then, one were to become a beast instead of a man, like those who were changed by Circe's drugs¹, so is it with him who has spurned the tradition of the Church and has suddenly taken up with the fancies of human sects: he has lost the character of a man of God, and of enduring trust in the Lord. But he who has returned from this deceit, after hearing the Scriptures, and has turned his life to the truth, such a one becomes in the end as it were a god instead of a man. For in the Lord we have the first principle of instruction, guiding us to knowledge from first to last *in divers ways and divers portions*² through the Prophets and the Gospel and the blessed Apostles. And, if any one were to suppose that the first principle stood in need of something else, it could no longer be really maintained as a first principle. He then who of himself believes the Lord's Scripture and His actual voice is worthy of belief, being one who would be naturally moved by the Lord to act for the benefit of men. Certainly we use it as a

¹ Hom. *Od.* x. 235 f.

² Heb. i. 1.

τῶν πραγμάτων εὔρεσιν αὐτῇ χρώμεθα κριτηρίῳ· τὸ
κρινόμενον δὲ πᾶν ἔτι ἄπιστον πρὶν κριθῆναι, ὥστ'
891 P. οὐδ' ἀρχὴ τὸ κρίσεως δεόμενον. εἰκότως τοίνυν πίστει
περιλαβόντες ἀναπόδεικτον τὴν ἀρχήν, ἐκ περιουσίας
5 καὶ τὰς ἀποδείξεις παρ' αὐτῆς τῆς ἀρχῆς περὶ τῆς
ἀρχῆς λαβόντες, φωνῇ κυρίου παιδευόμεθα πρὸς τὴν
ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς ἀληθείας. οὐ γὰρ ἀπλῶς ἀποφαινομένοις 5
ἀνθρώποις προσέχομεν, οἷς καὶ ἀνταποφαίνεσθαι ἐπ'
ἴσης ἔξεστιν. εἰ δ' οὐκ ἀρκεῖ μόνον ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν τὸ
10 δόξαν, ἀλλὰ πιστώσασθαι δεῖ τὸ λεχθέν, οὐ τὴν ἐξ
ἀνθρώπων ἀναμένομεν μαρτυρίαν, ἀλλὰ τῇ τοῦ κυρίου
φωνῇ πιστούμεθα τὸ ζητούμενον, ἢ πασῶν ἀποδείξεων
ἐχεγγνωτέρα, μᾶλλον δὲ ἢ μόνῃ ἀπόδειξις οὔσα τυγ-
χάνει· καθ' ἣν ἐπιστήμην οἱ μὲν ἀπογευσάμενοι μόνον
15 τῶν γραφῶν πιστοί, οἱ δὲ καὶ προσωτέρω χωρήσαντες
ἀκριβεῖς γνώμονες τῆς ἀληθείας ὑπάρχουσιν, οἱ γνω- 10
στικοί, ἐπεὶ καὶ τοῖς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἔχουσί τι πλεον
οἱ τεχνῖται τῶν ιδιωτῶν καὶ παρὰ τὰς κοινὰς ἐννοίας
ἐκτυποῦσι τὸ βέλτιον.

20 96. Οὕτως οὖν καὶ ἡμεῖς, ἀπ' αὐτῶν περὶ αὐτῶν
τῶν γραφῶν τελείως ἀποδεικνύντες, ἐκ πίστεως πειθό-
μεθα ἀποδεικτικῶς. καὶ τολμήσωσι προφητικαῖς χρή-
σασθαι γραφαῖς καὶ οἱ τὰς αἱρέσεις μετιόντες, πρῶτον
μὲν οὐ πάσαις, ἔπειτα οὐ τελείαις, οὐδὲ ὥς τὸ σῶμα
25 καὶ τὸ ὕφος τῆς προφητείας ὑπαγορεύει, ἀλλ' ἐκλεγό- 15
μενοι τὰ ἀμφιβόλως εἰρημένα εἰς τὰς ἰδίας μετάγουσι
δόξας, ὀλίγας σποράδην ἀπανθιζόμενοι φωνάς, οὐ τὸ
σημαινόμενον ἀπ' αὐτῶν σκοποῦντες, ἀλλ' αὐτῇ ψιλῇ
ἀποχρώμενοι τῇ λέξει. σχεδὸν γὰρ ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς
30 προσφέρονται ῥητοῖς εὔροις ἂν αὐτοὺς ὡς τοῖς ὀνόμασι

4. περιλαβόντες M. περιβαλόντες L.
προσέχομεν ἂν) D. προσέχομεν L.

8. προσέχομεν (vel

criterion for the discovery of the real facts. But whatever comes into judgment is not to be believed before it is judged, so that what is in need of judgment cannot be a first principle. With good reason therefore having apprehended our first principle by faith without proof, we get our proofs about the first principle *ex abundanti* from the principle itself, and are thus trained by the voice of the Lord for the knowledge of the truth. For we pay no attention to the mere assertions of men, which may be met by equally valid assertions on the other side. If, however, it is not enough just simply to state one's opinion, but we are bound to prove what is said, then we do not wait for the witness of men, but we prove the point in question by the voice of the Lord, which is more to be relied on than any demonstration, or rather which is the only real demonstration. From this science it comes that, while they who have but tasted of the Scriptures are believers, the gnostics, who have made further progress, are accurate judges of the truth; since even in the ordinary concerns of life craftsmen have an advantage over laymen, and give shape to finer models far surpassing common ideas.

§ 96. So too we, obtaining from the Scriptures themselves a perfect demonstration concerning the Scriptures, derive from faith a conviction which has the force of demonstration. And though it be true that the heretics also have the audacity to make use of the prophetic Scriptures, yet in the first place they do not use them all, and in the second place they do not use them in their entirety, nor as the general frame and tissue of the prophecy suggest; but picking out ambiguous phrases, they turn them to their own opinions, plucking a few scattered utterances, without considering what is intended by them, but perverting the bare letter as it stands. For in almost all the passages they employ, you will find how

μόνοις προσανέχουσι τὰ σημαινόμενα ὑπαλλάττοντες, οὐθ' ὡς λέγονται γινώσκοντες, οὐθ' ὡς ἔχειν πεφύκασιν χρώμενοι αἷς καὶ δὴ κομίζουσιν ἐκλογαῖς. ἡ ἀλήθεια δὲ οὐκ ἐν τῷ μετατιθέναι τὰ σημαινόμενα εὐρίσκεται
 5 (οὕτω μὲν γὰρ ἀνατρέψουσιν πᾶσαν ἀληθῆ διδασκαλίαν), ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ διασκέψασθαι τί τῷ κυρίῳ καὶ τῷ παντοκράτορι θεῷ τελέως οἰκείον τε καὶ πρέπον, καὶ τῷ βεβαιοῦν ἕκαστον τῶν ἀποδεικνυμένων κατὰ τὰς γραφὰς
 10 ἐξ αὐτῶν πάλιν τῶν ὁμοίων γραφῶν. οὐτ' οὖν ἐπιστρέφειν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐθέλουσιν, αἰδούμενοι καταθέσθαι τὸ τῆς φιλαυτίας πλεονέκτημα, οὐτ' ἔχουσιν ὅπως διάθωνται τὰς αὐτῶν δόξας <μὴ> βιαζόμενοι τὰς γραφάς. φθάσαντες δὲ ἐξενεγκεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δόγματα
 15 ψευδῇ σχεδὸν ἀπάσαις ταῖς γραφαῖς ἐναργῶς μαχόμενα, καὶ αἰεὶ ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων αὐτοῖς ἐλεγχόμενοι, τὸ λοιπὸν ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὑπομένουσιν τὰ μὲν μὴ προσίσθαι τῶν προφητικῶν, τὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ὡς ἄλλης
 892 P. γεγονότας φύσεως μὴ οἶους τε εἶναι συνεῖναι τὰ οἰκεία
 20 ἐκείνοις διαβάλλουσιν, ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν διελεγχόμενοι ἀρνοῦνται δόγματα, ἀντικρυς ὁμολογεῖν αἰδούμενοι ἃ κατ' ἰδίαν αὐχοῦσι διδάσκοντες.

97. Οὕτω γὰρ κατὰ πάσας ἔστιν ἰδεῖν τὰς αἱρέσεις, ἐπιόντας αὐτῶν τὰς μοχθηρίας τῶν δογμάτων. ἐπειδὴν
 25 γὰρ ἀνατρέπωνται πρὸς ἡμῶν δεικνύντων αὐτοὺς σαφῶς ἐναντιουμένους ταῖς γραφαῖς, δυοῖν θάτερον ὑπὸ τῶν προεστώτων τοῦ δόγματος ἔστι θεάσασθαι γινόμενον· ἢ γὰρ τῆς ἀκολουθίας τῶν σφετέρων δογμάτων ἢ τῆς προφητείας αὐτῆς, μᾶλλον δὲ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐλπίδος κατα
 30 φρονοῦσιν, αἰροῦνται δὲ ἐκάστοτε τὸ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχειν ἐναργέστερον ἢ τὸ πρὸς τοῦ κυρίου διὰ τῶν

13. μὴ βιαζόμενοι M. βιαζόμενοι L. γραφάς. M. γραφάς, Kl. D.
 15. μαχόμενα M, μαχόμενοι L. 17. προσεσθαι Heinsius. προτεσθαι L.
 19. συνεῖναι] probabilius συνιέναι D. 22. διδάσκοντες M. διδάσκοντες
 οὕτως (per διττολογίαν) L.

they attend to the words alone, while they change the meaning, neither understanding them as they are spoken, nor even using in their natural sense such extracts as they adduce.

But the truth is discovered not by altering the meanings of words (for by so doing they will subvert all true teaching), but by considering what is perfectly fitting and appropriate to the Lord and the Almighty God, and by confirming each thing that is proved according to the Scriptures from similar passages of the Scriptures themselves. Hence they are neither ready to turn to the truth, being ashamed to derogate from their own importance, nor have they any way of setting forth their own opinions but by doing violence to the Scriptures. Having hastily published to the world their false doctrines, which are palpably at variance with almost all the Scriptures, and being always confuted by our opposing arguments, they still even now persist in their refusal to accept some of the prophetic writings; while on the other hand they accuse us of inability to understand what is peculiar to them, as though we were quite of another nature; and at other times they are driven to deny even their own doctrines, being ashamed to confess openly what in private they boast of teaching.

§ 97. For so we shall find it to be in all the heresies, when we examine the iniquities of their doctrines. When they are refuted by plain proof on our part that they are opposed to the Scriptures, you may see the upholders of the doctrine in question taking one or other of two courses: they either make light of the consistency of their own doctrines, or they make light of prophecy itself, in other words, of that which constitutes their own hope; preferring on each occasion that which seems to them to be more perspicuous, rather than that which was

προφητῶν εἰρημένον καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου, προσέτι 35
 δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀποστόλων, συμμαρτυρούμενόν τε καὶ
 βεβαιούμενον. ὁρῶντες οὖν τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτοῖς οὐ
 περὶ ἑνὸς δόγματος, ἀλλὰ περὶ τοῦ τὰς αἱρέσεις διατη-
 5 ρεῖν, οὐ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐξευρίσκειν (τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἐν
 μέσῳ καὶ προχείροις ἐντυχόντες παρ' ἡμῖν ὡς εὐτελῶν
 κατεφρόνησαν) ὑπερβῆναι δὲ σπουδάσαντες τὸ κοινὸν
 τῆς πίστεως, ἐξέβησαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν. μὴ γὰρ μαθόντες
 τὰ τῆς γνώσεως τῆς ἐκκλησιαστικῆς μυστήρια, μηδὲ
 10 χωρήσαντες τὸ μεγαλεῖον τῆς ἀληθείας, μέχρι τοῦ
 βάθους τῶν πραγμάτων κατελθεῖν ἀπορραθυμήσαντες, 40
 ἐξ ἐπιπολῆς ἀναγνόντες παρεπέμψαντο τὰς γραφάς.

98. Ὑπὸ δοξοσοφίας τοίνυν ἐπηρμένοι ἐρίζοντες
 διατελοῦσι, δηλοὶ γεγονότες ὡς τοῦ δοκεῖν μᾶλλον ἥπερ
 15 τοῦ φιλοσοφεῖν προνοοῦνται. αὐτίκα οὐκ ἀναγκαίως
 ἀρχὰς πραγμάτων καταβαλλόμενοι δόξαις δὲ ἀνθρω-
 πίναις κεκινημένοι, ἔπειτα ἀναγκαίως τέλος ἀκολουθεῖν
 αὐτοῖς ἐκποριζόμενοι, διαπληκτίζονται διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους
 πρὸς τοὺς τὴν ἀληθῆ φιλοσοφίαν μεταχειριζομένους·
 20 καὶ πάντα μᾶλλον ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας ὑπομένουσι καὶ 45
 πάντα, φασί, κάλων κινοῦσι, καὶ ἀσεβεῖν διὰ τὸ ἀπι-
 στεῖν ταῖς γραφαῖς μέλλωσιν, ἥπερ μετατίθενται τῆς
 αἱρέσεως καὶ τῆς πολυθρυλήτου κατὰ τὰς ἐκκλησίας
 αὐτῶν πρωτοκαθεδρίας, δι' ἣν κακείνην τὴν συμποτικὴν
 25 τῆς ψευδωνύμου ἀγάπης πρωτοκλισίαν ἀσπάζονται. ἡ παρ'
 ἡμῖν δὲ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐπίγνωσις ἐκ τῶν ἤδη πιστῶν τοῖς
 οὐπω πιστοῖς ἐκπορίζεται τὴν πίστιν, ἥτις οὐσία ὡς
 εἰπεῖν ἀποδείξεως καθίσταται. ἀλλ' ὡς ἔοικεν πᾶσα

4. περὶ τοῦ M. περὶ τὸ L.

6. προχείροις M. προχείρως L.

11. ἀπορραθυμήσαντες] ἀποραθυμήσαντες L.

16. δὲ M. τε L.

18. αὐτοῖς] αὐτοῖς L.

ἐκποριζόμενοι L. fort. ἐκπονούμενοι M.

20. ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας post μᾶλλον M. post μετατίθενται (v. 22) L.

21. κάλων]

κάλων L.

22. μέλλωσιν] μέλλουσιν L.

24. συμποτικὴν M.

συμποτικὴν διὰ L.

25. πρωτοκλισίαν S. πρωτοκλησίαν L.

27. οὐπω

Herv. οὐτω L.

spoken by the Lord through the Prophets and is attested and confirmed by the Gospel as well as by the Apostles. Perceiving, then, that it was not merely a single doctrine which was at stake, but the keeping up of their heresies, and having no desire to discover the truth—for after reading the books we commonly use in public, they despised them as worthless—and aiming simply to exceed the common rule of the faith, they abandoned the truth. For being ignorant of the mysteries of the knowledge of the Church, and incapable of apprehending the grandeur of the truth, they were too sluggish to penetrate to the bottom of the matter, and so laid aside the Scriptures after a superficial reading.

§ 98. Being elated therefore by a conceit of wisdom they are constantly quarrelling, showing that they care *more to be thought* philosophers *than to be*¹ so in reality. For instance, though they lay no foundation of necessary principles, but are moved simply by the opinions of men, yet afterwards they labour to make the conclusion follow necessarily on their premises, and, for fear of being confuted, keep sparring with those who pursue the true philosophy: and their vanity impels them to endure everything, and stir every stone, as the phrase is, even going to the length of impiety through disbelieving the Scriptures, rather than surrender their heresy and the much-talked-of *precedence in their assemblies*, for the sake of which they so eagerly affect *the first couch*² in the drinking-bout of their mis-named Agapè. But the knowledge of truth, which is found among us Christians, supplies, from what is already believed, faith for what is not yet believed,—faith which is, so to speak, the substance of demonstration. On the other

¹ Aesch. *S. c. Th.* 577, cf. *Plat. Rep.* II. p. 361 B.

² Mt. xxiii. 6.

αἴρεσις ἀρχὴν ὧτα ἀκούοντα οὐκ ἔχει τὸ σύμφορον, 50
μόνον δὲ τοῖς πρὸς ἡδονὴν ἀνεφγότα, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἰάθη τις
893 P. αὐτῶν, εἰ πείθεσθαι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μόνον ἡβουλήθη.
τριττὴ δὲ θεραπεία οἰήσεως, καθάπερ καὶ παντὸς πάθους,
5 μάθησίς τε τοῦ αἰτίου καὶ τοῦ πῶς ἂν ἐξαιρεθείη τοῦτο,
καὶ τρίτον ἡ ἀσκησις τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ ὁ ἐθισμὸς πρὸς 323 B.
<τὸ> τοῖς κριθεῖσιν ὀρθῶς ἔχειν ἀκολουθεῖν δύνασθαι.

99. Ὡς γὰρ ὁφθαλμὸς τεταραγμένος, οὕτως καὶ ἡ
ψυχὴ τοῖς παρὰ φύσιν θολωθεῖσα δόγμασιν οὐχ οἷα τε
10 τὸ φῶς τῆς ἀληθείας διδεῖν ἀκριβῶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἐν
ποσὶ παρορᾷ. ἐν γοῦν θολερῷ ὕδατι καὶ τὰς ἐγχέλεις
ἀλίσκεσθαι φασιν ἀποτυφλουμένας. καὶ καθάπερ τὰ
πονηρὰ παιδία τὸν παιδαγωγὸν ἀποκλείει, οὕτως οὗτοι 5
τὰς προφητείας εἵργουσιν ἑαυτῶν τῆς ἐκκλησίας, ὑφο-
15 ρώμενοι δι' ἔλεγχον καὶ νουθεσίαν. ἀμέλει πάμπολλα
συγκαττύουσι ψεύσματα καὶ πλάσματα, ἵνα δὴ εὐλόγως
δόξωσι μὴ προσίεσθαι τὰς γραφάς. ταύτῃ οὖν οὐκ
εὐσεβεῖς, δυσαραεστούμενοι ταῖς θεαῖς ἐντολαῖς, τουτέστι
τῷ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι. ὥσπερ δὲ αἱ ἀμυγδάλαι κεναὶ
20 λέγονται οὐκ ἐν αἷς μηδὲν ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἐν αἷς ἄχρηστον
τὸ ἐνόν, οὕτως τοὺς αἰρετικούς κενοὺς τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ
βουλημάτων καὶ τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ παραδόσεων εἶναί 10
φάμεν, πικριζόντων ὡς ἀληθῶς κατὰ τὴν ἀγρίαν ἀμυγ-
δάλην ἐξάρχοντας δογμάτων, πλὴν ὅσα δι' ἐνέργειαν
25 τῶν ἀληθῶν ἀποθέσθαι καὶ ἀποκρῦψαι οὐκ ἴσχυσαν.

100. Καθάπερ τοίνυν ἐν πολέμῳ οὐ λειπτέον τὴν
τάξιν ἣν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔταξεν τῷ στρατιώτῃ, οὕτως
οὐδὲ ἣν ἔδωκεν ὁ λόγος, ὃν ἄρχοντα εἰλήφαμεν γνώσεώς
τε καὶ βίου, λειπτέον τάξιν. οἱ πολλοὶ δὲ οὐδὲ τοῦτο

5. τοῦ πῶς M. τὸ πῶς L.

6. πρὸς τὸ τοῖς M. πρὸς τοῖς L.

7. ἔχειν L. ἔχων V.

11. γοῦν M. οὖν L.

14. ante ἑαυτῶν trium

fere litterarum rasura.

15. δι' ἔλεγχον] δὴ ἔλεγχον Cobet.

21. κενοὺς

Hoeschel. τοὺς κενοὺς L.

23. πικριζόντων M. πικρίζοντας L.

24. ἐνέργειαν Hoeschel. cum Herveto. ἐνέργειαν L.

28. ἣν ἔδωκεν Herv.

ὃν ἔδωκεν L.

ὃν ἄρχοντα Herv. ὃν om. L.

29. λειπτέον] ληπτέον L.

hand it seems that heresy of every kind has absolutely no ear for what is expedient, but listens only to what is pleasurable; otherwise a heretic might have been healed, if he had only been willing to obey the truth. Now conceit, like every other ailment, requires a three-fold treatment: there must be a knowledge of the cause, and of the way in which this may be removed, and thirdly there must be discipline of the soul and the training which enables us to follow what is judged to be right.

§ 99. For, as a clouded eye, so too the soul that is confused by unnatural opinions is unable to discern accurately the light of truth, but sees amiss even what lies before it. Certainly we are told that eels also lose their sight and are easily caught in turbid water. And just as naughty children lock out their tutor, so the heretics shut out the prophecies from their church, holding them in suspicion because they convict and admonish them. I grant they patch up many lying inventions to give a sort of decent excuse for their neglect of the Scriptures: and herein they show their want of piety, quarrelling as they do with the divine commands, that is, with the Holy Spirit. And as we call almonds empty, not only when they have nothing in them, but when what is in them is worthless, so we say that the heretics are empty of the divine purposes and of the traditions of Christ, because they are the authors of dogmas which are in truth as bitter as the wild almond, except in so far as the clearness of the truth made it impossible for them to set aside or conceal it.

§ 100. As then in war the soldier must not leave the post assigned to him by the general, so neither must we leave the post to which we are appointed by the Word, whom we have received as our captain both of knowledge and of life. But the

ἐξητάκασιν, εἰ ἔστι τινὶ ἀκολουθητέον καὶ τίνι τούτῳ
καὶ ὅπως. οἷος γὰρ ὁ λόγος, τοιόσδε καὶ ὁ βίος εἶναι 15
τῷ πιστῷ προσήκει, ὥς ἔπεσθαι δύνασθαι τῷ θεῷ, ἐξ
ἀρχῆς τὰ πάντα εἰσθεῖαν περαίνοντι. ἐπὰν δὲ παραβῇ
5 τις τὸν λόγον καὶ διὰ τούτου τὸν θεόν, εἰ μὲν διὰ τὸ
αἰφνίδιον προσπείειν τινα φαντασίαν ἡσθένησεν,
894 P. προχείρους τὰς φαντασίας τὰς λογικὰς ποιητέον, εἰ δὲ
τῷ ἔθει τῷ προκατεσχηκότι ἡττηθεὶς γέγονεν, ἢ φησιν
ἢ γραφή, χυδαῖος, ἀποπαυστέον τὸ ἔθος εἰς τὸ παντελὲς
10 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἀντιλέγειν αὐτῷ τὴν ψυχὴν γυμναστέον.
εἰ δὲ καὶ μαχόμενα δόγματα ἐφέλκεσθαι τινὰς δοκεῖ, 20
ὑπεξαιρετέον ταῦτα καὶ πρὸς τοὺς εἰρηνοποιοὺς τῶν
δογμάτων πορευτέον, οἳ κατεπάδουσι ταῖς θείαις γρα-
φαῖς τοὺς ψοφοδεεῖς τῶν ἀπείρων, τὴν ἀλήθειαν διὰ
15 τῆς ἀκολουθίας τῶν διαθηκῶν σαφηνίζοντες. ἀλλ',
ὥς ἔοικεν, ῥέπομεν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔνδοξα μᾶλλον, κὰν ἐναντία
τυγχάνῃ, ἢ περ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν· αὐστηρὰ γὰρ ἔστι
καὶ σεμνή.

Καὶ δὴ τριῶν οὐσῶν διαθέσεων τῆς ψυχῆς, ἀγνοίας,
20 οἰήσεως, ἐπιστήμης, οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγνοίᾳ τὰ ἔθνη, οἱ δὲ
ἐν τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ ἢ ἐκκλησία ἢ ἀληθής, οἱ δὲ ἐν οἰήσει
οἱ κατὰ τὰς αἱρέσεις. 101. οὐδὲν γοῦν σαφέστερον 25
ἰδεῖν ἔστι τοὺς ἐπισταμένους περὶ ὧν ἴσασι διαβεβαιου-
μένους ἢ <τούτους> περὶ ὧν οἴονται, ὅσον γε ἐπὶ τῷ
25 διαβεβαιουῖσθαι ἄνευ τῆς ἀποδείξεως. καταφρονοῦσι
γοῦν ἀλλήλων καὶ καταγελῶσιν, καὶ συμβαίνει τὸν
αὐτὸν νοῦν παρ' οἷς μὲν ἐντιμότερον εἶναι, παρ' οἷς
δὲ παρανοίας ἡλωκέναι. καὶ μέντοι μεμαθήκαμεν ἄλλο
εἶναι ἡδονήν, ἣν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἀπονεμητέον, ἄλλο δέ τι
30 ἔριν, ἣν ταῖς αἱρέσεσι προσκριτέον, ἄλλο χαράν, ἣν 30

7. τὰς φ. Herv. τοὺς τὰς φ. L.

14. τῶν duplicatur L.

24. ἢ τούτους περὶ Heinsius praeunte Herveto. καὶ περὶ L.

28. καὶ

μέντοι μεμαθήκαμεν ἄλλο M. καίτοι μεμ. ἄ. μέντοι L. καίτοι μ. ἄ. μέν τι D.

29. ἣν τοῖς M. ἣν ἐν τοῖς L. 30. ἣν ταῖς M. ἣν ἐν ταῖς L. αἱρέσεσι S.

ἐρέσεσι L. προσκριτέον M. προκριτέον L.

greater part of men have not even inquired whether they ought to follow any guide, and, if so, whom, and how he should be followed. For *as is the word, such too should the life*¹ of the believer be, so as to be able to *follow God, as He holds His unswerving path*² in all things from the beginning. But when a man breaks his word and so sins against God, if his weakness was due to a sudden impression, he must take care to have reasonable impressions in readiness; but if he is mastered by a habit that has gained dominion over him, and has so become what the Scripture calls *gross*³, he must put an absolute stop to the habit and train his soul to resist it. And if there are some who seem to be attracted by contradictory opinions, they must gradually get rid of them, and resort to those *who can introduce harmony*⁴ of opinions, those who can charm the timid and inexperienced with the spell of the divine Scriptures, making the truth plain by means of the agreement of the Testaments. But, as it seems, we incline rather to the common opinion, though it may involve contradiction, than to the truth with its sternness and severity.

Again of the three different mental conditions, ignorance, conceit, knowledge, ignorance is the characteristic of the heathen, knowledge of the true Church, conceit of the heretics. § 101. Certainly one does not find scientific men making more positive and definite assertions about the objects of their knowledge, than these men about their opinions, so far as depends on unproved assertion. At any rate they despise and laugh at one another; and it sometimes happens that the same interpretation is held in the highest honour by one set and regarded as insane by another. And further we have learnt that there is a difference between voluptuousness, which must be assigned to the heathen, and strife which we must adjudge to the heresies, and on the other hand between joy which one

¹ Stoic maxim.² Plato, *Legg.* iv. 716 A.³ Exod. i. 7.⁴ Matt. v. 9.

τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ προσοικειωτέον, ἄλλο δὲ εὐφροσύνην,
 ἣν τῷ κατὰ ἀλήθειαν ἀποδοτέον γνωστικῷ. ὥς δὲ ἐὰν
 πρόσσχη τις Ἰσχομάχῳ, γεωργὸν αὐτὸν ποιήσῃ, καὶ
 Λάμπιδι ναύκληρον, καὶ Χαριδῆμῳ στρατηγόν, καὶ
 5 Σίμωνι ἵππικόν, καὶ Πέρδικι κάπηλον, καὶ Κρωβύλῳ
 ὀψοποιόν, καὶ Ἀρχελάῳ ὀρχηστήν, καὶ Ὀμήρῳ ποιη-
 τήν, καὶ Πύρρωνι ἐριστικόν, καὶ Δημοσθένει ῥήτορα,
 καὶ Χρυσίππῳ διαλεκτικόν, καὶ Ἀριστοτέλει φυσικόν,
 καὶ φιλόσοφον Πλάτωνι, οὕτως ὁ τῷ κυρίῳ πειθόμενος
 10 καὶ τῇ δοθείσῃ δι' αὐτοῦ κατακολουθήσας προφητεία 35
 τελέως ἐκτελεῖται κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ διδασκάλου ἐν σαρκὶ
 περιπολῶν θεός. Ἀποπίπτουσιν ἄρα τοῦδε τοῦ ὕψους
 οἱ μὴ ἐπόμενοι θεῷ ἢ ἂν ἡγήται, ἡγείται δὲ κατὰ τὰς
 θεοπνεύστοις γραφαίς. μυρίων γοῦν ὄντων κατ' ἀριθμὸν
 15 ἃ πρᾶσσουσιν ἄνθρωποι σχεδὸν δύο εἰσὶν ἀρχαὶ
 895 P. πάσης ἀμαρτίας, ἄγνοια καὶ ἀσθένεια, ἅμφω δὲ ἐφ'
 ἡμῖν, τῶν μήτε ἐθελόντων μανθάνειν μήτε αὖ τῆς
 ἐπιθυμίας κρατεῖν. τούτων δὲ δι' ἣν μὲν οὐ καλῶς
 κρίνουσι, δι' ἣν δὲ οὐκ ἰσχύουσι τοῖς ὀρθῶς κριθέειν
 20 <ἀκολουθεῖν>. οὔτε γὰρ ἀπατηθεὶς τις τὴν γνώμην 40
 δύναται ἂν εὖ πράττειν, καὶ πάνυ δυνατὸς ἢ τὰ γνω-
 σθέντα ποιεῖν, οὔτε καὶ κρίνειν τὸ δέον ἰσχύων ἄμεμπτον
 ἑαυτὸν παράσχοιτ' ἂν ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἐξασθενῶν.

102. Ἀκολουθῶς τοίνυν δύο τῷ γένει καὶ παιδεῖαι
 25 παραδίδονται πρόσφοροι ἐκατέρα τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν, τῇ
 μὲν ἢ γνώσῃς τε καὶ ἢ τῆς ἐκ τῶν γραφῶν μαρτυρίας
 ἐναργῆς ἀπόδειξις, τῇ δὲ ἢ κατὰ λόγον ἄσκησις ἐκ
 πίστεώς τε καὶ φόβου παιδαγωγουμένη. ἅμφω δ' εἰς 45
 τὴν τελείαν ἀγάπην συναύξουσιν. τέλος γὰρ οἶμαι
 30 τοῦ γνωστικοῦ τό γε ἐνταῦθα διττόν, ἐφ' ὧν μὲν ἢ
 θεωρία ἢ ἐπιστημονική, ἐφ' ὧν δὲ ἢ πράξις.

3. πρόσσχη] πρόσχη L.

8. Ἀριστοτέλει S. ἀριστοτέλῃ L.

13. ἢ ἂν S. ἐὰν L.

16. ἄγνοια Herv. ἀνοια L.

20. ἀκολουθεῖν

addidit S.

21. δύναται] δύνατ' L.

27. ἐναργῆς S. ἐνεργῆς L.

must appropriate to the Church, and gladness which must be imputed to the true gnostic. And just as Ischomachus will make those who attend to his instructions husbandmen, and Lampis sea-captains, and Charidemus commanders, and Simon horsemen, and Perdix hucksters, and Crobylus cooks, and Archelaus dancers, and Homer poets, and Pyrrho wranglers, and Demosthenes orators, and Chrysippus logicians, and Aristotle men of science, and Plato philosophers, so he who obeys the Lord and follows the prophecy given through Him, is fully perfected after the likeness of his Teacher, and thus becomes a god while still moving about in the flesh.

It is from such a height then that they fall who do not follow God wherever He may lead them, and He leads them by way of *the inspired writings*¹. Certainly, though the number of human actions is infinite, it may be said that there are only two causes of all failure, both of which are in our own power, viz. ignorance and weakness on the part of those who are neither willing to learn nor to gain the mastery over their desires. The former makes men judge wrongly, the latter prevents them from following out right judgments; for neither could any one act rightly if he were deceived in his judgment, even though he were perfectly able to carry out his determinations; nor on the other hand would he show himself blameless if he were a weakling in act, whatever might be his capacity to discern what was right.

§ 102. Corresponding to these there are also two kinds of discipline provided, suitable for either class of failings; for the one, knowledge and the plain proof derived from the witness of the Scriptures; for the other, training according to reason controlled by faith and fear: and both of these grow up into perfect love. For the end of the gnostic on earth is in my opinion twofold, in some cases scientific contemplation, in others action.

¹ 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Εἷη μὲν οὖν καὶ τούσδε τοὺς αἰρετικούς κατα-
 μαθόντας ἐκ τῶνδε τῶν ὑπομνημάτων σωφρονισθῆναι
 τε καὶ ἐπιστρέψαι ἐπὶ τὸν παντοκράτορα θεόν. εἰ δὲ
 καθάπερ οἱ κωφοὶ τῶν ὀφείων τοῦ καινῶς μὲν λεγο-
 5 μένου, ἀρχαιοτάτου δὲ μὴ ἐπαίοιεν ἄσματος, παιδευθεῖεν
 οὖν πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, τὰς πρὸ τῆς κρίσεως πατρῴας
 νοθεσίας ὑπομένοντες, ἔστ' ἂν καταισχυθέντες μετα- 50
 νοήσωσιν, ἀλλὰ μὴ εἰς τὴν παντελῆ φέροντες ἑαυτοὺς
 διὰ τῆς ἀπηνοῦς ἀπειθείας ἐμβάλοιεν κρίσιν. γίνονται
 10 γὰρ καὶ μερικαὶ τινες παιδεῖαι, ἃς κολάσεις ὀνομά-
 ζουσιν, εἰς ἃς ἡμῶν οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐν παραπτώματι 324 B.
 γενομένων ἐκ τοῦ λαοῦ τοῦ κυριακοῦ κατολισθάνοντες
 περιπίπτουσιν. ἀλλ' ὥς πρὸς τοῦ διδασκάλου ἢ τοῦ
 πατρὸς οἱ παῖδες, οὕτως ἡμεῖς πρὸς τῆς προνοίας κολα-
 15 ζόμεθα. θεὸς δὲ οὐ τιμωρεῖται (ἔστι γὰρ ἡ τιμωρία
 κακοῦ ἀνταπόδοσις), κολάζει μέντοι πρὸς τὸ χρήσιμον
 καὶ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς κολαζομένοις. ταυτὶ μὲν, ἀπο-
 τρέψαι βουλόμενος τῆς εἰς τὰς αἱρέσεις εὐεμπτωσίας
 τοὺς φιλομαθοῦντας, παρεθέμην· τοὺς δὲ τῆς ἐπιπολα-
 20 ζούσης, εἴτε ἀμαθίας εἴτε ἀβελτερίας εἴτε καχεξίας εἴθ'
 ὃ τι δὴ ποτε χρὴ καλεῖν αὐτήν, ἀποπαῦσαι γλιχό- 5
 μενος, μεταπείσαι δὲ καὶ προσαγαγεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ
 τοὺς γε μὴ παντάπασιν ἀνιάτους ἐπιχειρῶν, τοῖσδε
 συνεχρησάμην τοῖς λόγοις.

25 103. Εἰσὶ γὰρ οἱ οὐδὲ ἀνέχονται τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπα-
 κοῦσαι τῶν πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν προτρεπόντων· καὶ δὴ
 φλυαρεῖν ἐπιχειροῦσι βλασφήμους τῆς ἀληθείας κατα-
 χέοντες λόγους, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς τὰ μέγιστα τῶν ὄντων
 896 P. ἐγνωκέναι συγχωροῦντες, οὐ μαθόντες, οὐ ζητήσαντες,
 30 οὐ πονέσαντες, οὐχ εὐρόντες τὴν ἀκολουθίαν· οὗς
 ἐλεήσειεν ἂν τις ἢ μισήσειεν τῆς τοιαύτης διαστροφῆς. 10

1. εἷη μὲν L. εἷη μὲν ἂν D. 12. κατολισθάνοντες] κατολισθαίνοντες L.
 Vid. ad p. 260 D. 14. πρὸς] πρὸ L. κολαζόμεθα. P. κολαζόμεθα, D.
 19. fortasse post τοὺς δὲ omissum est ἥδη αἰρετικούς vel eius modi aliquid. M.
 20. ἀβελτερίας D. ἀβελτηρίας L.

Would that even these heretics would take a lesson from these suggestions and be reformed and turn to the Almighty God! But if, *like deaf adders, they refuse to listen to the charm*¹, new in form, but most ancient in substance, may they at any rate undergo the divine discipline, submitting to the corrections of their heavenly Father before the Judgment, until they become ashamed and repent, instead of rushing headlong into utter condemnation through their stubborn disobedience! For there are also partial forms of discipline, which are called chastisements, into which most of us, who have trespassed from among the Lord's people, slip and fall. But as children are chastened by their teacher or their father, so are we by Providence. For God does not take vengeance (for vengeance is a retaliation of evil), but he chastens with a view to the good, both public and private, of those who are chastened. These things I have set forth, desiring to turn aside from their proclivity to heresy those who are eager to learn: but as for others, I have used these arguments out of a longing desire to make them cease from the prevailing ignorance or stupidity or ill condition or whatever it is to be called, and endeavouring to persuade and bring over to the truth those who are not yet altogether incurable.

§ 103. For there are some who absolutely refuse to give ear to those who urge them to seek the truth: aye, and they aim at smartness, pouring out blasphemous words against the truth, while they credit themselves with the possession of the highest knowledge, though they have not learnt or sought or laboured or discovered the harmony of truth,—men who excite our pity rather than our hate for such perverseness. But if

¹ Ps. lviii. 4, 5.

εἰ δέ τις ἰάσιμος τυγχάνει, φέρειν δυνάμενος, ὥς πῦρ ἢ
 σίδηρον, τῆς ἀληθείας τὴν παρρησίαν, ἀποτέμνουσαν
 <καὶ> καίουσαν τὰς ψευδεῖς δόξας αὐτῶν, ὑπεχέτω τὰ
 ὦτα τῆς ψυχῆς. ἔσται δὲ τοῦτο, ἐὰν μὴ ῥαθυμεῖν
 5 ἐπειγόμενοι ἀποδιωθῶνται τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἢ δόξης ὀρι-
 γνόμενοι καινοτομεῖν βιάζονται. ῥαθυμοῦσι μὲν γὰρ
 οἱ, παρὸν τὰς οἰκείας ταῖς θείαις γραφαῖς ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν
 γραφῶν πορίζεσθαι ἀποδείξεις, τὸ παράπαν καὶ ταῖς
 ἡδοναῖς αὐτῶν συναιρούμενον ἐκλεγόμενοι· δόξης δὲ 15
 10 ἐπιθυμοῦσιν ὅσοι τὰ προσφνῇ τοῖς θεοπνεύστοις λόγοις
 ὑπὸ τῶν μακαρίων ἀποστόλων τε καὶ διδασκάλων
 παραδεδομένα ἐκόντες εἶναι σοφίζονται δι' ἐτέρων
 παρεγχειρήσεων, ἀνθρωπείαις διδασκαλίαις ἐνιστά-
 μενοι θεία παραδόσει ὑπὲρ τοῦ τὴν αἵρεσιν συστή-
 15 σασθαι. τίς γὰρ ὥς ἀληθῶς ἐν τηλικούτοις ἀνδράσιν,
 κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν λέγω γνῶσιν, ὑπελείπετο
 λόγος Μαρκίωνος, φέρε εἰπεῖν, ἢ Προδίκου, καὶ τῶν
 ὁμοίων τὴν ὀρθὴν οὐ βαδισάντων ὁδόν; οὐ γὰρ ἂν 20
 ὑπερέβαλον σοφία τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν ἄνδρας, ὥς προσεξ-
 20 ευρεῖν τι τοῖς ὑπ' ἐκείνων ἀληθῶς ῥηθείσιν, ἀλλ'
 ἀγαπητὸν ἦν αὐτοῖς, εἰ τὰ προπαραδεδομένα μαθεῖν
 ἡδυνήθησαν.

104. Ὁ γνωστικὸς ἄρα ἡμῖν μόνος, ἐν αὐταῖς
 καταγηράσας ταῖς γραφαῖς, τὴν ἀποστολικὴν καὶ ἐκ-
 25 κλησιαστικὴν σῶζων ὀρθοτομίαν τῶν δογμάτων, κατὰ
 τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ὀρθότατα βιοῖ, τὰς ἀποδείξεις ἃς ἂν
 ἐπιζητήσῃ ἀνευρίσκειν ἀναπεμπόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου 25
 ἀπὸ τε νόμου καὶ προφητῶν. ὁ βίος γάρ, οἶμαι, τοῦ
 γνωστικοῦ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ ἔργα καὶ λόγοι τῇ τοῦ
 30 κυρίου ἀκόλουθοι παραδόσει. ἀλλ' οὐ πάντων ἡ γνῶσις.

3. καὶ καίουσαν M. καίουσαν L.

ὑπεχέτω L. ἐπεχέτω D.

5—6. ὀριγνόμενοι—βιάζονται] ὀριγνόμεναι—βιάζονται L.

8. aut omit-

tendum kai, aut pro παράπαν legendum παραπέμπων ἅπαν, vel tale quid. M.

9. συναιρούμενον] συναιρόμενον H. supra p. 84. 24.

12. παραδεδομένα

M. παραδιδόμενα L.

26. ἄς Lowth. ὥς L.

27. ἀναπεμπο-

μενος] fort. παραπεμπόμενος M. ὑπὸ] ἀπὸ S.

any one is still curable, able to endure the plain-speaking of the truth, when it burns and cuts away their false opinions, like the cautery or the knife, let him lend an attentive ear. And this will be so unless, in their slothfulness, they thrust away the truth, or through ambition press after novelties. For those are slothful who, having it in their power to provide the fitting proofs for the Divine Scriptures from the Scriptures themselves, nevertheless select what is exclusively favourable to their own pleasures; and those are ambitious who, of set purpose, explain away by other spurious arguments the beliefs which attach to the inspired words, beliefs handed down by the blessed Apostles and teachers, and thus oppose divine tradition with human doctrines in order to establish their heresy. For indeed what place was left among the great men of old—I mean, according to the judgment of the Church—for Marcion, say, or Prodicus or the like, who walked not along the straight road? For they could not have surpassed in wisdom the men that went before, so as to discover something beyond what had been truly spoken by them; but might have been well content if they had been able to understand what had been already handed down.

§ 104. We find then that the gnostic alone, having grown old in the study of the actual Scriptures, guards the orthodox doctrine of the Apostles and the Church and lives a life of perfect rectitude in accordance with the Gospel, being aided by the Lord to discover the proofs he is in search of both from the law and the prophets. For the life of the gnostic, as it seems to me, is nothing else than deeds and words agreeable to the tradition of the Lord. *But knowledge belongeth not to all*¹.

¹ 1 Cor. viii. 7.

οὐ θέλω γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν ἀδελφοί, φησὶν ὁ ἀπόστολος, ὅτι πάντες ὑπὸ τὴν νεφέλην ἦσαν καὶ πνευματικοῦ βρώματός τε καὶ πόματος μετέλαβον· κατασκευάζων σαφῶς μὴ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸν λόγον κεχωρηκεῖναι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς γνώσεως ἔργῳ τε καὶ λόγῳ. διὸ καὶ ἐπήγαγεν ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐν πᾶσιν αὐτοῖς ἠγάσθησεν. τίς οὗτος; 30 ὁ εἰπὼν τί με λέγετε, κύριε, καὶ οὐ ποιεῖτε τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πατρὸς μου; τουτέστι τὴν διδασκαλίαν τοῦ σωτῆρος, ἥτις ἐστὶ βρῶμα ἡμῶν πνευματικὸν καὶ πόμα δίψαν οὐκ 10 ἐπιπτάμενον, ἥδωρ ζωῆς γνωστικῆς. ναί, φασίν, ἡ γνώσις εἴρηται φύσιον. πρὸς οὓς φάμεν, τάχα μὲν ἡ δοκοῦσα γνώσις φυσιοῦν λέγεται, εἴ τις τετυφῶσθαι τὴν λέξιν 897 P. ἐρμηνεύειν ὑπολάβοι. εἰ δέ, ὅπερ καὶ μᾶλλον, τὸ μεγαλείως τε καὶ ἀληθῶς φρονεῖν μηνύει ἡ τοῦ ἀπο- 15 στόλου φωνή, λέλνται μὲν τὸ ἡπορημένον. ἐπόμενοι 35 δ' οὖν ταῖς γραφαῖς κυρώσωμεν τὸ εἰρημένον.

105. Ἡ σοφία φησὶν ὁ Σολομῶν ἐνεφύσιωσεν τὰ ἑαγῆς τέκνα. οὐ δῆπου γὰρ τῷφον ἐνεποίησεν ὁ κύριος ταῖς μερικαῖς κατὰ τὴν διδασκαλίαν· ἀλλὰ τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ 20 ἀληθείᾳ πεποιθέναι καὶ εἶναι μεγαλόφρονα ἐν γνώσει, τῇ διὰ τῶν γραφῶν παραδιδομένῃ, ὑπεροπτικὸν τῶν εἰς ἁμαρτίαν ὑποσυρόντων παρασκευάζει, ὃ σημαίνει ἡ ἐνεφύσιωσε λέξις· μεγαλοπρέπειαν τῆς σοφίας τῆς κατὰ τὴν μάθησιν τέκνοις ἐμφυτευθείσης διδάσκει. αὐτίκα 40 25 φησὶν ὁ ἀπόστολος καὶ γνώσονται οὐ τὸν λόγον τῶν πεφύσιω- μένων, ἀλλὰ τὴν δύναμιν, εἰ μεγαλοφρόνως, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀληθῶς (ἀληθείας δὲ μεῖζον οὐδέν), τὰς γραφὰς συνίετε. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ἡ δύναμις τῶν πεφυσιωμένων τέκνων τῆς

9. ἡμῶν L. ἡμῶν V. edd. 10. φασίν Arcerius. φησὶν L. 12. εἴ τις Herv. ἥτις L. 17. Σολομῶν] σαλομῶν L. 18. δῆπου γὰρ L. fort. δῆπου M. 22. ὑποσυρόντων Herv. ὑποσυρέντων L. 23. τῆς (vel τῆς τοῖς) κατὰ M. τοῖς κατὰ L. 24. ἐμφυτευθείσης Lowth. ἐμφυτευσάσης L. διδάσκει] fort. διδάσκουσα M. 27. ἀληθείας δὲ] fort. ἀλ. γὰρ M. τὰς γραφὰς συνίετε M. τὰς γ. συνιέναι pr. m. corr. ex τῆς γραφὰς συνιέναι L. τῆς γραφῆς συνίετε SD.

For I would not have you ignorant, says the Apostle, *that all were under the cloud and partook of spiritual meat and drink*¹, evidently arguing that not all who hear the word have been capable of understanding the greatness of knowledge, both in deed and word. Wherefore also he added, *But He was not well pleased with all*². Who is meant by 'He'? It is He who said, *Why call ye me 'Lord,' and do not the will of my Father*³? the teaching, that is, of the Saviour, which is our *spiritual food*⁴ and *a drink that knows no thirst*⁵, the *water of gnostical life*⁶. 'Aye,' say they, 'we are told that *Knowledge puffeth up*'⁷. To whom we reply, perhaps seeming knowledge is said to puff up, if it is supposed that the interpretation of the word is self-conceit. But if, as is rather the case, the Apostle's language means to have lofty and true thoughts, then the objection vanishes. Let us however confirm what has been said by following the Scriptures.

§ 105. *Wisdom*, says Solomon, *inspired her own children*⁸. Assuredly the Lord did not infuse conceit by means of the particular courses of instruction; but faith in truth and confidence in the knowledge handed down through the Scriptures, — make a man disdain the seductions to sin; and it is this disdain that is signified by the term 'inspired': it teaches the sublimity of the wisdom implanted in children by learning. At any rate the Apostle says, *And I will know not the speech of them that are 'inspired,' but the power*⁹, whether ye have a lofty, that is, a true *understanding of the Scriptures*¹⁰ (for nothing is higher than truth); for herein lies the power of the 'inspired' children of wisdom; meaning something of this

¹ 1 Cor. x. 1—4.² *Ib.* x. 5.³ Luke vi. 46, Mt. vii. 21.⁴ 1 Cor. x. 3.⁵ Joh. iv. 14.⁶ Rev. xxii. 17.⁷ 1 Cor. viii. 1.⁸ Sir. iv. 11.⁹ 1 Cor. iv. 19.¹⁰ Lu. xxiv. 45.

σοφίας· οἶον, “εἴσομαι,” φησίν, “εἰ δικαίως ἐπὶ τῇ γνώ-
 σει μέγα φρονεῖτε.” Γνωστός γὰρ κατὰ τὸν Δαβὶδ ἐν τῇ
 Ἰουδαίᾳ ὁ θεός, τουτέστι τοῖς κατ’ ἐπίγνωσιν Ἰσραηλίταις.
 Ἰουδαία γὰρ ἐξομολόγησις ἐρμηνεύεται. εἰκότως ἄρα
 5 εἴρηται πρὸς τοῦ ἀποστόλου, τὸ Οὐ μοιχεύσεις, Οὐ κλέψεις, 45
 Οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις, καὶ εἴ τις ἑτέρα ἐντολή, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ λόγῳ
 ἀνακεφαλαιοῦται, ἐν τῷ Ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου ὡς σεαυτόν.
 οὐ γὰρ χρή ποτε, καθάπερ οἱ τὰς αἱρέσεις μετιόντες
 ποιοῦσι, μοιχεύειν τὴν ἀλήθειαν οὐδὲ μὴν κλέπτειν τὸν
 10 κανόνα τῆς ἐκκλησίας, ταῖς ἰδίαις ἐπιθυμίαις καὶ φιλο-
 δοξίαις χαριζομένους ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν πλησίον ἀπάτῃ, οὓς
 παντὸς μᾶλλον ἀγαπῶντας τῆς ἀληθείας αὐτῆς ἀντέ-
 χεσθαι διδάσκειν προσήκει. εἴρηται γοῦν ἀντικρυσ
 ἀναγείλατε ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα αὐτοῦ, ἵνα μὴ 50
 15 κριθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ ἐπιστραφῶσιν οἱ προακηκοότες. ὅσοι
 δὲ ταῖς γλώσσαις αὐτῶν λολιοῦσιν, ἔγγραφα ἔχουσι τὰ
 ἐπιτίμια.

ΚΕΦ. ΙΖ.

ΙΟΒ. Οἱ τοίνυν τῶν ἀσεβῶν ἀπτόμενοι λόγων
 ἄλλοις τε ἐξάρχοντες, μηδὲ εὖ τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς θείοις
 20 ἀλλὰ ἐξημαρτημένως συγχρώμενοι, οὔτε αὐτοὶ εἰσάσιν εἰς 325 S
 τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν οὔτε οὓς ἐξηπάτησαν ἐῶσιν
 τυγχάνειν τῆς ἀληθείας. ἀλλ’ οὐδὲ τὴν κλεῖν ἔχοντες
 αὐτοὶ τῆς εἰσόδου, ψευδῇ δέ τινα καί, ὥς φησιν ἡ
 συνήθεια, ἀντικλεῖδα, δι’ ἧς οὐ τὴν αὐλείαν ἀναπετά-
 25 σαντες, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς διὰ τῆς τοῦ κυρίου παραδόσεως
 εἴσιμεν, παράθυρον δὲ ἀνατεμόντες καὶ διορύξαντες
 λάθρα τὸ τεῖχίον τῆς ἐκκλησίας, ὑπερβαίνοντες τὴν
 ἀλήθειαν, μυσταγωγοὶ τῆς τῶν ἀσεβῶν ψυχῆς καθί- 5
 898 P. στανται. ὅτι γὰρ μεταγενεστέρως τῆς καθολικῆς ἐκ-

4. ἐρμηνεύεται] εὐρίσκεται L, sed ἐρμηνεύεται in margine, pr. m. corr.

7. σεαυτόν ex εαυτόν pr. m. corr. L, εαυτόν V edd.

22. ἀληθείας. M.

ἀληθείας D.

24. αὐλείαν M. αὐλαίαν L.

26. εἴσιμεν S. εἰσείμεν L.

sort, 'I shall know whether ye take a just pride in knowledge.' For, as David says, *In Judah is God known*¹, i.e. to those who are Israelites according to knowledge. For Judah is by interpretation 'Confession.' With reason therefore has it been said by the Apostle *This, thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not covet, and if there be any other command, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself*.² For we must never adulterate the truth, nor steal the rule of the Church, as those who follow the heresies, gratifying our own desires and ambitions with a view to the deception of our neighbours, whom we ought to love above every thing and teach to cling to the truth itself. At any rate it has been expressly said, *Tell among the heathen His doings*³, in order that those who have been thus forewarned may not be judged, but may be converted. But as many as *flatter with their tongues*⁴ have their punishments prescribed.

CHAPTER XVII.

§ 106. They then who engage in impious words and introduce them to others, and make no good use, but an utterly wrong use, of the divine words, such men *neither enter themselves into the kingdom of God, nor permit*⁵ those whom they have deceived to attain to the truth. Nay, they have not even got the *key*⁶ of the door themselves, but only a false or, as it is commonly called, a skeleton key, which does not enable them to throw open the main door⁷, and enter, as we do, through the tradition of the Lord; but they cut a side door and break secretly through the wall of the Church; and so overstepping the bounds of truth, they initiate the soul of the impious into their mysteries. For it needs no long discourse to prove that the merely human assemblies which they have

¹ Ps. lxxvi. 1.² Rom. xiii. 9.³ Ps. ix. 11.⁴ Ps. v. 9.⁵ Mt. xxiii. 14.⁶ Mt. xvi. 19, Lu. xi. 52.⁷ Joh. x. 1 ff.

κλησίας τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας συνηλύσεις πεποιήκασιν, οὐ πολλῶν δεῖ λόγων. ἡ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ κυρίου κατὰ τὴν παρουσίαν διδασκαλία ἀπὸ Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος ἀρξαμένη μεσοῦντων τῶν Τιβερίου χρόνων τελειοῦται, 5 ἡ δὲ τῶν ἀποστόλων αὐτοῦ μέχρι γε τῆς Παύλου λειτουργίας ἐπὶ Νέρωνος τελειοῦται, κάτω δὲ περὶ τοὺς Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ βασιλέως χρόνους οἱ τὰς αἱρέσεις ἐπι- 10 νοήσαντες γεγόνασιν, καὶ μέχρι γε τῆς Ἀντωνίνου τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου διέτειναν ἡλικίας, καθάπερ ὁ Βασιλείδης, 10 καὶ Γλαυκίαν ἐπιγράφεται διδάσκαλον, ὡς αὐχοῦσιν αὐτοί, τὸν Πέτρον ἐρμηνεῖα. ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ Οὐαλεντίνον Θεοδᾶ διακηκοέναι φέρουσιν· γνώριμος δ' οὗτος γηγόνει Παύλου. 107. Μάρκος γὰρ κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν 899 P. αὐτοῖς ἡλικίαν γενόμενος ὡς πρεσβύτης νεωτέροις 15 συνεγένετο, μεθ' ὃν Σίμων ἐπ' ὀλίγον κηρύσσοντος τοῦ Πέτρου ἐπήκουσεν.

Ὡν οὕτως ἐχόντων συμφανὲς ἐκ τῆς προγενεστάτης 15 καὶ ἀληθεστάτης ἐκκλησίας τὰς μεταγενεστέρας ταύτας καὶ τὰς ἔτι τούτων ὑποβεβηκυίας τῷ χρόνῳ κεκαινοτο- 20 μῆσθαι παραχαραχθείσας αἱρέσεις. ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων ἄρα φανερόν οἶμαι γεγενῆσθαι μίαν εἶναι τὴν ἀληθῆ ἐκκλησίαν τὴν τῷ ὄντι ἀρχαίαν, εἰς ἣν οἱ κατὰ πρόθεσιν δίκαιοι ἐγκαταλέγονται. ἐνὸς γὰρ ὄντος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐνὸς τοῦ κυρίου, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὸ ἄκρως τίμιον κατὰ 25 τὴν μόνωσιν ἐπαινεῖται, μίμημα ὃν ἀρχῆς τῆς μιᾶς. τῇ γοῦν τοῦ ἐνὸς φύσει συγκληροῦνται ἐκκλησία ἡ μία, 20 ἣν εἰς πολλὰς κατατέμνειν βιάζονται αἱρέσεις. κατὰ τε οὖν ὑπόστασιν κατὰ τε ἐπίνοιαν κατὰ τε ἀρχὴν

3. Αὐγούστου Montacutius. αὐγούστου καὶ τιβερίου L. 4. τῶν Τιβερίου Montacutius cum Herveto. τῶν Αὐγούστου L. 7. οἱ] οἱ L.
8. [μέχρι γε τῆς] γε pr. m. additum L. 12. Θεοδᾶ διακηκοέναι Bentleius. θεοδᾶδι ἀκηκοέναι L. 13. Μάρκος H. post Gieseler in A. L. Z. Halle, Apr. 1823 p. 826. Μαρτίων L. 15. μεθ' ὃν L. μεθ' οὗ Dodwell.
16. ἐπήκουσεν Dodwell. ὑπήκουσεν L. 24. κυρίου, M. κυρίου. D. qui etiam ἐνὸς γε pro ἐνὸς γὰρ scribendum censet.

instituted were later in time than the Catholic Church. For the teaching of our Lord, during His life upon earth, begins with Augustus, and is completed in the middle of the reign of Tiberius, and the preaching of His Apostles, at least up to the end of Paul's ministry, is completed under Nero; while the heresiarchs begin quite late about the time of the emperor Hadrian and lasted to the age of Antoninus the elder, as was the case with Basilides, in spite of his claiming to have been taught by Glaucias, whom they themselves boast to have been the interpreter of Peter. So too they report that Valentinus heard Theodas, who was a disciple of Paul. § 107. For Marcus, who lived about the same time, associated with them as an elder with his juniors, and after him Simon was for a short time a hearer of Peter.

Such being the case, it is evident that these later heresies and those which are still more recent are spurious innovations on the oldest and truest Church. From what has been said I think it has been made plain that unity is a characteristic of the true, the really ancient Church, into which those that are righteous according to the divine purpose are enrolled. For God being one and the Lord being one, that also which is supremely honoured is the object of praise, because it stands alone, being a copy of the one First Principle: at any rate the one Church, which they strive to break up into many sects, is bound up with the principle of Unity. We say then that the ancient and Catholic Church stands alone in essence and idea

κατὰ τε ἑξοχὴν μόνην εἶναί φαμεν τὴν ἀρχαίαν καὶ
καθολικὴν ἐκκλησίαν, εἰς ἐνότητα πίστεως μιᾶς, τῆς
κατὰ τὰς οἰκείας διαθήκας, μᾶλλον δὲ κατὰ τὴν διαθή-
κην τὴν μίαν διαφόροις τοῖς χρόνοις, ἐνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τῷ
5 βουλήματι δι' ἐνὸς τοῦ κυρίου συνάγουσαν τοὺς ἤδη
900 P. κατατεταγμένους· οὓς προώρισεν ὁ θεός, δικαίους
ἐσομένους πρὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου ἐγνωκώς. ἀλλὰ 25
καὶ ἡ ἑξοχὴ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, καθάπερ ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς
συστάσεως, κατὰ τὴν μονάδα ἐστίν, πάντα τὰ ἄλλα
10 ὑπερβάλλουσα καὶ μηδὲν ἔχουσα ὅμοιον ἢ ἴσον ἑαυτῇ.

108. Ταυτὶ μὲν οὖν καὶ εἰς ὕστερον. τῶν δ'
αἱρέσεων αἱ μὲν ἀπὸ ὀνόματος προσαγορεύονται, ὡς ἡ
ἀπὸ Οὐαλεντίνου καὶ Μαρκίωνος καὶ Βασιλείδου, καὶ
τὴν Μαθθίου αὐχῶσι προσάγεσθαι δόξαν,—μία γὰρ
15 ἡ πάντων γέγονε τῶν ἀποστόλων, ὥσπερ διδασκαλία,
οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἡ παράδοσις,—αἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τόπου, ὡς οἱ
Περατικοί, αἱ δὲ ἀπὸ ἔθνους, ὡς ἡ τῶν Φρυγῶν, αἱ 30
δὲ ἀπὸ ἐνεργείας, ὡς ἡ τῶν Ἐγκρατητῶν, αἱ δὲ ἀπὸ
δογμάτων ἰδιαζόντων, ὡς ἡ τῶν Δοκιτῶν καὶ ἡ τῶν
20 Αἱματιτῶν, αἱ δὲ ἀπὸ ὑποθέσεων ὧν τετιμήκασιν, ὡς
Καϊανισταί τε καὶ οἱ Ὀφιανοὶ προσαγορευόμενοι, αἱ
δὲ ἀφ' ὧν παρανόμως ἐπετήδευσάν τε καὶ ἐτόλμησαν,
ὡς τῶν Σιμωνιανῶν οἱ Ἐντυχिताὶ καλούμενοι.

ΚΕΦ. ΙΗ.

109. Ὅπῃ οὖν τινα ὀλίγην ὑποδείξαντες τοῖς
25 φιλοθεάμοσι τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἐκ τοῦ κατὰ τὰς θυσίας
νόμου περὶ καθαρῶν καὶ ἀκαθάρτων ζώων, περὶ τε 35
Ἰουδαίων τῶν χυδαίων περὶ τε τῶν αἱρέσεων, μυστικῶς

1. τὴν S. ἦν L. 4. ἐνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ S. ἐν οἷς τοῦ θεοῦ L.
12. ἡ L. fort. αἱ M. 18. Ἐγκρατητῶν L. ἐγκρατιῶν VS. 19. Δοκι-
τῶν L. Δοκητῶν PD. 20. ὑποθέσεων] fort. ὑποστάσεων M. ὧν M.
καὶ ὧν L. 23. Ἐντυχिताὶ L. Ἐντυχηταὶ ex Theodoreto D. 25. περὶ—
ζώων hic Louth, post ἀπὸ τῆς (p. 192. 1) LPD. 26, 27. περὶ τε—περὶ τε]
ὡς—καὶ Louth.

and principle and preeminence, gathering together, by the will of one God through the one Lord, into the unity of the one faith, built upon the fitting covenants (or rather the one covenant given at different times) all those who are already enlisted in it, whom God foreordained, having known before the foundation of the world that they would be righteous. And further the preeminence of the Church, like the principle of its constitution, is in accordance with the Monad, surpassing all other things and having nothing like or equal to itself.

§ 108. Of this we shall speak on a future occasion. But of the heresies some are called after the name of the founder, as that which is called after Valentinus and Marcion and Basilides; though they profess to cite the opinion of Matthias. I say 'profess,' for, as the teaching, so also the tradition of all the Apostles has been one and the same. Other heresies are called from the place where they arose, as the Peratici; others from their nationality, as the Phrygian heresy; others from their practice, like the Encratites; others from peculiar opinions, as the Docetae and Haematitae; others from the personages they admire, as the Cainites and those who are styled Ophites; others from their unblushing immoralities, as the so-called Entychitae among the Simonians.

CHAPTER XVIII.

§ 109. Before closing my discourse I should like, for the benefit of the more speculative members of the Church, to throw a little light from the sacrificial law, concerning clean and unclean beasts, in reference to the ordinary Jews and the

διακρινομένων, ὡς ἀκαθάρτων, ἀπὸ τῆς θείας ἐκκλησίας, καταπαύσομεν τὸν λόγον. τὰ μὲν γὰρ διχλοῦντα καὶ μηρυκισμὸν ἀνάγοντα τῶν ἱερείων καθαρὰ καὶ δεκτὰ τῷ θεῷ παραδίδωσιν ἢ γραφή, ὡς ἂν εἰς πατέρα καὶ εἰς υἱὸν διὰ τῆς πίστεως τῶν δικαίων τὴν πορείαν ποιου-
 901 P. μένων—αὕτη γὰρ ἢ τῶν διχλούντων ἐδραιότης—τῶν τὰ λόγια τοῦ θεοῦ νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν μελετῶντων 40 καὶ ἀναπεμπαζομένων ἐν τῷ τῆς ψυχῆς τῶν μαθημάτων δοχείῳ, ἣν καὶ συνάσκησιν γνωστικὴν ὑπάρχουσαν 10 καθαροῦ ζώου μηρυκισμὸν ὁ νόμος ἀλληγορεῖ. ὅσα δὲ μήτε ἐκάτερον μήτε τὸ ἕτερον τούτων ἔχει, ὡς ἀκάθαρτα ἀφορίζει. αὐτίκα τὰ ἀνάγοντα μηρυκισμὸν, μὴ διχλοῦντα δέ, τοὺς Ἰουδαίους αἰνίσσεται τοὺς πολλούς, οἱ τὰ μὲν λόγια τοῦ θεοῦ ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχουσιν, 15 τὴν δὲ πίστιν καὶ τὴν βάσιν δι' υἱοῦ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα παραπέμπουσιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἐπεριδομένην τῇ ἀληθείᾳ. ὅθεν καὶ ὀλισθηρὸν τὸ γένος τῶν τοιούτων θρεμμάτων, 45 ὡς ἂν μὴ σχιδανοπόδων ὄντων μηδὲ τῇ διπλόῃ τῆς πίστεως ἐπεριδομένων. οὐδεὶς γὰρ φησὶ γινώσκει τὸν 20 πατέρα εἰ μὴ ὁ υἱὸς καὶ ὃς ἂν ὁ υἱὸς ἀποκαλύψῃ. ἔμπαλιν τε αὖ ἀκάθαρτα ὁμοίως κἀκεῖνα, ὅσα διχλεῖ μὲν, μηρυκισμὸν δὲ οὐκ ἀνάγει. ταυτὶ γὰρ τοὺς αἰρετικούς ἐνδείκνυται ὀνόματι μὲν πατρὸς καὶ υἱοῦ ἐπιβεβηκότας, τὴν δὲ τῶν λογίων ἀκριβῆ σαφήνειαν λεπτοουργεῖν καὶ 25 καταλαίνειν ἐξασθενούντας, πρὸς δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔργα τῆς 50 δικαιοσύνης ὀλοσχερέστερον, οὐχὶ δὲ ἀκριβέστερον μετερχομένους, εἴ γε καὶ μετέλθοιεν.

ΙΙΟ. Τοιούτοις τισὶν ὁ κύριος λέγει τί με λέγετε κύριε κύριε, καὶ οὐ ποιεῖτε ἃ λέγω; ἀκάθαρτοι δὲ πάνπαν 30 οἱ μὴ διχλοῦντες μηδὲ ἀνάγοντες μηρυκισμὸν.

2. καταπαύσομεν M. καταπαύσωμεν L. 3. ἱερείων ex ἱερίων pr. m. corr. L. 6. ἐδραιότης τῶν] fort. ἐδρ. καὶ M. 11. μήτε τὸ] fort. μήτ' οὖν τὸ M. 16. ἔχουσιν] ἔχουσιν L.

heresies which are mystically distinguished, as unclean, from the Church of God. We are taught by the Scriptures that the victims *which divide the hoof and chew the cud are clean*¹ and acceptable to God, implying that the righteous make their approach to the Father and the Son through their faith,—for in this consists the stability of those that divide the hoof,—and that they *study and ruminate the oracles of God*² *by night and day*³ in the mental receptacle of knowledge, which being also a kind of gnostic discipline, is figuratively described in the law as the chewing of the cud by a clean animal. But those who are wanting in both or even in one of these qualifications are rejected. For instance, those which chew the cud without dividing the hoof signify the Jews generally, who have *the oracles of God*⁴ in their mouth, but have not the firm footing of faith stayed upon truth, which carries them to the Father through the Son. Whence this class of creatures is liable to slip, as is natural where the foot is not parted and they are not stayed upon the doubleness of faith. For we read *No one knows the Father but the Son, and he to whom the Son may reveal Him*⁵. On the other hand, those too are unclean which divide the hoof without chewing the cud. For this phrase denotes the heretics who take their stand on the name of the Father and of the Son, but have no power to bring out the exact perspicuity of the oracles by subtle distinctions and by smoothing away of difficulties, while their prosecution of the works of righteousness, if they prosecute them at all, is rough and careless rather than exact.

§ 110. It is to some such persons that the Lord says *Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say*⁵? But those who do not divide the hoof nor chew the cud are

¹ Lev. xi. 3 f.² Rom. iii. 2; Num. xxiv. 16.³ Ps. i. 2.⁴ Lu. x. 22.⁵ *Ib.* vi. 46.

ὕμεις δ', ὦ Μεγαρεῖς,
φησὶν ὁ Θεόγνις,

οὔτε τρίτοι οὔτε τέταρτοι
οὔτε δυωδέκατοι οὔτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὔτ' ἐν ἀριθμῳ,

326 S.

5 ἄλλ' ἢ ὡς ὁ χνοῖς, ὃν ἐκρίπτει ὁ ἄνεμος ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς γῆς,
καὶ ὡς σταγῶν ἀπὸ κάδου.

τούτων ἡμῖν προδιηνυσμένων καὶ τοῦ ἡθικοῦ τόπου
ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ ὑπογραφέντος, σποράδην, ὡς ὑπεσχί-
μεθα, καὶ διερριμμένως τὰ ζώπυρα τῶν τῆς ἀληθοῦς
10 γνώσεως ἐγκατασπείραντες δογμάτων, ὡς μὴ ῥαδίαν 5
εἶναι τῷ περιτυχόντι τῶν ἀμνητῶν τὴν τῶν ἀγίων
παραδόσεων εὑρεσιν, μετίωμεν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν.

ΙΙΙ. Ἐοίκασι δέ πως οἱ στρωματεῖς οὐ παρα-
δείσοις ἐξησκημένοις ἐκείνοις τοῖς ἐν στοίχῳ καταπε-
15 φυτευμένοις εἰς ἡδονὴν ὄψεως, ὅρει δὲ μᾶλλον συσκίῳ
τινὶ καὶ δασεῖ κυπαρίσσοις καὶ πλατάνοις δάφνῃ τε
καὶ κισσῷ, μηλέαις τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἐλαίαις καὶ συκαῖς
902 P. καταπεφυτευμένῳ, ἐξεπίτηδες ἀναμεμιγμένης τῆς φυτείας
καρποφόρων τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀκάρπων δένδρων, διὰ τοὺς 10
20 ὑφαιρεῖσθαι καὶ κλέπτειν τολμῶντας τὰ ὄρια ἐβελούσης
λανθάνειν τῆς γραφῆς. ἐξ ὧν δὴ μεταμοσχεύσας καὶ
μεταφυτεύσας ὁ γεωργὸς ὠραῖον κατακοσμήσει παρά-
δεισον καὶ ἄλσος ἐπιτερπές. οὔτ' οὖν τῆς τάξεως οὔτε
τῆς φράσεως στοχάζονται οἱ στρωματεῖς, ὅπου γε
25 ἐπίτηδες καὶ τὴν λέξιν οὐχ <ἡδυσμένην> Ἑλληνες
εἶναι βούλονται καὶ τὴν τῶν δογμάτων ἐγκατασπορὰν
λεληθότως καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν πεποίηνται, φιλο-

7—12 ap. Phot. Bibl. cxi. 7. 7. τόπου Hervet. τρόπου L. τύπου Phot. 8. κεφαλαίῳ ὑπογραφέντος] κεφαλαίῳ ὑπογράφοντος Phot. σποράδην] σπορ. τέως Phot. σπ. τε ὡς Barnard. 9. τῶν L¹. τῷ L², om. Phot. 10. ἐγκατασπείραντες δογμάτων M. ἐγκατασπειράντων δόγματα L. ἐγκ. μαθήματα Phot. 12. παραδόσεων om. Phot. ὑπόσχεσιν] fort. ὑπόθεσιν M. 14. στοίχῳ S. στοιχείῳ L, vitio frequenti, de quo Bast. ad Greg. Cor. p. 840 D. 17. μηλέαις S. in Indice. μηλαίαις L. 25. οὐχ ἡδυσμένην vel οὐ κεκαλλωπισμένην M. οὐχ ὠραῖαν Heinsius, οὐχ L.

utterly unclean. As Theognis says, *You Megarians are neither in the third class, nor the fourth, nor even the twelfth, nor in any number or account whatever; but are like the chaff which the wind scattereth from the face of the earth*¹, and as a drop of a bucket².

Having completed this introduction, and given a summary outline of ethical philosophy, wherein we have scattered the sparks of the doctrines of the true knowledge dispersedly here and there, as we promised, so that it should not be easy for the uninitiated who came across them to discover the holy traditions; let us pass on to our general argument.

§ 111. Now it seems that what are known as Miscellanies are not to be compared to ornamental parks with rows of ordered plantations to please the eye, but rather to some thickly wooded hill, overgrown with cypresses and planes and bay-tree and ivy, and at the same time planted with appletrees and olives and figs, the cultivation of fruit-bearing and of woodland trees being intentionally mingled together, since the Scripture desires to withdraw from observation on account of those who venture secretly to steal its fruits. It is by transplanting the suckers and trees from these preserves that the gardener will furnish a beautiful park and pleasure-ground. Our Miscellanies therefore make no pretence of order or of choice diction, seeing that in this kind of composition the Greeks purposely object to over-sweetness of style, and sow their doctrines secretly

¹ Ps. i. 4.² Is. xl. 15.

πόνους καὶ εὐρετικούς εἶναι τοὺς εἴ τινες ἐντύχοιεν ¹⁵
παρασκευάζοντες. πολλὰ γὰρ τὰ δελέατα καὶ ποικίλα
διὰ τὰς τῶν ἰχθύων διαφοράς.

καὶ δὴ μετὰ τὸν ἑβδομον τοῦτον ἡμῖν στρωματέα
τῶν ἐξῆς ἀπ' ἄλλης ἀρχῆς ποιησόμεθα τὸν λόγον.

1. ἐντύχοιεν S. τύχοιεν L.
ἑβδομος ὁ καὶ ἦτα.

3. Subscriptum in L, στρωματέας

and not in a plain, unmistakeable manner, seeking to exercise the diligence and ingenuity of the readers, if there should be such. For we must provide a large variety of baits owing to the varieties of fish.

And now, having concluded our seventh Miscellany, we will make a new start in our discussion of what is to follow.



NOTES.

§ 1. p. 2, line 2 foll. Christians were reputed to be atheists, partly from their rejection of the popular gods, partly from the absence of outward signs associated with worship. **H.** At the beginning of the previous book Clement declares it to be his intention in Books VI. and VII. to describe the character of the gnostic, and to show to the philosophers that he is οὐδαμῶς ἄθεον, ὡς ὑπελήφασιν, μόνον δὲ τῷ ὄντι θεοσεβῆ. So Polycarp retorted on the heathen the cry αἶρε τοὺς ἀθέους raised against the Christians (*Mart. Polyc.* 9). Cf. Lightfoot's note on Ignat. *Trall.* 3, where he cites Justin *Apol.* i. 6, 13, Athenag. 3, 4, 30, Tert. *Apol.* 10.

ὡς in sense of ὥστε. **H.** Cf. below P. 837 *ad fin.*, 846, 877, 879 and *passim*, also W. Schmid *Atticismus* iv. 87.

3. οἶος τίς for MS. οἶός τέ: τέ seems to have nothing answering to it. **H.**

5. διώκοντας τοῦνομα. Cf. James ii. 7; 1 Pet. iv. 14, 16; 3 Jo. 7; Acts iv. 17 foll., v. 28, 40, 41, ix. 21, xxvi. 9, &c. **H.** Justin *Apol.* 4 ἐφ' ἡμῶν τὸ ὄνομα εἰς ἔλεγχον λαμβάνετε, Tert. *Apol.* 2 oditur itaque in hominibus innocuis etiam nomen innoxium. Proinde Plinius ad Trajanum haesitare se refert, nomen ipsum, etiamsi flagitiis careat, an flagitia cohaerentia nomini puniantur, also P. 885 τὸ ὄνομα ἐπικεκλημένοι μόνον, and P. 511 *in it.*

7—9. ἐναργεστέροις...τοῖς λόγοις. Clement often speaks of the use of philosophical training as a preparation for Christianity, as in *Str.* i. P. 331 χρησίμη πρὸς θεοσεβείαν (ἡ φιλοσοφία) γίνεται, προπαιδεῖα τις οὕσα τοῖς τὴν πίστιν δι' ἀποδείξεως καρπουμένοις, P. 341 *fin.*, P. 785 *f.*, cf. Faye, Pt II. ch. 6. Here τοῖς λόγοις seems to mean 'reasoning,' as opposed to the 'witness of prophecy,' cf. P. 378 ταῖς τῶν λόγων ἀνάγκαις. Unfavourable examples of such reasoning may be found below in P. 845, and 852.

8. ἐπατεῖν: a favourite word with Plato and Clement, from αἶω, a Homeric term for any sense-perception (chiefly hearing, but also sight and feeling): used especially of acquaintance with any art or science, = *peritus esse*. **H.**

10. τῆς τοῦ πιστεῦσαι δυνάμεως. Cf. Plato *Rep.* i. 328 εἰ ἔτι ἐν δυνάμει ἦν τοῦ πορεύεσθαι πρὸς τὸ ἄστυ, and for meaning Joh. v. 44 πῶς δύνασθε πιστεῦειν, vi. 65 οὐδεὶς δύναται ἐλθεῖν πρὸς με, εἰ μὴ ἡ δεδομένον αὐτῷ ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς, Heb. xii. 2, &c.

11. τῶν προφητικῶν. Why should the prophets alone be mentioned to the exclusion of all other testimony to Christ?

13. ὕστερον ταῖς γραφαῖς συγγρασόμενοι. See below on τὰ μαρτύρια i. 19.

15. **χριστιανισμόν.** The word is used more than once by Ignatius. See Lightfoot's *n.* on *Magn.* 10.

16. **συμπαλαμβάνοντες.** **H.** prefers the ms. reading *συμπεριλαμβάνοντες*. The two are often confounded in mss., and Sylburg's emendation seems to me more appropriate here. Cf. Arist. *de Anima* i. 2 *init.* τὰς τῶν προτέρων δόξας συμπαλαμβάνειν, *Rhet.* i. 3. 5 with Cope's *n.*

17. **λέξεις,** 'modes of language': just below *λέξις* is opposed to *νοῦς*. **H.** But it is also used simply for 'saying' or 'speech,' as *λέξεων προφητικῶν* above, and in P. 856 ἡ λέξις τῆς νοήσεως χάριν δέδοται ἡμῖν, and P. 883 ταῖς ἐπικαίροις τῶν ἀποστολικῶν συγχρώμενοι λέξεσι.

18. **ἐκ περιουσίας,** *ex abundantia*, a flexible phrase arising from the general sense of easy superfluity. Aristotle, *Top.* 118 a. 6—15, contrasts τὰ ἐκ περιουσίας with τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, e.g. τὸ εὖ ζῆν with τὸ ζῆν, τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν with τὸ χρηματίζεσθαι. **H.** See Index, s.v. *περιουσία*.

19. **τὰ μαρτύρια,** 'the actual testimonies,' i.e. passages of Scripture. Probably a reference to the *Eclogae Propheticae* in the *Hypotyposes*, a book intended for advanced Christians. **H.** See below p. 4. 6, 100, 20, 146. 23, and (for the reference) the Introduction.

21. **τῶν κυριακῶν γραφῶν.** The same phrase occurs below P. 890.

p. 4, line 1. **ἀναπνεῖ.** Cf. P. 625 εἰ καὶ ὁ Παῦλος τοῖς χρόνοις νεάζει... ἀλλ' οὖν ἡ γραφή αὐτῷ ἐκ τῆς παλαιᾶς ἡρτῆται διαθήκης, ἐκεῖθεν ἀναπνεύουσα καὶ λαλοῦσα.

2. **παριστᾶν.** The form *ιστᾶν* occurs in Plat. *Cratyl.* 437 B, *συνιστᾶν* in Eus. *Pr. Ev.* vi. 8. 3. Winer (p. 94, Moulton) cites *ἀποκαθιστᾶ* Mk ix. 12, *ἀφιστᾶ* *Test. Jud.* p. 610, *συνιστᾶν* Chariton, p. 140, where Dorville refers to Artemid. ii. 42 for *ἀνιστᾶν*. Other exx. will be found in Graevius' *n.* on Lucian, *Soloe.* 7, where the form is condemned. See *Paed.* i. P. 131 οἱ βασιλεῖς Περσῶν παιδαγωγοὺς τοῖς σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐφίστων παισίν, W. Schmid *Attic.* iv. 605, Veitch *Gr. V.* *ιστάω*.

3. **ἐπεξεργασία,** 'working out,' either in investigation or in exposition; usually with a sense of special minuteness. **H.**

5. **τὸ κατεπείγον,** 'what is specially pressing, urgent.' So the phrase οὐ κατεπείγει. Usage common from the orators onward. **H.**

§ 2. 9. **πρόκειται.** See Lightfoot *Ign.* vol. II. p. 272 *n.*

10—12. **θεοπρεπῶς...θεοφιλές...φιλόθεον.** See below p. 6, ll. 20—27. **H.** Verbal adjectives in *-ης* have commonly a passive or neuter force, as *θεομισής*, *θεομανής*, but also an active force as in *θεοσεβής*. Those in *-ος* sometimes combine both meanings, distinguished by the accent, as *θεοφόρος*, 'bearing God,' *θεόφορος*, 'borne' or 'sent by God.' For the combination of *θεοφιλής* and *φιλόθεος* cf. Philo's description of Moses as *φιλόθεός τε καὶ θεοφιλής* (M. 2, p. 145), Eus. *Pr. Ev.* vii. 4, p. 303 b οὕτω δὴ φιλόθεοι ὁμοῦ καὶ θεοφιλεῖς ἀναφανέντες, θεραπευταὶ τινες ὄντως καὶ ἱερεῖς τοῦ ὑψίστου θεοῦ ἀπεφάνθησαν.

11. **τῷ θεοπρεπεῖ.** See Index, and Lightfoot on *Ign.* vol. II. p. 108.

12. ἅπαν τὸ ὑπερέχον, 'every class of pre-eminence.' For the art. with distributive *pās* in the singular cf. Orig. *Joh.* tom. i. 12 (p. 14 R.) *pās* ὁ τῶν μαθητῶν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ προδότης εἶναι λελόγισται τοῦ Ἰησοῦ προδότης. So just below we have πάντα τὸν πρεσβύτερον. Cf. Plato *Leg.* v. 731 c *pās* ὁ ἄδικος οὐχ ἑκὼν ἄδικος, Arist. *Pol.* i. 4. 1 ὥσπερ ὄργανον πρὸ ὀργάνων *pās* ὁ ὑπηρέτης. H. I suppose this is intended to meet the charge of irreverence. 'It is true the Christians do not honour the gods of the heathen, nor worship the emperor, nor bow down before popular opinion: still we do pay honour where it is due.'

13, 14. τιμητέον...πάντα τὸν πρεσβύτερον. Cf. the address of Pythagoras in Jambl. *V. Pyth.* viii. 37 ἔν τε τῷ κόσμῳ καὶ τῷ βίῳ καὶ ταῖς πόλεσι καὶ τῇ φύσει μᾶλλον τιμώμενον τὸ προηγούμενον ἢ τὸ χρόνῳ ἐπόμενον κ.τ.λ.

15. διδακτοῖς, a Socratic and Platonic word as applied to Virtue. Here contrasted with νοητός, another Platonic word, to express what is directly perceived by the highest powers of the mind. H. See below on p. 68. 26.

τὴν ἀρχαιοτάτην φιλοσοφίαν. By this Cl. means the revelation given to Israel, which he often calls ἡ βάρβαρος φιλοσοφία. Compare his proof of the priority of Moses to the teachers of Greece, who stole from him their wisdom, *Str.* i. P. 350 f. Plato is said to have confessed as much in the words Ἕλληνες δὲ παῖδες ἐστε...οὐδεμίαν ἔχετε δι' ἀρχαίαν ἀκοὴν παλαιὰν δόξαν οὐδὲ μάθημα χρόνῳ πολίων (*Tim.* 22), cf. *Str.* P. 355—7, 426. Hence Tertullian (*de Praescr. Haer.* 31) contrasts *principalitatem veritatis* and *posteritatem mendacii*, and Cl. speaks (below, P. 888) of the one true and ancient Church. See, on the claim to antiquity, Kaye p. 22.

17. ἄχρονον <καὶ> ἄναρχον. The word ἄχρονος is used with αἰρία, *Str.* P. 931. It also occurs in Ignat. *Polyc.* 3 (where see Lightfoot) and is common in Plotinus; but perhaps H. J. is right in suggesting that it may be a marginal explanation of ἄναρχος. If we omit it, the play of words (ἄναρχον ἀρχὴν τε καὶ ἀπαρχήν) is brought out more distinctly. Cf. P. 638 ὁ θεὸς ἄναρχος ἀρχὴ τῶν ὅλων, and P. 733.

19. ἐκμανθάνειν. If we keep the inf. we must suppose it to depend on the *orat. obl.* implied in ἡγείται (l. 12), but the ind. is a far more natural construction.

τὸ ἐπέκεινα αἰτίον, 'the ulterior cause.' The Son is called τὸ δεύτερον αἰτίον below, § 16. H. There is a reminiscence here of Plato *Rep.* vi. 509 B, where it is said that τὸ ἀγαθόν is not the same as οὐσία, but ἐπέκεινα τῆς οὐσίας πρεσβεία καὶ δυνάμει, and of *Tim.* 28 c τὸν ποιητὴν καὶ πατέρα τοῦδε τοῦ παντός. H. J. Cl. speaks of the Son as ἐπ. τοῦ νοητοῦ P. 669, and of God as ἐπ. τοῦ ενός P. 140.

20. εὐεργετικώτατον. See below, p. 8, l. 18.

21. οὐκέτι φωνῇ παραδιδόμενον. At first the gnostic received his knowledge of God by hearing from others, but now he knows by intimate union. Cf. *Joh.* iv. 42.

σιγῇ. Cf. Rom. viii. 26 στεναγμοῖς ἀλαλήτοις, Plotin. *Enn.* v. 1. 6, p. 906, and C.'s favourite quotation ἐννοήθητι καὶ ποιήσω, P. 876, &c. This seems to

contradict Bigg's assertion (quoted with approval by Harnack³ *Dogmengesch.* p. 559 *n.*) that 'the Silent Prayer of the Quietist' is not to be found in Cl.

26. *συγγεγυμνασμένων*. The original has *γεγυμνασμένα έχόντων*.

§ 3. 27—8. The *ἐπιμέλεια τῆς ψυχῆς* is illustrated by p. 16. 25; 26. 26. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 633 *θεὸν ὁ θεραπεύων ἑαυτὸν θεραπεύει· ἐν οὖν τῷ θεωρητικῷ βίῳ ἑαυτοῦ τις ἐπιμελεῖται, θρησκειῶν τὸν θεόν*. **H.**

28. This diligence applied to the divine part of the soul implies a contradiction unless there is an unceasing love of men. Cf. *Str.* II. 438 *med. εἰκὼν τοῦ θεοῦ ἄνθρωπος εὐεργετῶν ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτὸς εὐεργετεῖται*. **H.** On the divine part of the soul cf. *Exc. ex Th.* P. 981, *Str.* II. P. 703, *Protr.* P. 59. In this doctrine, as in so much besides, Cl. follows the guidance both of the Bible (Gen. ii. 7) and of Greek philosophy, esp. the Stoics.

p. 6, line 2. *γονεῦσι δέ*. H. J.'s emendation *μήν* for the ms. *μέν* is supported by *Str.* II. P. 441 *ἡ μὲν σοφία φρόνησις, οὐ μὴν πᾶσα φρόνησις σοφία*, Pl. *Phaedrus* 268 E, *Epist.* VII. 326 E *ἴσως μὲν κατὰ τύχην, ἔοικε μὴν κ.τ.λ.* Orig. *Cels.* III. 9 *νῦν μὲν οὖν τάχα...οὐ μὴν κατὰ τὴν ἀρχήν*, where *μήν* is opposed to *μέν*. Cf. Klotz *Devar.* I. 132, II. 659.

5. *πρεσβύτεροι...διάκονοι*. Cf. *Str.* VI. P. 793 *passim*, **H.** (where, as in *Str.* I. P. 318, comparison is made between the orders of the ministry and the angels, a comparison probably suggested by Apoc. i. 20, &c.); also *Str.* IV. P. 593 *εἰκὼν τῆς οὐρανίου ἐκκλησίας ἡ ἐπίγειος*. The comparison is elaborated in the treatises on the Heavenly and on the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy by Dionysius Areop., on which see below, p. 16. 4 *n.* Lightfoot in his essay on the Christian Ministry (Philipp. pp. 98, 229) quotes this passage as showing that at the end of the second century the bishop of Alexandria was still not clearly distinguished from the presbytery. In fact we are told that till the middle of the third century both the election and the consecration of the bishop of Alexandria were in the hand of the presbyters. Before the episcopate of Demetrius (A.D. 190—233) there was only one bishop for the whole of Egypt (*ib.* pp. 231, 2). Elsewhere, however, Cl. recognizes the three orders, as in *Paed.* III. P. 309, *Str.* III. P. 552, *Str.* VI. P. 793. The last passage begins with the mention of presbyters and deacons only: 'the true gnostic is enrolled' *εἰς τὴν ἐκλογὴν τῶν ἀποστόλων. οὗτος πρεσβύτερός ἐστι τῷ ὄντι τῆς ἐκκλησίας, καὶ διάκονος ἀληθῆς τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ βουλῆσεως...οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων χειροτονούμενος, οὐδ', ὅτι πρεσβύτερος, δίκαιος νομιζόμενος, ἀλλ', ὅτι δίκαιος, ἐν πρεσβυτερίῳ καταλεγόμενος, κἂν ἐνταῦθα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς πρωτοκαθεδρία μὴ τιμηθῇ, ἐν τοῖς εἴκοσι καὶ τέσσαρσι καθεδεῖται θρόνοις*, but just below he speaks of *αἱ ἐνταῦθα κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν προκοπαί, ἐπισκόπων, πρεσβυτέρων, διακόνων κ.τ.λ.* In *Q. D. S.* he uses the titles *ἐπίσκοπος* and *πρεσβύτερος* of the same person (P. 959).

6. *διακονίας*. As two kinds of *θεραπεία* (not of *διακονία*) have been spoken of, and the words *διάκονοι* and *διακονούμενος* are used, in the preceding and following sentences, distinctively of one kind of *θεράπεια*, I think the scribe carelessly wrote *διακονίας* for *θεραπείας*.

7. *ὑπηρετοῦνται*. The middle is only found in late Greek. Just below we find the active of the compound *ἐξυπηρετῶ*, but the middle in P. 562.

περιγίλων: contrasted with *οὐράνιος* in Plut. *Mor.* 745 B, 887 B. Cf. P. 755 *ψυχὰς* (previously called *ἀγγέλους*) *ἐξουσίαν λαβούσας διὰ καθαρότητα τοῦ βίου τῇ θείᾳ προνοίᾳ εἰς τὴν ἀνθρώπων λειτουργίαν τὸν περίγειον περιπολεῖν τόπον*, 822 αἱ τῶν ἐναρέτων ἀνθρώπων ἐπίνοιαι κατὰ ἐπίπνοϊαν θείαν γίνονται, *διατιθεμένης πὺς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ διαδιδόμενου τοῦ θείου θελήματος εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ψυχὰς, τῶν ἐν μέρει θείων λειτουργῶν συλλαμβανομένων εἰς τὰς τοιαύτας διακονίας, κ.τ.λ.*

9. *βελτιωτικὴ θεωρία*. So philosophy is said just above to be β. *ψυχῆς*. Cf. *Paed.* I. P. 98 *ἵπνι*. τὸ τέλος τοῦ παιδαγωγοῦ βελτιῶσαι τὴν ψυχὴν, οὐ διδάξαι, σὺφρονός τε, οὐκ ἐπιστημονικοῦ, καθηγήσασθαι βίον. The word *βελτιῶ* and its derivatives are found in Plutarch and are very common in Philo, see Wytt. on Plut. *Mor.* p. 75 A τὴν αὐτοῦ βελτιουμένου πρὸς ἀρετὴν συναίσθησιν.

12. *ἐξυπηρετῶν* occurs again below, p. 12. 9.

13. *θεραπεία φυτῶν*. See P. 319 and below p. 138. 28.

21. *θεοφιλῆς*. As Cl. here ascribes this quality to the gnostic, so Hierocles to the Wise Man, in *Carm. Aur.* I. *μόνος ἱερεὺς ὁ σοφός, ὁ μόνος θεοφιλῆς, ὁ μόνος εἰδὼς εὐξασθαι*.

23. *ἰσομένῳ θεῷ*. Cf. P. 865, also *Protr.* P. 88, where Potter gives many illustrations from Clement. See esp. *Paed.* III. P. 250 foll. H. Nothing in Clement is more startling to the reader of the present day than his repeated assertion of the deification of the gnostic, not merely in the future (as here), but in this present life, as in P. 894 ὁ τῷ κυρίῳ πειθόμενος καὶ τῇ δοθείσῃ δι' αὐτοῦ κατακολουθήσας προφητεία τελῶς ἐκτελεῖται κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ διδασκάλου, ἐν σαρκὶ περιπολῶν θεός, 890 ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θεὸς ἀποτελεῖται, 632 τοῦτ' δυνατὸν τῷ τρόπῳ τὸν γνωστικὸν ἤδη γενέσθαι θεόν. In proof of this doctrine he cites passages both from the Bible and from secular authors, e.g. Ps. lxxxii. 6 (quoted in P. 94, 113, 494, 632), Heraclitus *ἄνθρωποι θεοί, θεοὶ ἄνθρωποι* (P. 251), Plato *Soph.* p. 216 (P. 634), Empedocles (P. 632). He might also have referred to 2 Pet. i. 4 *θείας κοινωνοὶ φύσεως*, and to the Stoic claim of equality with God (cf. Cic. *Somn. Sc.* 24 *deum te igitur scito esse, siquidem est deus qui viget, qui sentit, ... qui tam regit et moderatur id corpus cui praepositus est, quam hunc mundum ille princeps deus*, *N. D.* II. 154). Yet strangely enough Cl. denies the identity of divine and human virtue (see P. 886). The deification of man was also maintained by Theophilus *Aut.* II. 27 οὐτε οὖν ἀθάνατον αὐτὸν ἐποίησεν ἀλλὰ δεκτικὸν (ἀθανασίας) ἵνα...μισθὸν κομίσηται τὴν ἀθανασίαν καὶ γένηται θεός, *ib.* 24 ὅπως τέλειος γενόμενος, ἔτι δὲ καὶ θεὸς ἀναδειχθεὶς, εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀναβῇ: by Irenaeus IV. 38. 4 *nos autem impu- tamus ei quoniam non ab initio di facti sumus, sed primo quidem homines, tunc demum di*: by Hippolytus *Philos.* x. 33 (p. 540. 2) εἰ γὰρ θεὸν σε ἠθέλησε ποιῆσαι, ἐδύνατο...ἄνθρωπον θέλων, ἄνθρωπὸν σε ἐποίησεν· εἰ δὲ θέλεις καὶ θεὸς γενέσθαι ὑπάκουε τῷ πεποιηκότι, *ib.* 34 (p. 544. 37) ἔση ὁμιλητὴς θεοῦ καὶ συγκληρονόμος Χριστοῦ...γέγονας γὰρ θεός: by Athanas. *de Incarn.* 54 αὐτὸς ἐνθρόωνησεν ἵνα ἡμεῖς θεοποιηθῶμεν. See also quotations

in Suicer s.v. *θεοποιέω*, *θεώω*, *θέωσις*, Harnack *Dogmengesch.*, who goes so far as to say that the idea of deification is to be found 'in all the Fathers of the ancient Church after Origen' (vol. III. 164 n., tr.), cf. his *Excursus* on the use of the word *θεός* (vol. I. 119) and the references in the Index under the heading 'Deification.' Aquinas explains the appellation as follows: (*Summa* I. qu. 108) *sancti homines participative dicuntur dei.*

ἐξομοιούμενῳ. The idea of man's assimilation to God is connected by Cl., as by Philo (M. I. 16, 106), with the statement in Gen. i. 26 *καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεός, ποιήσωμεν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα ἡμετέραν καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν* (quoted in P. 156, 576, 642, 662, 703), and also with the famous passage in the *Theaetetus*, p. 176 *πειρᾶσθαι χρή ἐνθένδε ἐκείσε φεύγειν ὅτι τάχιστα. φυγὴ δὲ ὁμοίωσις θεῷ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν· ὁμοίωσις δὲ δίκαιον καὶ ὅσιον μετὰ φρονήσεως γενέσθαι* (quoted P. 482, 499, 500, 502, 792). Cf. Faye, p. 263 foll.

θεῷ. The dative here has a double use; in its first use, as understood after *ἐσομένῳ*, it is governed by *βιωτέον*, in its second use by *ἐξομοιούμενῳ*.

§ 4. 27. **ἦ.** The reference seems to be to lines 14—20 in the preceding paragraph.

28. **ἀποτέλεσμα**, a favourite word with Polybius and later writers. For the three gnostic *ἀποτέλεσματα* cf. P. 453 *τριῶν τούτων ἀντέχεται ὁ ἡμεδαπὸς φιλόσοφος, πρῶτον μὲν τῆς θεωρίας, δεύτερον δὲ τῆς τῶν ἐντολῶν ἐπιτελέσεως, τρίτον ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν κατασκευῆς· ἃ δὴ συνελθόντα τὸν γνωστικὸν ἐπιτελεῖ.*

πρῶτον. The omission of *πρ.* in the ms. is probably due to its being written as *α'*, which would easily disappear after the preceding *a*.

p. 8, line 1. **πράγματα.** One would hardly expect to find this word used as equivalent to *θεωρία* in P. 453 (quoted on *ἀποτέλεσμα* just above), but it occurs elsewhere in Cl. with a pregnant force='reality.' Cf. P. 875 *φρόνιμοι ψυχαὶ τὸ οἰκεῖον ἀνάπτουσαι φῶς εἰς τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων θεωρίαν, 867 *ῥή. οὐσίας τοίνυν καὶ τὰ πράγματα αὐτὰ παραλαβὼν διὰ τῶν λόγων, εἰκότως καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τὰ δέοντα ἄγει*, Iren. IV. 18. 5 *ἀπὸ γῆς ἄρτος, προσλαμβάνόμενος τὴν ἐπὶ κλησιν τοῦ θεοῦ, οὐκέτι κοινὸς ἄρτος ἐστίν, ἀλλ' εὐχαριστία, ἐκ δύο πραγμάτων συνεστηκυῖα, ἐπιγείου τε καὶ οὐρανίου.**

3. **τὰ παρὰ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐπικεκρυμμένα.** Cf. above, p. 2, l. 8 *τῆς παρ' αὐτοῖς παιδείας.*

5. **μυστήρια.** See Introduction.

6. **ἄθεος.** See above, § 1. 5.

7. **δεισιδαίμων.** Cf. P. 450 *ἡ δεισιδαιμονία πάθος, φόβος δαιμόνων οὐσα ἐκπαθῶν τε καὶ ἐμπαθῶν.* By *δ.* are meant the heathen gods. Cf. 1 Cor. x. 20. In *Protr.* P. 21 Cl. speaks of atheism and superstition as the two extremes of *ἀμαθία*. See Plutarch's interesting treatise *De Superstitione*.

8. **ἄνθρωπον.** For the pregnant sense cf. *Protr.* P. 89 *τῆς γνώσεως αἱ ἀκτῖνες ἀνατειλάτωσαν τὸν ἐγκεκρυμμένον ἔνδον ἐκφαίνουσαι ἄνθρωπον*, Theoph. Aut. I. 2 *ἐὰν φῆς Δεῖξόν μοι τὸν θεόν σου, κἀγὼ σοι εἰποιμι ἂν Δεῖξόν μοι τὸν ἄνθρωπόν σου (internum hominem).*

§ 5. 10. On rudimentary and other faith see P. 644 foll. **Η.** The reference to *πίστις* is probably suggested by *θεὸν πεπεισμένος εἶναι* above

(1. 4). Faith in the existence of God comes first, then the acceptance of Christ's teaching. The text presents many difficulties. How can it be said that a rudimentary faith *is* knowledge, and how does the rest of the sentence bear on this proposition? We may escape the first difficulty by inserting *ἐνεργεῖ*, which might easily be lost after *εἰδέναι*, and thus we also gain a construction for *ἡγείσθαι*, if we connect the two sentences by inserting *δὲ* after *μετά*, as in *Str.* VI. P. 791 τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτιῶν αἰτήσεται, μετὰ δὲ τὸ μηκέτι ἁμαρτάνειν, ἔπειτα (MS. ἐπὶ τὸ) εὐποιεῖν δύνασθαι. I should prefer however to make τὸ δρᾶν dependent on *ἐνεργεῖ*, changing *ἡγείσθαι* into *ἡγούμενον*. The two stages of faith correspond to the 1st and 2nd stage of knowledge (1. 1). For *πίστις* see Introduction.

11. *πεποιθήσιν*. Cf. *Str.* v. P. 697 πέποιθεν ἀληθῆ εἶναι τὴν διδασκαλίαν τοῦ Υἱοῦ. ὥς δὲ ἡ μάθησις τὰς φρένας αὔξει, οὕτως ἡ εἰς τὸν θεὸν πεποιθήσις αὔξει τὴν πίστιν, P. 444, where *πεπ.* is defined as *διάληψις βεβαία περὶ τινος*. διὸ πιστεύομεν ᾧ ἂν πεποιθότες ὦμεν εἰς σωτηρίαν. πεποιθήμεν δὲ τῷ μόνῳ θεῷ, *Sext. Emp. P. H.* III. p. 238 ἡ πεποιθήσις τοῦ τὰδε μὲν εἶναι φύσει ἀγαθὰ, τὰδε δὲ κακὰ. See *Wetst.* on 2 Cor. i. 15. H. J., putting a colon after *διδασκαλίας*, and substituting τοῦ for τὸ after *πεποιθήσιν*, would translate 'Faith in its first form is the knowledge of God and of the Saviour's injunction to regard the resolution to do no injustice in any way as proper to the knowledge of Him.'

15. ἄγγελος ὁ πλησιαιτερον...μεταλαγχάνων. In the MS. ὁ is changed into τό owing to a misunderstanding of the adverbial use of the neuter comparative. Probably the reference is to the archangel Michael.

17. On the Divinity of the Son, cf. *Bull.* vol. VI. p. 239 foll. H.

20. ἡ μεγίστη ὑπεροχή. Cf. above p. 4. 12 τίμιον ἅπαν τὸ ὑπερέχον ἡγείται κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν, and below p. 136. 16 τὴν κατ' ἀξίαν ὑπεροχὴν.

κατὰ τὸ θέλημα κ.τ.λ. Cf. below, p. 12. 8 foll. &c. H.

21. οἰακίζει. Cf. *Diod.* XVIII. 59 ὁ κοινὸς βίος ὥσπερ ὑπὸ θεῶν τινος οἰακίζόμενος, *Heracl. Byw.* 28 πάντα οἰακίζει κεραυνός, *Philo M.* I. 419 ὁ κυβερνήτης θεὸς τῶν ὄλων, οἰκονομῶν καὶ πηδαλιουχῶν σωτηρίως τὰ σύμπαντα, *ib.* 437, below, p. 16. 4 κυβερνῶντα τὴν πάντων σωτηρίαν.

22. δι' ὧν ἐνεργεῖ. So *Numenius* (*ap. Eus. Pr. Ev.* XI. 18) compares the pilot steering by the stars with the δημιουργὸς τὴν ὕλην ταῖς ἰδέαις οἰακίζων, βλέπων ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ εἰς τὸν ἄνω θεόν, which *Eus.* illustrates by quoting *Joh.* v. 19 οὐδὲν δύναται ὁ υἱὸς ποιεῖν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐὰν μὴ τι βλέπῃ τὸν πατέρα ποιούντα: cf. also *Joh.* viii. 28, 38, *Philo M.* I. 414 ὁ γεννηθεὶς, μιμούμενος τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς ὁδοὺς, πρὸς παραδείγματα ἀρχέτυπα ἐκείνου βλέπων ἐμόρφου τὰ εἶδη, *Strom.* P. 635 οἷον ἄγγελος ἤδη γενόμενος σὺν Χριστῷ ἔσται, αἰετὸς τὸ βούλημα τοῦ θεοῦ σκοπῶν, P. 323 ὁ σωτὴρ αἰετὸς ἐργάζεται ὥς βλέπει τὸν πατέρα.

23. ἐπιβλέπουσα, 'watching,' i.e. while acting; quoted in *Theodoret Aff. Gr.* p. 63. H.

24. περιωπῆς, 'look-out place,' apparently a reference to *Plato, Politicus*, 272 E τότε δὲ τοῦ παντὸς ὁ μὲν κυβερνήτης οἷον πηδαλιῶν οἶακος ἀφόμενος εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ περιωπὴν ἀπέστη, where the pilot of the universe leaves the helm

and retires into the *περιωπή*. The true Divine pilot, he means to say, is at the *περιωπή* and at the helm all at once. Clement's application may have been suggested by Numenius, who, as quoted by Euseb. *Prep. Ev.* xi. 18, speaks (539 c, d) of the *δευτερος θεός* as guiding the world &c. βλέπων εἰς τὸν ἄνω θεόν (cf. below, p. 16. 2—4) and of what ensues when he μεταστρέφει εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ περιωπήν (537 d, cf. 538 b). Contrasted with these is the language of Greg. Naz. *Or.* 37. 3 εἰ ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἔμεινε περιωπῆς, εἰ μὴ συγκατέβη τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ, ... ὀλίγου ἂν ἡκολούθησαν τυχόν. H. Cf. *Protr.* 59 (even the heathen acknowledge) τὸν θεὸν ἄνω που περὶ τὰ νῶτα τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ καὶ οἰκειᾷ περιωπῇ ὄντως ὄντα ἀεί, Orig. *Jo.* 22. 18 ὁ πατήρ ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ περιωπῇ ἐπὶ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ θεωρίᾳ εὐφραίνεται.

οὐ μερίζομενος. Cf. 1 Cor. i. 13 μεμέρισται ὁ Χριστός; Aug. *Epist.* 187. 19 Deus totus adesse rebus omnibus potest et singulis totus. Cl. may have in mind the contrary doctrine of some gnostics and of Numenius (Eus. *Pr. Ev.* xi. 15) ὁ μὲν πρῶτος θεός ἐστιν ἀπλοῦς διὰ τὸ ἑαυτῷ συγγνώμενος διόλου μήποτε εἶναι διαιρετός, ὁ θεὸς μέντοι ὁ δευτερος... συμφερόμενος τῇ ὅλῃ δυάδι οὕση, ἐνοὶ μὲν αὐτήν, σχίζεται δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῆς. *Protr.* P. 87 ὁ Χριστὸς οὐ μερίζεται, *Str.* II. P. 431 οὐδ' ἐν μέρει καταγίνεται ποτε (ὁ θεός) οὔτε περιέχων οὔτε περιεχόμενος ἢ κατὰ ὀρισμὸν τινα ἢ κατὰ ἀποτομήν, *ib.* III. P. 542 μεθ' ὧν ἡ πανεπίσκοπος τοῦ θεοῦ δύναμις ἀμερῶς μεριστή, *ib.* IV. P. 635 ὁ λόγος οὐδαμοῦ διάστασιν λαβών, *Exc. Theod.* P. 967 οὐδὲ διεκέκοπτο ἢ ἄνωθεν μετέστη δεῦρο, τόπον ἐκ τόπου ἀμείβων, ὡς τὸν μὲν ἐπιλαβεῖν, τὸν δὲ ἀπολιπεῖν· ἀλλ' ἦν τὸ πάντῃ ὃν καὶ παρὰ τῷ πατρὶ κἀνταῦθα, P. 969 *init.* οὐδέποτε τοῦ μείναντος ὁ καταβὰς μερίζεται... ἀμέριστος εἰς θεός, *ib.* P. 978 ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡμεῖς ἤμεν οἱ μεμερισμένοι, διὰ τοῦτο ἐβαπτίσατο (? ἐβιάσατο) ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὸ ἀμέριστον μερισθῆναι, Philo M. 1, p. 209 τέμνεται οὐδὲν τοῦ θείου κατ' ἀπάρτησιν, ἀλλὰ μόνον ἐκτείνεται, Justin M. *Dial.* c. 128 τὸν λόγον γεγεννησθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς δυνάμει καὶ βουλῇ αὐτοῦ ἀλλ' οὐ κατ' ἀποτομήν, ὡς ἀπομεριζομένης τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς οὐσίας, ὅποια τὰ ἄλλα μερίζομενα οὐ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐστὶν ἃ καὶ πρὶν τμηθῆναι, Orig. *Princip.* I. 2. 6. Dr Gifford supplies the following reff.: Athanas. *de Sent. Dionys.* § 16 μερίζει τὸν νίον, Euseb. *Caes.* ap. Athan. *Epist. de Decretis*, §§ 4, 7.

p. 10, line 2. ὅλος νοῦς, taken from Xenophanes (Karsten, p. 35) οὗλος ὄρᾱ, οὗλος δὲ νοεῖ, οὗλος δὲ τ' ἀκούει. In his note, K. cites Plin. *H. N.* II. 5 Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui; Iren. ap. Epiphan. *Haer.* 33 ὅλος ἔννοια ὧν, ὅλος θέλημα, ὅλος νοῦς, ὅλος ὀφθαλμός, ὅλος ἀκοή, ὅλος πῆγῃ πάντων ἀγαθῶν. See below § 37 and § 79, and Psellus (Boiss. p. 34) τὸ δαιμόνιον, πνεῦμα δι' ὅλου ὃν κατὰ φύσιν αἰσθητικὴν, κατὰ πᾶν ἑαυτοῦ μέρος ἀμέσως ὄρᾱ τε καὶ ἀκούει, also Seneca *N. Q.* I. *prob.* 14.

4. τὰς δυνάμεις ἐρευνῶν. Cf. Apoc. ii. 23 ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ἐρευνῶν νεφροὺς κ. καρδίας, 1 Cor. ii. 10 τὸ πνεῦμα πάντα ἐρευνᾷ καὶ τὰ βάθη τοῦ θεοῦ, Rom. viii. 38 οὔτε δυνάμεις, ... οὔτε ὕψωμα, οὔτε βάθος, οὔτε τις κτίσις ἐτέρα δυνήσεται ἡμᾶς χωρίσαι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγάπης τοῦ θεοῦ, Apoc. ii. 24 τὰ βάθη τοῦ Σατανᾶ, 1 Joh. iv. 1 δοκιμάζετε τὰ πνεύματα, Luke iv. 36 ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ καὶ δυνάμει

ἐπιτάσσει τοῖς ἀκαθάροις πνεύμασιν. *Iren.* II. 28. 7 spiritus Salvatoris qui in eo est scrutatur omnia et altitudines Dei. *Strom.* P. 425 ἡ ἀληθὴς διαλεκτικὴ τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ τὰς ἐξουσίας δοκιμάζουσα ὑπεξαναβαίνει περὶ τὴν πάντων κρατίστην οὐσίαν...ἐπιστήμην τῶν θείων καὶ οὐρανίων ἐπαγγελλομένη, *foll.*, P. 635 κύκλος ὁ υἱὸς πασῶν τῶν δυνάμεων εἰς ἓν εἰλουμένων. *Strom.* P. 431 πάρεστιν αἰὲν τῇ τε ἐποπτικῇ τῇ τε εὐεργετικῇ τῇ τε παιδευτικῇ ἀπτομένη ἡμῶν δυνάμει δύνάμεις τοῦ θεοῦ, *Exc. Theod.* P. 988 ὁ ἄρτος καὶ τὸ ἔλαιον ἀγιάζεται τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ ὀνόματος...δυνάμει εἰς δύναμιν πνευματικὴν μεταβέβληται, *Strom.* P. 366 ἔνιοι δυνάμεις τινὰς ὑποβεβηκυίας ἐμπνεῦσαι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ὑπειλήφασιν. This power was shown by our Lord in the Temptation, and in His Passion, see Lightfoot on Col. ii. 15.

πάντα ὑποτέτακται στρατιά. For a similar anarthrous use of στρατιά see Plato, *Phaedr.* 246 τῷ δ' ἔπεται στρατιά θεῶν τε καὶ δαιμόνων, *Lk.* ii. 13 πλήθος στρατιάς οὐρανίου. The absolute supremacy of the Son, as opposed to the gnostic worship of angels, is asserted by St Paul in Col. i. 15—19, ii. 18, 19. See below n. on p. 16. 4.

καὶ θεῶν. Cf. p. 20. 15 αἱ μακάριοι θεῶν οἰκήσεις, 32. 14 θεαταὶ ἄγγελοι καὶ θεοί. In *Ephr. Syr.* (quoted by Lightfoot on Col. i. 15) the first rank of the hierarchy consists of θεοί, θρόνοι, κυριότητες.

6. διὰ τὸν ὑποτάξαντα. 1 Cor. xv. 27 πάντα ὑπέταξεν ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ. **H.**

8, 9. ὡς φίλοι...ὡς οἰκέται. Cf. P. 423 ἔξεστι δὲ μὴ εἶναι ἀπειθείας υἱόν, ἀλλὰ...δοῦλον μὲν τὰ πρῶτα, ἔπειτα δὲ πιστὸν γενέσθαι θεράποντα, φοβούμενον κύριον τὸν θεόν· εἰ δέ τις ἐπαναβαίῃ, τοῖς υἱοῖς ἐγκαταλέγεται, below p. 34. 5, 109. 5, 136. 23.

§ 6. 12. παιδεῖα. Cf. below, p. 20. 7.

δὲ αἰσθητικῆς ἐνεργείας. Cf. *Exc. Theod.* P. 972 πῶς δὲ καὶ αἱ κολαζόμεναι ψυχαὶ συναισθάνονται μὴ σώματα οὐσαι.

τὸν σκληροκάρδιον. See below n. on p. 20. 7 f.

13. ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ. See my n. on *Cic. N. D.* II. 164 singulis provideri.

18. τὸν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τὴν σωτηρίαν λαβεῖν...δυνάμενον. Cf. *Paed.* P. 118 πεπιστεύκαμεν ἐκουσίῳ προαιρέσει σωζόμενοι, *Str.* P. 788 ἡμᾶς ἐξ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν βούλεται σώζεσθαι, *Q. D. S.* 940 P. δίδωσι βουλομένοις ἵνα οὕτως ἴδιον αὐτῶν ἡ σωτηρία γένηται· οὐ γὰρ ἀναγκάζει ὁ θεός, βία γὰρ ἐχθρὸν θεῷ, P. 947. See below n. on p. 16. 19. *Orig. de Orat.* 29 fin. οὐ γὰρ βούλεται ὁ θεός τινι τὸ ἀγαθὸν ὡς κατ' ἀνάγκην γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκουσίως, *Hom.* XIX. in *Jer.* ὁ θεὸς οὐ τυραννεῖ, ἀλλὰ βασιλεύει, καὶ βασιλεύων οὐ βιάζεται, ἀλλὰ πείθει.

19. ἀποπληρώσαι. *Plat. Rep.* x. 620 E τὴν Λάχρην ἐκάστῳ ὃν εἴλετο δαίμονα τοῦτον φύλακα συμπέμπειν τοῦ βίου καὶ ἀποπληρωτὴν τῶν αἰρεθέντων. **H.**

21. ὑποδεστέρων (has no positive), 'inferior' generally, as here; esp. poorer, or feebler, or more insignificant. Similarly applied to angels by Origen (in *Mt.* tom. 14. 21) 3. 644 R. (ἡ ψυχὴ) μετὰ τιμωρίας ὑπὸ τινα ὑποδεέστερον γίνεται παρὰ τὸν Μιχαήλ, ὑποδεέστερος γὰρ ἐκείνου ὁ τῆς μετανοίας. **H.** Cf. P. 366, quoted on l. 4 τὰς δυνάμεις, and see Potter's note there.

23. ἄγγελοι κατὰ ἔθνη. *Strom.* P. 822 κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη καὶ πόλεις νενέμνται τῶν ἀγγέλων αἱ προστασίαι, *Deut.* xxxii. 8 ὅτε διεμέριζεν ὁ ὕψιστος ἔθνη... ἔστησεν ὄρια ἔθνων κατὰ ἀριθμὸν ἀγγέλων θεοῦ, *ib.* iv. 19; *Daniel* x. 13, 20, 21; cf. *Sir.* xvii. 14 ἐκάστῳ ἔθνει κατέστησεν ἡγούμενον, καὶ μερὶς κυρίου Ἰσραὴλ ἐστίν.

24—29. ἦτοι γὰρ οὐ φροντίζει κ.τ.λ. Cf. *Plato Leg.* x. 901 D, where it is shown that God's Providence extends to individuals (1) because He is Omnipotent, (2) because He is perfect in goodness, whence it follows that He cannot be actuated by *ράθυμία καὶ τρυφή* (οὐκ οὐκ ὑπὸ τρυφῆς *ράθυμος* l. 28) in any of His dealings.

27. Cf. below p. 14. 4 foll. *H.*, also *Paed.* i. P. 135.

p. 12, line 4. κατὰ τὸν οἰκείον καιρὸν. *Tit.* i. 2, 3 ζῶν...ἐπηγγείλατο πρὸ χρόνων αἰώνων, ἐφάνέρωσε δὲ καιροῖς ἰδίους τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ.

5, 6. οὐτ' οὖν φόβονίη. Cf. *Theoph. Aut.* ii. 25 οὐχ ὡς φόβων ὁ θεός, ὡς οἰοῦνται τινες, ἐκέλευσεν μὴ ἐσθιειν ἀπὸ τῆς γνώσεως, in allusion to the Just and Jealous God of Marcion. See below p. 22. 24. In the translation the word 'envy' is employed both here and in ll. 11—13. Perhaps however the meaning *here* is rather that of 'bearing a grudge.' The case of Ishmael and of Esau may have been adduced as proving such *φθόνος* on the part of the Demiurge.

9. ἐξυπηρετῶν. Potter cites *Bull* ii. 6, 7. *H.*

§ 7. 11. ἀνάρχως means that in the Lord ἀπάθεια was not the result of a struggle and process, as in man; see below, ll. 24—26. *H.*

13. ὁ φόβων. *Str.* P. 569, *Iren.* iv. 40. 3 ἐκ τότε ἀποστάτης ὁ ἄγγελος ἀφ' ὅτε ἐξήλωσε τὸ πλάσμα τοῦ θεοῦ, *ib.* v. 24. 4 invidens homini apostata a divina factus est lege: invidia enim aliena est a Deo; *Theodoret, Gr. Aff.* p. 54, 19 foll. Cf. *Plato, Phaedr.* 247 φθόνος ἔξω θείου χοροῦ ἵσταται, *Tim.* 29 Ε ἀγαθὸς ἦν (ὁ θεός), ἀγαθῷ δὲ οὐδεὶς περὶ οὐδενὸς οὐδέποτε γίγνεται φθόνος.

οὐ καὶ πάθος ἦψατο, e.g. the passion of hate, see *Joh.* viii. 44. Of the demons *Clement* says ἄγγελοι τινες ἀκρατεῖς γενόμενοι ἐπιθυμία ἀλόντες οὐρανόνθεν δεῦρο καταπεπτῶκασιν P. 538.

18. συμβούλου...σοφία. Cf. *Strom.* P. 769 (the Creator) σοφία εἴρηται πρὸς ἀπάντων τῶν προφητῶν. οὗτός ἐστιν...ὁ σύμβουλος τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ τὰ πάντα προεργνωκός, P. 101 *init.*

19—21. The verse Χριστὸν θεοῦ δύναμιν καὶ θεοῦ σοφίαν is also referred to in *Str.* i. P. 377, 421 and 424.

20. ἄτε...ἀρχικώτατος. ἀρχικός, being explained by πρὸ πάντων τῶν γενομένων, seems here to mean 'original.' We find it joined with λόγος in *Str.* 821 *init.* ἡ φρόνησις ἄνευ θεωρίας παραδεξαμένη τὸν ἀρχικὸν λόγον ...πίστις λέγεται, where *Lowth's* n. is 'Filius Dei'; also P. 604 ἀρχικός ὁ λόγος, 'the subject is of primary importance,' and 927 (of the causes of scepticism) τούτων αὐτῶν τῶν ἀρχικωτάτων τῆς ἐποχῆς τὸ μὲν ἀβέβαιον τῆς διανοίας γεννητικόν ἐστι διαφωρίας. For examples of ἄτε not followed by a participle see *Plato, Rep.* viii. 551 E, 568 B αὐτοὺς...οὐ παραδεξόμεθα ἄτε τυραννίδος ὑμνήτας, *ib.* 619 D ἄτε πόνων ἀγυμνάστους.

26. ἀπαθείας. See below, P. 834, 836 and Introduction.

p. 14, line 3. πατρική τις ἐνέργεια. So, at the beginning of § 9, the Son is called δύναμις πατρική.

§ 8. 7, 8. κοινή γάρ justifies κοινήν. H. Besides this universal goodness the Saviour has a special inducement in His special relation to man (Ἰδίου ἔργου): cf. P. 80 τὸ οἰκίον αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐξαίρετον καὶ ἰδιωματικὸν παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα. For ἰλομένων cf. below, l. 18, also pp. 10. 19, 12. 28, and esp. p. 16. 19.

9. τῷ μόνῳ. The former dat. is causal, the latter governed by ἐνεστάχθαι. It would have been easy to avoid confusion by using διὰ τό, but Cl. is careless in such matters; see below, p. 24. 18, and 18. 6, 7. For ἐνιστάχθαι cf. *Protr.* P. 59 πᾶσιν ἐνέστακται ἀπόρροια θεϊκή, *Herodian* i. 4, 5 πόθον τῆς αὐτῶν χρηστότητος ταῖς τῶν ἀρχομένων ψυχαῖς ἐνέσταξαν.

11. ἁρμονιώτερα goes with τῷ θεῷ. Cf. P. 447 τοῖς ἐκ περιπάτου... ἁρμόνιος ἦδε ἡ δόξα: = cl. ἁρμόδιος. H.

12. προσήκει τῷ κρείττονι ἡγεῖσθαι. Cf. *Plat. Leg.* III. 690 B τὸ μέγιστον ἀξίωμα... ἔπessθαι μὲν τὸν ἀνεπιστήμονα, τὸν δὲ φρονούντα ἡγεῖσθαι, *Rep.* IX. 590 D (it is right that the worse should be subject to the better) οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τῇ τοῦ δούλου οἰόμενοι δεῖν ἄρχεσθαι αὐτόν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἄμεινον ἐν παντὶ ὑπὸ θεοῦ καὶ φρονίμου ἄρχεσθαι, μάλιστα μὲν οἰκίον ἔχοντος (? ἔχοντι) ἐν αὐτῷ, εἰ δὲ μή, ἔξωθεν ἐφεστῶτος, *Arist. Pol.* I. c. 5, 6.

17. τῶν οἰκείων. *Gal.* vi. 10 τοὺς οἰκείους τῆς πίστεως, *Eph.* ii. 19 συμπολίται τῶν ἁγίων καὶ οἰκεῖοι τοῦ θεοῦ, *Heb.* iii. 6.

19. διὰ πίστεως τελειούμενοι. Cf. below p. 18. 16 τὴν διὰ πίστεως τελείωσιν.

21. πρωτουργοῦ κινήσεως. *Plato* (*Leg.* x. 897 A, a passage which is also cited in *Str.* v. P. 701) speaks of the soul moving all things in heaven and earth with her own movements, such as wishing, thinking, loving, &c. These and such-like πρωτουργοὶ κινήσεις make use of τὰς δευτερουργοὺς κινήσεις of bodies, and cause physical change. H. *Plato* goes on to describe how the soul νοῦν μὲν προσλαβοῦσα αἰεὶ θεῖον ὁρθῶς, θεὸς ὡς, ὁρθὰ καὶ εὐδαίμονα παιδαγωγεῖ πάντα, which may have led Cl. to identify the δύναμις πρωτ. κιν. with the Son. The term πρωτουργός is also used by *Proclus* and *Julian*, and frequently by *Dion. Areop.*

§ 9. 26. δύναμις. See *Strom.* v. P. 647 *in*it.

28. διοικήσεως. Often used by the Stoics of the divine government of the world.

29 f. 'It belongs to (it requires) the greatest Power (to make) the fitting' &c. (cf. 27 foll.). προήκουσα might do if μέχρι stood earlier, but it can hardly go with καὶ μέχρι τοῦ μικροτάτου alone; nor is there reason to disturb προήκουσα. H. I have kept *Sylburg's* προήκουσα because (1) I think προήκουσα superfluous with the following δι' ἀκριβείας, and (2) μέχρι seems to call for a word implying progress, to which it sets a limit. The order does not seem to me harsh for *Clement*. Perhaps it might be made clearer by putting the clause καὶ—προήκουσα in brackets.

p. 16, line 2 foll. refers back to p. 8. 20 foll., where see the reference to Numenius. H.

3. κυβερνῶντα τὴν πάντων σωτηρίαν, an unusual expression for κυβερνῶντα πάντα εἰς σωτηρίαν. For the metaphor, cf. Lightfoot on Ign. *Polyc.* 2 (vol. II. p. 339), *Q. D. S.* 950 P. εἰ βλέποισιν πρὸς τὸν κύριον ἀτενέ τῷ βλέμματι, καθάπερ εἰς ἀγαθοῦ κυβερνήτου νεῦμα δεδορκότες...τί σημαίνει, τί δίδωσι τοῖς αὐτοῦ ναύταις τὸ σύνθημα, above p. 8. 21.

4. ἐτέρων ὑφ' ἐτέρους. Cf. the answer of the centurion, Mt. viii. 9. The conception of the Celestial Hierarchy was elaborated by Dionysius (pseudo-Areopagita), probably in the fifth century, from whom it passed to Scotus Erigena, Aquinas, and Dante, and so to Spenser and Milton. According to this, three orders (διακοσμήσεις, or ἱεραρχίαι in the narrower sense) are divided into nine choirs. The first order consists of Seraphim (Isa. vi. 2, 3), Cherubim (Ps. lxxx. 1, Heb. ix. 5, &c.), and Thrones (Col. i. 16), receiving their glory immediately from God, and transmitting it to the second order; which consists of Dominations (κυριότητες), Virtues (δυνάμεις), Powers (ἐξουσίαι), all mentioned by St Paul in Col. i. 16, Eph. i. 21, cf. Rom. viii. 38. Again, the second triad pass on their light to the third, which consists of Principalities (ἀρχαί) mentioned both in Col. i. 16 and Eph. i. 21, and of archangels (1 Th. iv. 16, Jude 9) and angels. Bp Lightfoot in his excellent note on Col. i. 16 traces the gradual development of this theory in its earlier stages, citing the description of the seven heavens in *Test. Levi* 3, where the highest or seventh heaven is occupied by θρόνοι and ἐξουσίαι (the account of the other heavens seems to me confused); Orig. *Princ.* I. 5. 3 where the different dignities of *principatus, potestates, throni, dominationes, virtutes* are said to have been attained by desert, just as other angels were degraded by their own fault (of which an instance is found in Ezek. xxviii. 13, Isa. xiv. 12 f.). Ignatius seems to refer to some generally recognized hierarchy in *Trall.* 5, μὴ οὐ δύναμαι ὑμῖν τὰ ἐπουράνια γράψαι;...δύναμαι νοεῖν τὰ ἐπουράνια καὶ τὰς τοποθεσίας τὰς ἀγγελικὰς καὶ τὰς συστάσεις τὰς ἀρχοντικὰς, where Lightfoot cites *Smyrn.* 6, Papias (*Routh Rel. Sacr.* I. 14) ἐνίοις δὲ αὐτῶν, δηλαδὴ τῶν πάλαι θεῶν ἀγγέλων, καὶ τῆς περὶ τὴν γῆν διακοσμήσεως ἔδωκεν ἄρχειν. See Appendix on Cl's Angelology, Lupton's art. on Dionysius *Dict. of Chr. Biog.* I. 841, *ib.* Plumptre s.v. 'Angels' p. 113, Mrs Jameson *Sacred and Legendary Art* vol. I. p. 41 foll.

5. μέγαν ἀρχιερέα. The phrase, taken from Heb. iv. 14, occurs frequently in Clem., see P. 93, 835 (with n.), 858.

7. ἡρτηται τὰ πρῶτα καὶ δεύτερα καὶ τρίτα, an allusion to the Platonic Epistle II. p. 312 E περὶ τὸν πάντων βασιλέα πάντ' ἐστί, καὶ ἐκείνου ἕνεκα πάντα, καὶ ἐκείνῳ αἴτιον ἀπάντων τῶν καλῶν· δεύτερον δὲ περὶ τὰ δεύτερα, καὶ τρίτον περὶ τὰ τρίτα¹. Cf. Plot. I. 82 πρῶτα καὶ δεύτερα τὰγαθὰ καὶ τρίτα· περὶ τὸν πάντων βασιλέα πάντα ἐστί, καὶ ἐκείνῳ αἴτιον πάντων καλῶν, καὶ πάντα ἐστὶν ἐκείνου· καὶ δεύτερον περὶ τὰ δεύτερα καὶ τρίτον περὶ τὰ τρίτα :

¹ This is the reading in all the editions, but, as I have stated below, I should prefer to read δεύτερον δὲ πέρι, καὶ τρίτον πέρι.

II. 9. 13, &c. **H.** The doctrine of the Platonic Trinity is built on the very enigmatic sentence in the pseudo-Platonic epistle. It formed an important part of the Neo-Platonic system and is discussed at length by Plotinus in his Fifth Ennead. His triad is made up of (1) τὸ ἐν or τὰγαθόν, (2) νοῦς, and (3) ψυχή, the latter being subdivided into the creative and the animating spirit of the world. The relation between the Christian Trinity and the Platonic in its various forms is fully treated of by Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* Bk XI. chapters 12 to 24, by Cudworth and Mosheim in the former's *Intellectual System*, vol. II. pp. 312—486; see too W. H. Thompson in A. Butler's *Lectures*, vol. II. p. 38, Caesar Morgan on the *Trinity of Plato*, ed. Holden.

The same quotation is referred to in *Protr.* P. 60, where ὁ βασιλεύς is explained by θεὸς τῆς τῶν ὄντων ἀληθείας τὸ μέτρον, also in *Str.* v. P. 710, where Cl. adds οὐκ ἄλλως ἔγωγε ἑξακούω ἢ τὴν ἁγίαν τριάδα μνηύεσθαι· τρίτον μὲν γὰρ εἶναι τὸ ἅγιον πνεῦμα, τὸν υἱὸν δὲ δεύτερον, δι' οὗ πάντα ἐγένετο κατὰ βούλησιν τοῦ πατρός. Here however it seems impossible that there should be any allusion either to the Christian or Platonic Trinity, as Cl. makes his three degrees depend on the Son (ἀρχῆς τῆς κατὰ τὸ θέλημα ἐνεργούσης). Though the expression is taken from Plato, the thought is probably taken from St Paul's words in 2 Cor. xii. 2 foll. οἶδα ἄνθρωπον ἐν Χριστῷ...ἀρπαγέντα...ἕως τρίτου οὐρανοῦ· καὶ οἶδα τὸν τοιοῦτον ἄνθρωπον...ὅτι ἠρπάγη εἰς τὸν παράδεισον, which Cl. paraphrases in *Strom.* v. P. 693 ἀρπαγέντα ἕως τρίτου οὐρανοῦ κακείθεν εἰς τὸν παράδεισον; see the whole passage 690—694, *Exc. Theod.* P. 981 ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, τῷ τετάρτῳ οὐρανῷ, δημιουργεῖται (ἡ ψυχὴ), and compare Papias ap. Iren. v. 36 εἶναι δὲ τὴν διαστολὴν ταύτην τῆς οἰκήσεως τῶν τὰ ἑκατὸν καρποφορούντων καὶ τῶν τὰ ἐξήκοντα καὶ τῶν τὰ τριάκοντα· ὧν οἱ μὲν εἰς τοὺς οὐρανοὺς ἀναληφθήσονται, οἱ δὲ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ διατρίψουσιν, οἱ δὲ τὴν πόλιν κατοικήσουσιν¹. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο εἰρηκέναι τὸν κύριον, ἐν τοῖς τοῦ πατρός μου μονὰς εἶναι πολλὰς· τὰ πάντα γὰρ τοῦ θεοῦ. So in I. 5. 2 Paradise is said to be ὑπὲρ τρίτον οὐρανόν. Cf. below § 40 τὴν μακαρίαν τῶν ἁγίων τριάδα μονῶν. Since the angelic orders are replenished from among the saints, as they pass from this world (see P. 1004), we may perhaps understand the three heavens, the three mansions and the three degrees of fruitfulness, in reference to the three Orders of the Hierarchy, mentioned in the n. on l. 4 above. We may then take ἡρτῆται κ.τ.λ. as answering to πρωτότοκος πάσης κτίσεως in Col. i. 15. The Platonic quotation is explained of the Christian Trinity in Justin, *Apol.* I. 60, p. 93 BC δευτέραν χώραν τῷ παρὰ θεοῦ λόγῳ...δίδωσι (Πλάτων), τὴν δὲ τρίτην τῷ λεχθέντι ἐπιφέρεσθαι τῷ ὕδατι πνεύματι, εἰπὼν "τὰ δὲ τρίτα περὶ τὸν τρίτον" (which suggests that we should read τρίτον πέρι in the Platonic Epistle, as indeed it is given in Eus. *Pr. Ev.* XIII. 13. 29), and Celsus declared that the Christians had stolen their doctrine from Plato (*Orig. c. Cels.* p. 287, Spencer), so Cyr. c. *Jul.* p. 34.

¹ Just before, the highest class are described as those who τὴν λαμπρότητα τῆς πόλεως καθέξουσιν.

8. εἶτα ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ φαινομένου. If we are right in interpreting τρίτα of the Third Hierarchy, consisting of ἀρχαί, ἀρχάγγελοι, and ἄγγελοι, the εἶτα is used a little carelessly, as the ἀγγελοθεσία is included in the τρίτα, and does not come afterwards as a separate order. Though unseen, the angels have their place on the verge of the visible world, κατὰ τὴν τῶν περιγείων οἰκονομίαν as we read above p. 6. 7: see too Papias cited on l. 4. There may also be a reference to the stars, which were identified with angels by the Jews, and the worship of which Cl. considers excusable among the heathen P. 795, cf. P. 817 τὰ ἄστρον, τουτέστιν αἱ δυνάμεις αἱ διοικητικαί, προσετάγησαν ἐκτελεῖν τὰ εἰς οἰκονομίαν ἐπιτήδεια καὶ αὐτὰ τε πείθεται ἄγεται τε πρὸς τῶν ἐπιτεταγμένων αὐτοῖς, ἢ ἂν ἡγήται τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου, 668, 1003.

9. ἀγγελοθεσία. Used again *Ecl. Pr.* 57, s.f. P. 1004, and apparently nowhere else. Cf. ἀστροθεσία *Exc. Theod.* 74, P. 986. H. See Lightfoot on τοποθεσίαι ἀγγελικαί, *Ign. Trall.* 5 (vol. II. p. 164).

11 foll. Founded on Plat. *Ion*, 533 DE, where the power of the Muse (θεία δύναμις) communicating itself from one to another is compared to that of the Magnet or Heracleian stone, communicated to a ὄρμαθός of rings (πᾶσι δὲ τούτοις ἐξ ἐκείνης τῆς λίθου ἡ δύναμις ἀνήρτηται)¹. Cf. *Lucr.* VI. 906—916 (usque adeo permanenter vis pervolat eius); *Philo*, M. I. 34, &c. for the rings. H.

μακροτάτη. As Cl. is here insisting on the far-reaching influence of the magnet, it seems necessary to change μικροτάτη (naturally suggested by μικρότατον in p. 14. 27) to μακροτάτη, esp. as the original has ὄρμαθός μακρὸς πᾶν σιδηρῶν δακτυλίων ἐξ ἀλλήλων ἤρτηται. For the meaning 'remote,' cf. *Herod.* II. 32 εἰ τι πλέον ἴδουεν τῶν τὰ μακρότατα ἰδομένων.

12. πνεύματι. *Strom.* II. P. 443 ἡ λίθος ἡ θρυλουμένη ἔλκει τὸν σίδηρον διὰ συγγένειαν... πείθεται δὲ τὰ ἐλκόμενα ἀρρήτῳ ἐλκόμενα πνεύματι. The word was used by the Stoics to denote the element of aether which holds together all the parts of the world by its attractive force, shown particularly in the magnet, cf. *Philo*, M. I. 277 λίθων καὶ ξύλων δεσμὸν κραταιότατον ἔξιν εἰργάζετο· ἡ δὲ ἐστὶ πνεῦμα ἀναστρέφον ἐφ' ἑαυτό, *Alex. Aphr. de Mixt.* 142 (*ap. Zeller*, IV. 119) ἠνῶσθαι ὑποτίθεται Χρύσιππος τὴν σύμπασαν οὐσίαν πνεύματος τινος διὰ πάσης αὐτῆς διήκοντος. Celsus (*Orig.* VI. 71) charged the Christians with borrowing from the Stoics their doctrine of an all-pervading Spirit, cf. *Cic. N. D.* II. 19, *Plut. Mor.* 1085 D.

15. μονῇ. Cf. *Str.* V. P. 667, where, in his explanation of the mystical meaning of the Tabernacle, he says, after speaking of the showbread, εἰν δ' ἂν μοναὶ τινες εἰς ἓν σῶμα καὶ σύνοδον μίαν συμπνευσῶν ἐκκλησιῶν, VI. P. 794 &c. where after quoting *John* x. 16, he continues ἀλλῆς αὐλῆς καὶ μονῆς ἀναλόγως τῆς πίστεως κατηξιωμένα, and shortly after, ἀποθέσθαι τὰ πάθη ἀνάγκη τὸν πιστὸν, ὥς εἰς τὴν μονὴν τὴν οἰκίαν χωρῆσαι δυνήθηναι... ἀπεκδυσάμενος τὰ πάθη μέτεισιν ἐπὶ τὴν βελτίονα τῆς προτέρας μονῆν, *Ecl. Pr.* 56 fin. (P. 1003) where he has ἐπαναβησόμενοι κατὰ προκοπὴν ἀφίξονται

¹ See the notes in the Variorum edition

ἐπὶ τὴν πρώτην μονήν, see the whole passage. **H.** See also n. on p. 70. 12, 13, below.

16. ὑπὸ ἀσθενείας κακοί. Cf. P. 894 *fin.* σχεδὸν δύο εἰσὶν ἀρχαὶ πάσης ἀμαρτίας ἄγνοια καὶ ἀσθένεια.

καχεξία περιπεπτωκότες. Both medical terms, as well as ἀπληστία. **H.**

17. περικαταρρέουσιν. So περικαταρρεῖν τῇ φθορᾷ, *Protr.* P. 89: 'collapse,' as of buildings (*Lys.* p. 185. 20). The simple verb is used in the same sense. **H.**

18. ἀποπίπτουσι. Esp. of any 'falling away' from a normal attachment, as of leaves from a tree, a soldier from the army, a wife from her husband. **H.**

19. αἰρεῖσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον ἀρετήν. The fact of man's free-will is much insisted on by Cl. in opposition to the doctrine of Basilides and other gnostics, who held that men were naturally predestined to belief or unbelief (*Str.* II. P. 433 *φυσικὴν ἡγούνται τὴν πίστιν*, IV. p. 600 f., V. p. 645), cf. above, p. 10. 18 f., below pp. 18. 22, 24. 14, and P. 434 ὁ θεμέλιος τῆς σωτηρίας ἡ ἐκούσιος πίστις...τὴν αἵρεσιν καὶ φυγὴν δεδόσθαι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις αὐτοκρατορικὴν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου διὰ τῶν γραφῶν παρειλήφαμεν. The same doctrine was strongly held by the Stoics, see Seneca *Ep.* 80. 4 *Quid tibi opus est ut sis bonus? velle.* [It forms the subject of the Sixth Book of Eus. *Pr. Ev.* Gifford.]

§ 10. 22. οὐκ ἐννόμοις seems to belong to πρὸ τοῦ νόμου only. **H.** Compare for the contrast between the state under the law and that prior to the law, Rom. v. 13, 14, and for the unwritten law of the prior state Rom. ii. 14, 15, 26, 27, also § 11 below, and P. 532 (Christ fulfilled the law) τῷ τὰς κατὰ νόμον προφητείας ἐπιτελεῖς γενέσθαι κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ παρουσίαν, ἐπεὶ τὰ τῆς ὁρθῆς πολιτείας καὶ τοῖς δικαίως βεβιωκόσι πρὸ τοῦ νόμου διὰ τοῦ λόγου ἐκηρύσσετο, and P. 568 *init.* In P. 809 Clement speaks of the two tables of the law as embodying τὰς πρὸ τοῦ νόμου παραδεδομένας ἐντολάς. Instances of special ἐντολαί in the prior state are those to Adam and to Noah, see P. 1001, and Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* VII. 6 and 8.

δικαίῳ νόμος οὐ κείται. It is difficult to see the appropriateness of the quotation. The pre-Mosaic generations with few exceptions are described as the opposite of righteous. Is it a reference to Abraham, to whom the promise was made, and whose faith was counted for righteousness long before the law was given (Gal. iii. 17 foll.)? Compare *Str.* II. P. 452 *init.* ὁ ποιμὴν δικαίους οἶδε τινὰς ἐν ἔθνεσι καὶ ἐν Ἰουδαίοις, οὐ μόνον πρὸ τῆς τοῦ κυρίου παρουσίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸ νόμου, ὡς Ἀβελ, ὡς Νῶε.

23. τὸν ἐλόμενον—συνεχώρησαν. Deut. xxx. 19 'I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life.'

24. συνεῖναι οἷς εἴλετο. Cf. *Str.* VI. P. 789 ὁ μὲν κακὸς φύσει, ἀμαρτηγὸς διὰ κακίαν γενόμενος, φαῦλος καθέστηκεν, ἔχων ἢ ἐκὼν εἴλετο, Ps. cvi. 15 'He gave them their request, but sent leanness into their soul.' Hos. iv. 17 'Ephraim is joined to idols, let him alone.'

25. βελτιουμένην. See above n. on p. 6. 9.

26. The corruption of ἐπίγνωσις into ἐπίδοσις is as natural as the

reverse would be unnatural. We have also a reference to γνῶσις in l. 29. For the expression cf. Rom. iii. 20 ἐπιγν. ἁμαρτίας, Philemon 6 ἐπιγν. παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ, Plut. *Mor.* 1145 A ἐπιγν. μουσικῆς.

27. βελτίονα...τὴν τάξιν. Cf. ἀμείνους οἰκήσεις below, p. 20. 5.

28. προκοπὴν. A term employed by the Stoics to denote a relaxation of their original uncompromising division of mankind into wise and fools, the former possessed of all perfection, the latter all alike vicious and miserable. The more reasonable Stoics allowed that among those who had not attained to wisdom there were some who were making advances towards it, προκόπτοντες, *proficientes*. Cf. Upton's Index to Epictetus.

30. γνῶσεως καὶ κληρονομίας ὑπεροχὴν. Cf. the semi-personal ὑπεροχὴ of p. 8. 20 above. H. See below, p. 96. 25, where we have the steps πίστις, γνῶσις, ἀγάπη, κληρονομία.

περιτροπαί, first 'revolutions,' then all 'turns,' *vices*. H. I think Cl. still has the original meaning in view. The salutary influence of the heavenly revolutions (governed, as we have seen on p. 16. 8, according to Cl. by the presiding angels) is often referred to by the Stoics, cf. Cleomedes *de Motu Circ. Corp. Caelest.* 1. 3 ὁ οὐρανὸς κύκλῳ εἰλούμενος καὶ ταύτην τὴν κίνησιν προνοητικὴν οὖσαν ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ὄλων ποιούμενος, Cic. *N. D.* II. 60 (of the stars) ita feruntur ut ad omnia conservanda et tuenda consensisse videantur, *ib.* 56 caelestium admirabilis ordo ex quo conservatio et salus omnium omnis oritur; also Plat. *Rep.* VIII. 546 ὅταν περιτροπαί ἐκάστοις κύκλων περιφορὰς ξυνάπτωσι, *Phaedr.* 246 foll. where the soul is represented as carried round with the gods in their circuit, from which the gnostic Carpocrates borrowed his description of the pre-existence of Jesus (Hippol. *Philos.* VII. 32 τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ εὐτονον γεγονυίαν διαμνημονεῦσαι τὰ ὁρατὰ μὲν αὐτῇ ἐν τῇ μετὰ τοῦ ἀγεννήτου θεοῦ περιφορᾷ). Even in Dionysius, the account of the Heavenly Hierarchy contains allusions to the movements of the spheres; and Clement's idea of it is coloured by reminiscences of the procession of the gods in Plato's *Phaedrus* (P. 732) and of the Platonic vision of Er (P. 713); see also P. 636, and P. 986 διὰ τοῦτο ἀνέτειλεν ξένος ἀστήρ καὶ καινὸς καταλύων τὴν παλαιὰν ἀστροθεσίαν, καινῷ φωτὶ οὐ κοσμικῷ λαμπόμενος, ὁ καινὰς ὁδοὺς καὶ σωτηρίους τρεπόμενος, αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος. Pachimeres on Dion. *Cael. Hier.* VII. says ἔστι καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν θείων καὶ οὐρανίων νόων ὁρμὴ καὶ κίνησις, ἡ πρὸς τὸ θεῖον ἔφεσις καὶ ἡ περὶ αὐτὸ ὥς περὶ κέντρον κυκλικὴ χορεία. Clem. speaks below (P. 866) of three μεταβολαὶ σωτήριοι (1) from heathenism to faith, (2) from faith to knowledge, (3) from knowledge to love.

p. 18, line 3. καθ' ἐκάστην, feminine to suit περιτροπαί, as in Plato *Tim.* 83 D πομφολύγων ξυστασῶν καθ' ἐκάστην μὲν ἀοράτων διὰ σμικρότητα, ξυναπασῶν δὲ τὸν ὄγκον παρεχομένων ὁρατόν.

ἐκάστη. Potter explains the genitive of the MS. as referring to μεταβολῆς (Lowth having proposed ἐκάστοις): but it is more likely a corruption of ἐκάστη, sc. περιτροπή. H.

4. *ἐπαναβεβηκυίας*, 'supreme,' so used of *γένος*, *κριτήριον*, *τρόποι*, *μονάς* in Sext. Empir. (*P. H.* 160). Stephanus cites 'Diosc. 7' *ἐπαναβεβηκυία καὶ καθολικὴ αἰτία*. Orig. *Mt.* tom. x. § 14 (III. 458 R.) *ἐπαναβεβηκόςως νοηθέν*. Also Clem. *Str.* IV. P. 626 *med.* *ἡ ἐπαναβεβηκυία τῆς πίστεως ιδιότης*. **H.** Below p. 80. 19.

5. *θεωρίας*. 'Contemplation of the Lord.' *προσεχοῦς* put where it is because it means closeness to the Lord, though expressed absolutely. Otherwise we should have *τῷ κυρίῳ*, as in the kindred passage 886 *init.* **H.** L. and S. quote exx. of the genitive from Dion. H. and Pausan., and another is given in the note on p. 20. 9 below. I prefer therefore to take *θεωρίας* after *αἰδιότητι* and understand *περιτροπῆς* with *προσεχοῦς*. [Cf. Eus. *Pr. Ev.* IV. 1 *pr.* *τὸ ἱστορικόν, δὲ δὴ μυθικόν ἀποκαλοῦσι, καὶ τὸ ἐπαναβεβηκὸς τοὺς μύθους, δὲ δὴ φυσικόν ἢ θεωρητικόν*. Gifford.]

ἀγωγόν may possibly come from Plat. *Rep.* VII. 525 B *ταῦτα δέ γε φαίνεται ἀγωγή πρὸς ἀλήθειαν*; and *τὸ ἐραστόν* more probably from *Symp.* 204 C *καὶ γὰρ ἔστι τὸ ἐραστόν τὸ τῷ ὄντι καλὸν καὶ ἀβρόν καὶ τέλειον καὶ μακαριστόν*. **H.** Cf. Arist. *Met.* XI. 7, p. 1072 b. 3 *κινεῖ (τὸ ὄν καλόν) ὡς ἐρώμενον*, *Strom.* P. 630 *ἀγάπη τοῦ ὄντως (L ὄντος) ἐραστοῦ ἐλκόμενος θεοσεβεί*, Faye, p. 282.

6, 7. *θεωρία* here (unlike p. 6. 9) seems used not in its Aristotelian sense, but as 'contemplation,' already with something of the Neo-Platonic tinge (cf. Creuzer on Plot. III. 8 *init.*). In Plato himself there is no distinct trace of this use of the word, though his use of *θεῶμαι* paves the way for it. But two places in the *Republic* seem to have given rise to the later use: VI. 486 A, speaking of a soul *μελλούσῃ τοῦ ὅλου καὶ παντὸς αἰὲ ἐπορέξεσθαι θείου τε καὶ ἀνθρωπίνου*, he refers to its *μεγαλοπρέπεια καὶ θεωρία παντὸς μὲν χρόνου, πάσης δὲ οὐσίας*: and in the same vein VII. 517 D to one coming *ἀπὸ θείων θεωριῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπεια*. Very possibly there is a secondary reference to the beholding of solemn religious rites, this use of *θεωρία* being common in Plato. **H.** For the combination of different datives, *τῇ ἀγάπῃ...τῇ θεωρίᾳ*, see above on p. 14. 9.

§ 11. 8. *ἐντολάς*. It seems necessary to omit the following *ᾧς* of the MS. and to take *τάς τε προτέρας...πηγῆς* as the predicate, what follows being exegetical. **H.** In the translation *τάς τε προτέρας, τάς τε δευτέρας* are taken attributively. They are the two classes of *ἐντολαί* distinguished at the beginning of § 10, where see notes. The one source of both is the divine love.

10. *ὑπεριδών* does not seem to be used with the infin. elsewhere, as *περιοράω* often is.

11. *τῆς βαρβάρου φιλοσοφίας*, often used of the Christian religion as contained in the Jewish Scriptures; cf. P. 376 *σχεδὸν οἱ πάντες ἄνευ τῆς ἐγκυκλίου παιδείας καὶ φιλοσοφίας τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄνευ γραμμάτων τῇ θείᾳ καὶ βαρβάρῳ κινήθεντες φιλοσοφίᾳ, τὸν περὶ θεοῦ διὰ πίστεως παρελήφμεν λόγον, αὐτουργῷ σοφίᾳ πεπαιδευμένοι*, and the references in the Index s.v., also Plato *Tim.* 22 cited on p. 4, l. 15.

ἀφηνείσαι. See n. on p. 92. 27 below, and Index s.v.

13. συνέκλεισεν τὴν ἀπίστιαν εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν. C. has in his mind Rom. xi. 32 συνέκλεισεν ὁ θεὸς τοὺς πάντας εἰς ἀπείθειαν ἵνα τοὺς πάντας ἐλεήσῃ, and Gal. iii. 22 (cited in *Strom.* P. 421) συνέκλεισεν ἡ γραφὴ τὰ πάντα ὑπὸ ἀμαρτίαν, but how can it be said that unbelief is shut up to the time of our Lord's earthly life? The passage from Galatians continues ἵνα ἡ ἐπαγγελία ἐκ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ δοθῇ τοῖς πιστεύουσιν. πρὸ τοῦ δὲ ἐλθεῖν τὴν πίστιν, ὑπὸ νόμον ἐφρουρούμεθα, συγκεκλεισμένοι εἰς τὴν μέλλουσαν πίστιν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι. C. appears to have argued that, if faith was impossible before the coming of Christ, unbelief also must have been impossible, the Jew being saved by obedience to the law, the Greek by his philosophy. We may compare *Str.* vi. P. 823 εἰκότως Ἰουδαίους μὲν νόμος, Ἑλληνισὶ δὲ φιλοσοφία μέχρι τῆς παρουσίας, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἡ κλήσις ἡ καθολικὴ (the call to believe only came with the founding of the Church), 762 τοῖς κατὰ νόμον δίκαιοις ἔλειπεν ἡ πίστις, τοῖς δὲ κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν δίκαιοις οὐχ ἡ πίστις μόνον ἡ εἰς τὸν κύριον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ἀποστῆναι τῆς εἰδωλολατρείας ἔδει.

14. ὅτε ἀναπολόγητος. Acts xvii. 30, 31 τοὺς μὲν οὖν χρόνους τῆς ἀγνοίας ὑπεριδὼν ὁ θεὸς τὰ νῦν παραγγέλλει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πάντας πανταχοῦ μετανοεῖν, now that life and immortality have been brought to light through the Gospel (2 Tim. i. 10).

15. ἐξ ἐτέρας <ἐτέρους> προκοπῆς. P. 338 *fin.* αἱ μὲν εἰς δικαιοσύνην ὁδοί, πολυτρόπως σώζοντος τοῦ θεοῦ, πολλάι τε καὶ ποικίλαι.

16. τὴν διὰ πίστεως τελείωσιν. See above, p. 14. 19 διὰ πίστεως τελειούμενοι.

17. προηγούμενον: usually 'primary' in the sense of importance or independence, but here simply as antecedent in time: so *Str.* II. P. 434 *med.* where it is partly in its special sense of a prior cause. H. Cf. P. 331 ἡ φιλοσοφία προηγούμενως τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἐδόθη πρὶν ἢ τὸν κύριον καλέσαι, 540 γένεσιν καὶ φθορὰν προηγούμενως γίνεσθαι ἀνάγκη μέχρι...ἀποκαταστάσεως.

19. ὑπερεδίσκευσεν, a very rare word, elsewhere with accus., but here absolute. H. The form ὑπερδισκέω occurs in the same metaphorical sense Bekker's *Anecd.* 62. 27 πάντας πονηρία ὑπ. L. and S. compare ὑπεράκοντιζω.

20. τὴν ἐπιτομήν must be governed by ἐλόμενος and mean 'compendious substance.' His simple faith has enabled him to dispense with the preparation of Greek philosophy. H. For the reading ἐπίτομον given in the text, compare Luc. *Mort. Dial.* vii. 2, p. 357 οὐδὲ σὲ τὴν ἐπίτομον ἐχρῆν τραπέσθαι· ἦκε γὰρ ἄν σοι διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου ἀσφαλέστερον εἰ καὶ ὀλίγῳ βραδύτερον and other exx. in *Index.* σύντομος is similarly used in P. 66 σύντομοι σωτηρίας ὁδοί αἱ γραφαί, 103, 865 ἡ πίστις σύντομός ἐστι τῶν κατεπιεγόντων γυνώσις. For the thought see P. 376 quoted above on l. 11.

§ 12. 25. μόνος εἰς: so Dion. Hal. *Ant.* III. 64 μόνος εἰς ὁ ἀγών.

27. πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ὅλου σωτηρίαν. The scope of Divine Providence was much discussed by the Stoics; see Epict. *Diss.* I. 12 and my note on Cic. *N. D.* II. 164.

θεὸς ἀνάγκη, a saying of Plato's, to which constant allusion is made by the Christian Fathers and esp. by Cl. See P. 138 (with Potter's n.), 318, 368, 468, 632, 731 (with P.'s n.), 841.

p. 20, lines 2, 3. Cf. Epict. *Diss.* II. 10. 5 εἰ προῆδει ὁ καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς τὰ ἐσόμενα, συνήργει ἂν καὶ τῷ νοσεῖν καὶ τῷ ἀποθνήσκειν καὶ τῷ πηροῦσθαι, αἰσθανόμενός γε ὅτι ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν ὄλων διατάξεως τοῦτο ἀπονέμεται, κυριώτερον δὲ τὸ ὅλον τοῦ μέρους καὶ ἡ πόλις τοῦ πολίτου.

5. ἀμείνους οἰκήσεις, above, p. 16. 25 f.

7. αὐτοκρατορικὴν. P. 434, quoted on p. 16. 19 above. H.

παιδεύσεις...ἀγαθότητι τοῦ...κριτοῦ. See above p. 10. 12, 12. 29 f., below p. 134. 28, 180. 5, also P. 422, 423, 580 τοῦ μετανοοῦντος τρόποι δύο, ὁ μὲν κοινότερος φόβος ἐπὶ τοῖς πραχθείσιν, ὁ δὲ ἰδιαίτερος ἡ δυσωπία ἡ πρὸς ἑαυτὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἐκ συνειδήσεως, εἴτ' οὖν ἐνταῦθα εἶτε καὶ ἀλλαχῇ, ἐπεὶ μηδεὶς τόπος ἀργὸς εὐποίας θεοῦ, *Ecl. Proph.* P. 996 πῦρ ἦλθον βαλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, δηλονότι δύναμιν τῶν μὲν ἀγίων καθαρτικὴν, τῶν δὲ ὑλικῶν, ὡς μὲν ἐκεῖνοί φασιν, ἀφανιστικὴν, ὡς δὲ ἡμεῖς ἂν φαίμεν, παιδευτικὴν, and compare the remarkable words of the prayer quoted from Chrysostom (*in Col.* 10. 3) by Neander (*Memorials of Chr. Life*, p. 259) εὐχαριστοῦμεν ὑπὲρ πασῶν τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν σου...ὑπὲρ τῶν φανερῶν, ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀφανῶν...τῶν ἐκοντί, τῶν ἀκοντί...ὑπὲρ θλίψεων, ὑπὲρ ἀνέσεων, ὑπὲρ τῆς γεέννης, ὑπὲρ τῆς κολάσεως, ὑπὲρ βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν.

9. προσεχῶν might mean 'heedful,' 'watchful' (as in Hippol. *Prov.* p. 616 B, Migne, it is used of 'attentive' hearers, though προσεκτικός is more commonly found in this sense). But in *Ecl. Proph.* 51 (P. 1001) it is used of the angels next to the πρωτόκτιστοι, and of the next rank generally; also (if not corrupt) of those in immediate attendance on the prophets, τοὺς προσεχεῖς τοῖς προφήταις ἀγγέλους. So also Julian (*Cyr.* 96 B) uses the phrase τὸν προσεχῆ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου of the Creator, as being in close proximity to the creation, in contradistinction to the supreme God; and so Cyril. H. In *Ecl. Proph.* 56 (P. 1003) the πρωτόκτιστοι are said to be enjoying ἀνάπαυσις, relieved from all other service and engaged in μόνῃ τῇ θεωρίᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ, οἱ δὲ προσεχέστεροι τούτοις (those next below them) προκόφουσιν εἰς ἣν ἐκεῖνοι ἀπολελοίπασιν τάξιν, καὶ οὕτως οἱ ὑποβεβηκότες ἀναλόγως. In the *Adumbr.* P. 1008 προσεχής is translated by *propinquius nobis angelus*, in 1009 by *vicinius et infimus*. See also P. 824 δι' ἀγγέλων ἡ θεία δύναμις παρέχει τὰ ἀγαθὰ...πᾶσα ὠφέλεια βιωτικὴ κατὰ μὲν τὸν ἀνωτάτω λόγον ἀπὸ τοῦ παντοκράτορος θεοῦ...δι' υἱοῦ ἐπιτελεῖται...κατὰ δὲ τὸ προσεχές ὑπὸ τῶν προσεχῶν ἐκάστοις κατὰ τὴν τοῦ προσεχοῦς τῷ πρώτῳ αἰτίᾳ κυρίου ἐπίταξιν.

προκρίσεων. *Ecl. Proph.* 40, P. 999 *fin.* καλὴ ἡ κρίσις τοῦ θεοῦ, ἥ τε διάκρισις ἡ τῶν πιστῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀπίστων, ἥ τε πρόκρισις ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ μείζονι περιπεσεῖν κρίσει, ἥ τε κρίσις παιδευσις οὖσα. H. Cf. also P. 895, 1007 *praecedentia iudicia* (*bis*), and the parallel passage below, p. 180. 5 f. For the punitive action of angels see P. 700, where the ἄνδρες διάπυροι of Plato *Rep.* p. 615 are explained to be angels οἱ παραλαβόντες τοὺς ἀδίκους κολάζουσιν.

§ 13. 12. τὰ δ' ἄλλα σιγῶ, 'I will not dilate on the economy of punishment leading to universal salvation.' See below p. 154. 17 f., where there is the same breaking off (οὐ γὰρ ἐκκυκλεῖν χρή τὸ μυστήριον) in the midst of his description of future blessedness, also P. 324.

πλήν κ.τ.λ. Resumption of the digression beginning § 5 *post init.* H. Or is it rather an exception to the statement τὰ δ' ἄλλα σιγῶ?

14. ὑπερβαίνουσας τὴν πολιτείαν. It is strange to find this sort of πλεονεξία attributed to the gnostic souls. Is there any allusion to Mt. xi. 12, 'the violent take it by force,' or to the μανία of the *Phaedrus* 245? We may compare P. 696 τὸ ἐν ἡμῖν αὐτεξούσιον, εἰς γινώσιν ἀφικόμενον τὰγαθοῦ, σκιρτᾷ τε καὶ πηδᾷ ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα, ἥ φασιν οἱ γυμνασταί, πλήν οὐ χάριτος ἄνευ τῆς ἐξαιρέτου πτεροῦταί τε καὶ ἄνω τῶν ὑπερκειμένων αἴρεται ἡ ψυχὴ. This may be explained by P. 1004, where it is said that the perfected saints are admitted to the highest angelic orders. See above p. 16. 28, 18. 3 f.

15. αἱ μακάριαι θεῶν οἰκῆσεις. Cf. Plat. *Phaedr.* 246 D ἄνω...ἥ τὸ τῶν θεῶν γένος οἰκεῖ. What follows is evidently full of reminiscences of this part of the *Phaedrus* (245 foll.); e.g. ἐστιωμένας, θέαν, καρπουμένας (often in Plato with ἡδόνην). H. For θεῶν cf. below, p. 98. 10, 18 f. and P. 697.

16. ἁγίος ἐν ἁγίοις. The same phrase occurs below § 56 κὰν ἁγία ἦ καὶ ἐν ἁγίοις ἢ λειτουργία, Isa. lvii. 15 ἁγίος ἐν ἁγίοις ὄνομα αὐτῷ; cf. the frequent ἁγίος ἁγίων Exod. xxx. 10, xxvi. 34.

17. ἀμείνους ἀμεινόνων τόπων τόπους. Cf. below p. 22. 29 εἰς τὸ ἀνενδεές ἐκ τοῦ ἀνενδεοῦς.

18. διὰ κατόπτρων. See Wetst. on 1 Cor. xiii. 12, Ps.-Cypr. *De duobus montibus* (ap. Resch *Agg.* p. 221), Christum in nobis tamquam in speculo videmus, ipso nos instruente et monente in epistola Johannis discipuli sui ad populum: 'ita me in vobis videte, quomodo quis vestrum se videt in aquam aut in speculum.' Plato illustrates the difference between opinion and knowledge, and between the mediate and immediate knowledge of Absolute Good, by contrasting the sight of the sun himself with the sight of his image in a mirror or in water (*Rep.* 510 A, 516 A); and so Dion. Ar. compares the different ranks of the heavenly hierarchy to mirrors receiving light from above and reflecting it in turn to the rank which follows (*Cael. Hier.* III. 2). Possibly Cl. may have some such idea in his mind, when he speaks of the gnostic souls moving to higher and yet higher regions until at last they come into the very presence of God, and are thus made equal to the Seraphim, whom Dion. affirms ἀμέσως ἠνῶσθαι with the Divinity (*ib.* vi. 2).

23. ταυτότητι τῆς ὑπεροχῆς. But how does this agree with the diversity of μοναί and the different degrees of moral progress? Do the gnostics all belong to one μονή? Perhaps ταυτότης should be rather taken as equivalent to πάντη πάντως ἄρρεπτον in p. 100. 17, cf. p. 24. 25 θεὸν τὸν ἐν ταυτότητι ὄντα. But elsewhere Cl. contemplates an eternity of progress.

25. The καταληπτικὴ φαντασία of the Stoics was an impression carrying with it a clear conception, the ἀκατάληπτος φ. being μὴ τρανὴς μηδὲ ἔκτυπος.

Clem. substitutes *θεωρία*. **H.** See below p. 160. 8, Zeller³ iv. 83 and Upton's Index to Epict. s.v. The vision of God, granted to the pure in heart, is no illusion, but carries conviction with it. 'Scribendum ἡ καταληπτική (pro καταληπτή) θεωρία. Sic μεθεκτοὶ pro μεθεκτικοὶ superius positum *Strom.* i. p. 348, ἐφεκτοὶ pro ἐφεκτικοὶ *Strom.* viii. p. 924, διδακτικὴν pro διδακτὴν *Strom.* i. p. 334.' Potter.

27. ἀρχιερέως. Cf. above p. 16. 5, *Str.* P. 633 *init.*, Philo M. i. p. 653 δύο ἱερὰ θεοῦ, ἐν μὲν ὅδε ὁ κόσμος, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς ὁ πρωτόγονος αὐτοῦ θεῖος λόγος (called in 654 ὁ μέγας ἀρχ.), ἕτερον δὲ λογικὴ ψυχὴ, ἧς ἱερεὺς ὁ πρὸς ἀλήθειαν ἄνθρωπος, and Lightfoot on Clem. R. i. 36, *Ign. Phil.* 9 (vol. II. 274 f.).

28. τῆς εἰς τὸν θεὸν θεραπείας. See above § 3.

p. 22, line 1. κηδεμονίαν implies unflinching care, as of a father, not mere indulgence: so *Paed.* i. P. 142 οὐδὲ ἀλλότριον τοῦ σωτηρίου λόγου κηδεμονικῶς λαιδορεῖσθαι: cf. P. 143 (§ 76 *init.*) νουθέτησις ἐστὶ ψόγος κηδεμονικός, νοῦ ἐμποητικός. **H.** Also P. 548 τὴν τοῦ οἴκου κηδεμονίαν.

2. τῆς εἰς ἡμᾶς εὐεργεσίας. Clement puts himself on a level with the ordinary believer both here and below p. 24. 29.

τὴν λειτουργίαν. See Lightfoot on Philipp. ii. 17. It is used of public worship, *Paed.* ii. P. 193 τὴν λειτουργίαν τὴν θεϊκὴν διαχωρίζον ψάλλει τὸ πνεῦμα 'αἰνεῖτε αὐτῷ ἐν ᾗχῳ σάλπιγγος,' of service in general P. 546 ἔχει καὶ ὁ γάμος ἰδίας λειτουργίας καὶ διακονίας τῷ κυρίῳ διαφερούσας, τέκνων λέγω κήδεσθαι, κ.τ.λ., P. 548 τῇ οἰκονομίᾳ πειθόμενος εὐαρέστως, καθ' ἣν ἀπερίσπαστος τῆς τοῦ κυρίου γέγονε λειτουργίας, P. 838 ἣν δύναμιν καὶ ἣν λειτουργίαν εἰσφέρειται; cf. P. 755 and 822 cited above on περιγείων p. 6. 7. On the particulars of this service, see P. 824 θεόθεν λαβὼν τὸ δύνασθαι ὠφελεῖν κ.τ.λ. As it is distinguished from διδασκαλία and εὐποιία, it seems best to take it of worship in this passage, and so probably in 865 τῆς γνωστικῆς ψυχῆς ἡ τελείωσις πάσας καθάρσεις καὶ λειτουργίας ὑπερβάσαν σὺν τῷ κυρίῳ γίνεσθαι.

4, 5. ἑαυτὸν κτίζει...ἐξομοιούμενος. Cf. P. 633 θεὸν ὁ θεραπεύων ἑαυτὸν θεραπεύει· ἐν οὖν τῷ θεωρητικῷ βίῳ ἑαυτοῦ τις ἐπιμελεῖται θρησκεύων τὸν θεόν κ.τ.λ. On ἐξομοιούμενος see above p. 6. 23, and cf. Plato *Tim.* 90 D, Faye p. 266.

6. τὸ ἐξ ἀσκήσεως εἰς ἀπάθειαν συνεσταλμένον. See above p. 12. 25 τὴν σάρκα τὴν ἐμπαθὴ φύσει γενομένην εἰς ἕξιν ἀπαθείας ἐπαίδευσεν, p. 16. 28, and below P. 859 τῷ ἀναπόβλητον τὴν ἀρετὴν ἀσκήσει γνωστικῇ πεποιημένῳ φυσιοῦται ἡ ἕξις, *Str.* vi. P. 777 f., also Cognat's *Clement lib.* iv. ch. 7. The Stoics made the same distinction between virtue, innate in God, acquired in man, see Cic. *N. D.* ii. § 34 with my notes.

7. εἰς ἀπάθειαν συνεσταλμένον. Plut. *Vit.* 809 συστελλόμενοι ὑπ' ἀνάγκης εἰς τὴν λακωνικὴν διαίταν ('like a weaned child').

8. ἀπερισπάστως. 1 Cor. vii. 35 πρὸς τὸ εὐσχημον καὶ εὐπάρεδρον τῷ κυρίῳ ἀπερισπάστως.

9. ἡμερότης. P. 858 the gnostic is described as ἡμερος καὶ πρᾶος.

Plato speaks of this quality as necessary in the Guardians of his Ideal State (*Rep.* 410 D).

10. **μεγαλοπρεπής θεοσέβεια.** The same epithet is used with *γνώσις* P. 646, with *νόσις* P. 798, with *ἀρετή* Xen. *Mem.* i. 2. 64. So we have *μεγαλοπρέπεια τοῦ λόγου* P. 862, *μ. σοφίας* P. 897.

§ 14. 12, 13. **τὴν ἄτυφον καρδίαν...ὀλοκάρπωμα.** Ps. li. 17 *θυσία τῷ θεῷ πνεῦμα συντετριμμένον, καρδίαν...τεταπεινωμένην ὁ θεὸς οὐκ ἐξουδενώσει. ὀλοκάρπωμα and ὀλοκαύτωμα* (Ps. li. 16) are used in the LXX for the same Hebrew word, see *Index*, and Lightfoot on *Mart. Pol.* 14 (Ign. vol. ii. p. 970).

13, 14. **ἐκφωτιζόμενου εἰς ἔνωσιν.** The word *φωτισμός* was commonly used for baptism, see P. 113 *βαπτίζόμενοι φωτιζόμεθα, φωτιζόμενοι υἱοποιούμεθα, υἱοποιούμενοι τελειούμεθα, τελειούμενοι ἀπαθανατιζόμεθα*, and just below *καλεῖται δὲ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο φῶτισμα, δι' οὗ τὸ ἅγιον ἐκείνο φῶς τὸ σωτήριον ἐποπτεύεται*, cf. Hebr. vi. 4, x. 32. The rare compound *ἐκφ.* is found in P. 663 *πᾶσα ἡ νύξ ἐκφωτίζεται τῷ τοῦ νοητοῦ φωτὸς ἡλίῳ*. Dr Gifford supplies me with another example from Plut. *Mor.* 922 B *φωτὸς ἂν ἐπιψαύσῃ μόνον...ὁ ἀὴρ διόλου τρεπόμενος ἐκφωτίζεται*. 'Baptized into unity,' i.e. 'made a member of Christ.' Cf. P. 72 *σπεύσωμεν εἰς σωτηρίαν, ἐπὶ τὴν παλιγγενεσίαν, εἰς μίαν ἀγάπην συναχθῆναι οἱ πολλοί, κατὰ τὴν τῆς μοναδικῆς οὐσίας ἔνωσιν σπεύσωμεν ἀγαθοεργούμενοι, ἀναλόγως ἐνότητά διώκωμεν, τὴν ἀγαθὴν ἐκζητοῦντες μονάδα. ἡ δὲ ἐκ πολλῶν ἔνωσις ἐκ πολυφωνίας καὶ διασπορᾶς ἀρμονίαν λαβοῦσα θεϊκὴν μία γίνεται συμφωνία*, P. 792 *φῶς ἡνωμένων ψυχῇ δι' ἀγάπης ἀδιαστάτου*, Lightfoot on Ign. *Magn.* 1 (vol. ii. p. 108) *ἔνωσιν εὐχομαι σαρκὸς καὶ πνεύματος* 'I. Xp.

14. **ἀδιάκριτον.** In his excellent note on this word, Lightfoot (Ign. ii. p. 39) quotes Arist. *de Somn.* 3 *διὰ δὲ τὸ γίνεσθαι ἀδιακριτώτερον τὸ αἷμα μετὰ τὴν τῆς τροφῆς προσφορὰν ὁ ὕπνος γίνεται, ἕως ἂν διακριθῇ τοῦ αἵματος τὸ μὲν καθαρώτερον εἰς τὰ ἄνω, τὸ δὲ θολερώτερον εἰς τὰ κάτω*, for the sense 'inseparable.'

18. **τῆς παλαιᾶς διαστροφῆς.** Cf. ἡ διαστροφή absolute in Orig. *Cels.* III. 40 *ἡ διαστροφή δεδύνηται τοῖς πολλοῖς ἐμφυτεῦσαι τὸν περὶ ἀγαλμάτων λόγον ὡς θεῶν*. H. Lk ix. 41 *γενεὰ διεστραμμένη*, Eph. iv. 22 *ἀποθέσθαι κατὰ τὴν προτέραν ἀναστροφὴν τὸν παλαιὸν ἄνθρωπον*, P. 896 *init.* *οὐς ἐλέησειεν ἂν τις τῆς τοιαύτης διαστροφῆς*, Epict. *Diss.* III. 6. 8 *οἱ μὴ διεστραμμένοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων*. Dr Gifford compares Eus. *Pr. Ev.* iv. 21 *fin.* where Porphyry is cited as holding that the daemons were the ultimate causes *τῆς τοῦ πλήθους διαστροφῆς*.

19. **τὸ τε εὐαγγέλιον ὃ τε ἀπόστολος.** See Lightfoot, Ign. vol. ii. p. 260 f., *Strom.* vi. P. 784, Westcott, *Bible in the Church*, p. 126.

20. **ἀναμαρτήτους.** Cf. P. 770 and 776, below p. 94. 12, 138. 29, and on the other hand *Paed.* III. P. 307 *μόνος ἀναμαρτήτος αὐτὸς ὁ λόγος· τὸ γὰρ ἑξαμαρτάνειν πᾶσιν ἐμφυτον καὶ κοινόν*, *ib.* i. P. 99.

21. **τοῦτ' ἦν δ' ἠνίσσεται ὁ νόμος.** Ezek. xviii. 4, cf. *Strom.* ii. P. 507 *ὁ νόμος πρὸς ἀναστολὴν τῆς εὐεπιφορίας τῶν παθῶν ἀναιρεῖσθαι προστάττει τὴν*

μοιχευθεῖσαν...οὐ δὴ μάχεται τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ ὁ νόμος...ἡ γὰρ τοι πορνεύσασα
 ᾗ μὲν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, ἀπέθανεν δὲ ταῖς ἐντολαῖς, ἡ δὲ μετανοήσασα οἷον ἀναγεν-
 νηθεῖσα...παλιγγενεσίαν ἔχει ζωῆς κ.τ.λ., also P. 100 *init.*, Jos. *Ap.* II. 30
 ζῆμια ἐστί τοῖς πλείστοις τῶν παραβαινόντων ὁ θάνατος.

23. ἀπάθειαν. See above, l. 7.

24. νομοδιδάσκαλοι. See 1 Tim. i. 6, 7, explained by Baur of Marcion, more probably to be understood of the rabbinical interpreters.

φιλονεικον. Cf. Plat. *Lys.* 215 D, Plut. *Mor.* 91, 92, where φιλονεικία is joined with φθόνος and similar words. For a defence of the Law see *Strom.* I. 422 μὴ τοίνυν κατατρεχέτω τις τοῦ νόμου διὰ τὰς τιμωρίας ὡς οὐ καλοῦ κἀγαθοῦ, P. 445 f., 449 (against Marcion), 492, esp. 548 f. (against Tatian), 567 f., *Paed.* I. P. 135 foll., below p. 70. 22. n. on καταδρομή, also Epiphanius. *Haer.* xxxiii. 10 (against the gnostic Ptolemaeus) ἐάλως συκοφαντῶν τὸν νόμον...διὰ τὸ εἰρηκέναι ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ, καὶ ἐπειδὴ φονεῖ ὁ νόμος τὸν φονευτήν, Theoph. *Aut.* II. 25 οὐχ ὡς φθονῶν ὁ θεός, ὡς οἴονται τινες, ἐκέλευσεν μὴ ἐσθίειν ἀπὸ τῆς γνώσεως.

25. τοῖς μάτην διαβάλλειν ἐπιχειροῦσι. The reference is to men like Marcion, who contrasted the *good* God of the N.T. with the *just* God of the O.T. Clement, like Philo, tries in vain to get rid of the opposition by applying the principle of allegory, used by the Stoics in their interpretation of the Greek mythology. The true explanation is to be found in the idea of development as exhibited, for instance, in J. B. Mozley's *Lectures*.

26. οὐ θύομεν. Cl. here returns to the subject of § 2. The absence of outward sacrifices is no proof of atheism. Cf. below § 34, Ps. l. 8—14.

28. ἱερουθέντα. Used by Origen in the sense 'to offer as a victim,' by Philo of simple slaughter (*de Abr.* 40, M. II. 34). Here distinguished from θύομεν, as by Plut. II. 729 C ἰχθύων δὲ θύσιμος οὐδεὶς οὐδὲ ἱερεύσιμος ἐστίν, so that it seems to be a rather weaker word. H.

29. ἐκ τοῦ (repeated) seems to mean the foundation made by Christ's sacrifice; εἰς τὸ (repeated) the resulting state of self-sacrifice on the part of the believer. H. In the translation it is taken, like ἐκ δυνάμεως εἰς δύναμιν Ps. lxxxiii. 7, ἀπὸ δόξης εἰς δόξαν 2 Cor. iii. 18, Rom. i. 17 ἐκ πίστεως εἰς πίστιν (explained by Cl. in *Str.* v. P. 644), of the transition from a lower to a higher stage, below § 55 (p. 96. 24) ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς φῶς.

p. 24, line 4. μακράν. With genit. 'distant from,' not common. H. L. and S. cite as instances of this use Eur. *Iph. T.* 629, Polyb. 3. 50. 8. Cl. has it in *Str.* I. P. 341, μακρὰν τῆς ἐκείνων διαθέσεως.

τῆς διὰ τοῦ καπνοῦ ἀναθυμιάσεως. If we distinguish between these, ἀν. would be the fumes arising from the sacrifice, κ. the smoke of the burning wood through which they ascend. ἀναθ. was divided into two kinds ἡ μὲν ὑγρά, ἀτμιδώδης, ἡ δὲ ξηρά, καπνώδης, Arist. *Meteor.* II. 3 (357 b. 24).

5. εἰς οὓς καὶ φθάνει. An allusion to demons, and their supposed delight in the reek of burnt offerings. Cf. the brief reference to the devil above p. 12. 13. H. See also § 31 below, and Porphyry quoted there. This use of φθάνω is found in N.T.

12. τοῖς καλοῖς καγαθοῖς φαίνεται. Cf. Joh. xiv. 21 ἐγὼ ἀγαπήσω αὐτὸν καὶ ἐμφανίσω αὐτῷ ἐμᾶυτόν, and the appearances to the patriarchs in the O.T. So Orig. c. *Cels.* iv. 16 ἐκάστῳ τῶν εἰς ἐπιστήμην ἀγομένων φαίνεται ὁ λόγος ἀνάλογον τῇ ἔξει τοῦ εἰσαγομένου.

§ 15. 14—26. Copied from Plato, *Leg.* x. 885, where it is said that all impiety may be traced to one of three opinions about the divine nature, either the denial of the existence of the Gods, or τὸ δεύτερον, ὄντας οὐ φροντίζειν ἀνθρώπων· ἢ τρίτον, θυσίας τε καὶ εὐχαῖς παραγομένους. (Potter.)

14. τὸ αὐθαίρετον. See above p. 16. 19 n. and 19. 22. Faith is defined as ψυχῆς αὐτεξουσίᾳ λογικῇ συγκατάθεσις P. 645.

17. Contrast with 1. 22. Here other cause of same opinion, there other opinion. H.

18. οἱ...περιπίπτοντες...οὐ φασιν. The following participle naturally led to the substitution of the article for the relative. Compare for a similar collocation P. 889 πανοῦργοι οἱ παρακολουθοῦντες...σκοτίζουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν, 567 τέταται ἡ ψυχὴ πρὸς τὸν θεόν, ἥ γε, διὰ φιλοσοφίας παιδευομένη, πρὸς τοὺς ἄνω σπεύδει συγγενεῖς. Mr Barnard would prefer to keep the article and put a colon after περιπίπτοντες, thus making the sentence parallel to that which follows. I think however that it is more natural to regard λύπαις καὶ τύχαις περιπίπτοντες as the 1st step, and ἀπαυδῶντες as the 2nd step leading to atheism. He suggests that καὶ should be omitted after ἀκрасία (as caused by dittography of ιαι), and this certainly makes it easier to separate between ἀκрасία and the following datives.

τῇ τῶν ἡδονῶν ἀκрасία. One's first impulse is to regard this dative as governed by περιπίπτοντες, like those which follow; but it is not like Clement to treat incontinence as a misfortune into which we fall. I think therefore it is better to regard it as a causal dative. For the combination of dissimilar datives see Eus. *Pr. Ev.* vii. 2, p. 299 b μόνη τῇ τῶν σωμάτων προσανασχόντες αἰσθήσει τῷ μηδὲν περὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτοῖς ψυχῆς διεληφέναι 'because they had formed no clear conception of the soul.' Cf. n. on p. 14. 9.

19. ἀβουλήτοις. Cf. v. 663 *fin.* ὁδύνας ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀβουλήτως συμβαίνουσιν. H. See Dion. H. *Ant. Rom.* v. 74 οὐ μόνον ἐν ταῖς ἀβουλήτοις συμφοραῖς ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς ὑπερβαλλούσαις εὐτυχίαις, Plut. *Mor.* 90 A πράγμασιν ἀβουλήτοις περιπεσόντες διδάσκονται τὸ χρήσιμον, where Wytt. translates 'ingratum, calamitas, quod nolumus et aversamur,' and gives many exx. from later Greek. It is used in a different sense below p. 26. 3.

20. πρὸς τὰς συμφορὰς ἀπαυδῶντες. ἀπαυδάω, 'to lose the power of speech,' and so all other power: said even of plants. H. Cf. Plut. *Mor.* 438 D ἀπαυδᾶν πρὸς τὸ αἰδίδιον, so ἀπαγορεύω Eus. *Pr. Ev.* viii. 14. 23 πρὸς τὸ ὑπολειπόμενον ὕψος ἀπειρηκότες.

22. παραιτητοὺς εἶναι θυσίας. Cf. Plato *Rep.* ii. 365 foll. and *Legg.* x. 905 foll. τὸ δὲ παραιτητοὺς αὐ τοὺς θεοὺς εἶναι τοῖς ἀδικοῦσιν, δεχομένους δῶρα, οὔτε τινὶ συγχωρητέον κ.τ.λ.

23. συναιρομένους, 'becoming accomplices in,' used of all help to a person, but esp. in a conspiracy or a crime. H.

24. οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι, 'have even no desire.' H. As ἐθέλω is the usual form in Clement, it seems better to divide as above, rather than οὐδὲ θ. as in L.

25. ταυτότης opposed to fickleness involved in παραιτητούς. H. See above p. 20. 23 ταυτότητι τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, which perhaps would be better translated 'with an unchanging preeminence'; also P. 973 ὁ λόγος σαρξ ἐγένετο...ἐν ἀρχῇ ὁ ἐν ταυτότητι λόγος κατὰ περιγραφὴν καὶ οὐ κατ' οὐσίαν γεγόμενος.

τῆς δικαίας ἀγαθωσύνης. The combination of the two complementary virtues of justice and goodness. H. These had been opposed to one another by Marcion, see n. on p. 22. 24, and compare *Paed.* i. P. 150 ἀγαθὸς μὲν ὁ θεὸς δι' ἑαυτὸν, δίκαιος δὲ ἤδη δι' ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοῦτο ὅτι ἀγαθός.

§ 16. 27, 28. πρῶτον ἑαυτοῦ...ἐπειτα τῶν πλησίον. See above p. 5. 27 f., and p. 22. 1. As in the latter passage, so here Cl. identifies himself with the objects of the gnostic's care (γενόμεθα l. 29).

p. 26, lines 2, 3. ὕλης ἀσθένεια. *Str.* III. P. 515 οἱ ἀπὸ Μαρκίωνος κακὴν τὴν γένεσιν ὑπειλήφεσαν...φύσιν κακὴν ἐκ τε ὕλης κακῆς καὶ ἐκ δικαίου γενομένην δημιουργοῦ, Philo M. i. p. 495, ἐπήνεσε δὲ ὁ θεὸς οὐ τὴν δημιουργηθείσαν ὕλην, τὴν ἄψυχον καὶ πλημμελῆ καὶ διαλυτὸν...ἀλλὰ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ τεχνικὰ ἔργα. The derivation of evil from matter is ascribed by Aristotle (*Metaph.* i. 6) to Plato. It was the doctrine of most of the gnostic sects (Iren. i. p. 915 Stieren, of Valentinus). In man ὕλη is represented by the body, which may explain ἀσθένεια. The contrary doctrine was held by Cl. *Str.* IV. P. 639 οὔτε ἀγαθὸν ἢ ψυχὴ φύσει οὔτε αὖ κακὸν φύσει τὸ σῶμα, and Orig. *Cels.* IV. 66 τὴν ὕλην...τοῖς θνητοῖς ἐμποδιζομένην αἰτίαν εἶναι τῶν κακῶν, καθ' ἡμᾶς οὐκ ἀληθές· τὸ γὰρ ἐκάστου ἡγεμονικὸν αἴτιον τῆς ὑποστάσεως ἐν αὐτῷ κακίας ἐστίν, ἥτις ἐστὶ τὸ κακόν.

3. ἀβουλήτους, 'purposeless.' H. Cf. Joseph. *Ap.* II. 23 οὐκ ἂν ὑπέστητι τῶν ὄντων ἀβουλήτως ἔχοντος τοῦ θεοῦ, εἰ δὲ βουλομένου, θεόθεν ἢ φιλοσοφία, and for a different use p. 24. 19 above.

4. ἀλόγους ἀνάγκας. Cf. Plato *Leg.* XII. 967 A (it is commonly thought that men of science are atheists) καθεορακότας γινόμενα ἀνάγκαις πράγματ' ἀλλ' οὐ διανοοίαις βουλήσεως.

4, 5. ὑπεράνω ὧν. Cf. below, p. 30. 3 ὑπ. πάντων τῶν περιστατικῶν γεγόμενος, Ael. V. H. IX. 7 Σωκράτης ἦν λύπης ὑπεράνω πάσης.

7, 8. κἂν...κατασταίη. For the use of the optative with κἂν or ἐὰν in late Greek see Schmid *Atticismus* i. 244, II. 59, IV. 90, 620.

11. ἐγγραφομένη. Cf. *Str.* I. P. 320 *fin.* ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἀντιμισθίας ἐφίεσθαι χρὴ τῷ εἰς ἄνδρας ἐγγραφομένῳ, Heb. xii. 23 πρωτοκόκων ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἀπογεγραμμένων. H. See Segaar, n. on *Q. D. S.* 947 P. (D. III. p. 399. 26) τοῖς ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἐγγραφησομένοις. Properly 'to register amongst,' then 'to class as, or under.' H. J. compares for the sentiment Plato *Prot.* 324 B ἀποτροπῆς ἔνεκα κολάζει and Arist. *N. Eth.* II. 3 § 4 αἱ κολάσεις ἱατρειαὶ εἰσιν.

12. ἄγαλμα. *Protr.* P. 78 *fin.* ὁ τῶν ὄλων δημιουργός, ὁ ἀριστοτέχνης πατήρ, τοιοῦτον ἄγαλμα ἔμψυχον τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἔπλασεν, *Ecl. Proph.* P. 999 ἄγαλμα θεῖον τὸν ἄνθρωπον παρασκευάζουσα ἡ ἀρετή, Hierocl. *in Carm. Aur.*

i. p. 421 Didot, ἄγ. θ. τεκταίνει τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν, below p. 48. 16, 92. 4, 13.

14. ἐνιδρύεται, see n. on ἐνιδρύσει, below, p. 46. 19, § 28 f.

16. θεσμός, a Stoic name for God; cf. Cic. *N. D.* i. 36.

20. ἐναποσφραγιζόμενος. *Protr.* P. 84 καλὸς ὕμνος τοῦ θεοῦ ἀθάνατος ἄνθρωπος... ἐν ᾧ τὰ λόγια τῆς ἀληθείας ἐγκεχάρακται... ταύτας οἶμαι τὰς θείας γραφὰς ἐναποσφραγισαμένους χρή τῇ ψυχῇ κ.τ.λ., 'impressing the stamp.' **H.**

τὴν τελείαν θεωρίαν. Above, p. 20. 19, οὐκ ἐν κατόπτροις ἔτι τὴν θεωρίαν ἀσπαζόμεναι τὴν θείαν.

21. κατ' εἰκόνα. See *Protr.* P. 78 *fin.* εἰκὼν τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ λόγος αὐτοῦ ...εἰκὼν δὲ τοῦ λόγου ὁ ἄνθρωπος <ὁ> ἀληθινός, ὁ νοῦς ὁ ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ, ὁ κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ καθ' ὁμοίωσιν διὰ τοῦτο γεγενῆσθαι λεγόμενος, with Potter's n., *Str.* v. P. 703 εἰκὼν θεοῦ λόγος θεῖος καὶ βασιλικός, ἄνθρωπος ἀπαθής, εἰκὼν δ' εἰκόνας ἀνθρώπινος νοῦς. Cl. distinguishes between the εἰκὼν, in which man is born, and the ὁμοίωσις, which is gradually formed within him as he grows in grace, see Kaye, p. 134 f.

22. τὴν ὅση δύναμις ἐξομοιουμένην. See Index *s.v.* ὅσος.

τὸ δεύτερον αἷτιον. See the fuller description from St John in p. 28. 3 (there opposed to τὸ πρῶτον αἷτιον). **H.** *Str.* P. 779 quoted below on ἔχει p. 28. 2, P. 824 quoted on προσεχῶν p. 20. 9, Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* xi. 18 (p. 140 Hein.) περὶ τοῦ πῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου αἰτίου τὸ δεύτερον ὑπέστη, τοιαύδε φησιν (Νουμήνιος), κ.τ.λ., *ib.* VII. 12 περὶ τῆς τοῦ δευτέρου αἰτίου θεολογίας.

24. ἀπογράφοντες requires the sense 'copying,' which belongs only to the middle (Hein. on Eus. *H. E.* 112 § 4 defends the sense, but without examples, and his text requires only 'record'). It seems therefore necessary to write ὑπογράφοντες, 'depicting in outline Him who is made to us a Gnostic by ourselves (reading ἀναστρεφόμενοι) living, &c.' This is the idea suggested by p. 28, l. 3 foll. The use of ὑπογράφειν probably suggests that the image is for others to see: cf. p. 24. 28 foll. **H.** For the ms. γνωστικόν (which seems to me barely intelligible—how can it be said that 'Christ is made to us a gnostic'?) I read γνώσιν, referring to 1 Cor. i. 30 ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ ὃς ἐγενήθη ἡμῖν σοφία ἀπὸ θεοῦ. Cf. *Str.* P. 635 ὁ υἱὸς σοφία τέ ἐστι καὶ ἐπιστήμη καὶ ἀλήθεια, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα τούτῳ συγγενῇ, P. 737 *fin.* ἡ γνώσις δὲ ἡμῶν καὶ ὁ παράδεισος ὁ πνευματικὸς αὐτὸς ἡμῶν ὁ σωτὴρ ὑπάρχει foll., P. 771 *init.*, Ign. *Eph.* λαβόντες θεοῦ γνώσιν, ὃ ἐστὶν Ἰησοῦς Χριστός. For ὑπογράφοντες cf. 2 Cor. iii. 3 ἔστε ἐπιστολὴ Χριστοῦ... ἐγγεγραμμένη οὐ μέλανι ἀλλὰ πνεύματι θεοῦ ζῶντος, οὐκ ἐν πλαξὶ λιθίναις, ἀλλ' ἐν πλαξὶ καρδίας.

p. 28, § 17, line 1. The Stoics laid down three gradations: δόξα (= ἀσθενὴς καὶ ψευδὴς συγκατάθεσις, found only in the φαῦλοι), κατὰληψις (= καταληπτικῆς φαντασίας συγκατάθεσις, which was κοινὴ ἀμφοτέρων), and ἐπιστήμη (= ἀσφαλὴς καὶ βεβαία καὶ ἀμετάθετος ἀπὸ λόγου κατὰληψις, found in the wise alone), cf. Sext. *Log.* i. 150 foll. (*adv. Math.* vii. p. 404). **H.** In P. 768 σοφία is defined as κατὰληψις βεβαία καὶ ἀμετάπτωτος, in P. 825

ἐπιστήμη is defined as *κατάληψις βεβαία διὰ λόγων ἀληθῶν καὶ βεβαίων ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς αἰτίας γνῶσιν ἀνάγουσα*, cf. *Str.* II. P. 433 *τὴν ἐπιστήμην ὀρίζονται φιλοσόφων παῖδες ἔξιν ἀμετάπτωτον ὑπὸ λόγου*.

2. *ἔχει*, 'he has': it is his *ἔργον* in one sense, that of the *ἐπιστήμη* in another; cf. below, p. 30. 12 *δικαιοσύνης...πρώτον ἔργον τὸ μετὰ τῶν ὁμοφύλων φιλεῖν διάγειν*. **H.** I take τὸ μὲν περὶ τὰ θεία as the subject of *ἔχει*: 'that part of *ἐπιστήμη* which concerns divine things has for its function the investigation &c.' (so S. 'cuius ea pars, quae circa res divinas versatur, id negotii habet ut speculetur'). The quotation from p. 30 shows that an *ἔργον* may be predicated of abstractions: see too p. 19. 29 foll., where it is said to be the *ἔργον* of righteousness *ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον ἕκαστον προάγειν*. The subject-matter of *γνῶσις* is also defined in *Str.* VI. P. 779 *οὐ μόνον τὸ πρῶτον αἴτιον καὶ τὸ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ γεγεννημένον* (MS. *γεννημένον*) *αἴτιον κατέληφεν...ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ περὶ κακῶν, περὶ τε γενέσεως ἀπάσης καὶ συλλήβδην εἰπείν περὶ ὧν ἐλάλησεν ὁ κύριος κ.τ.λ.*, *Str.* III. P. 531.

3. *τί δὲ δι' οὗ κ.τ.λ.*, the second cause, spoken of in p. 26. 22.

4. *τίνα τε αὐτὰ μὲν ὡς διήκοντα, τὰ δὲ ὡς περιέχοντα*. We need a subject here for *τίνα*, and a whole to embrace the two classes distinguished by *τὰ μὲν* and *τὰ δέ*. The most natural supplement is, I think, *τὰ συνέχοντα*, which would easily be lost by the copyist's eye passing on from *τά το τὰ μὲν*. Compare *Str.* P. 674 *τάχα μὲν (ἡ Σφίγγς) ὁ δῆκων πνευματικὸς τόπος καὶ συνέχων τὸν κόσμον εἴη ἄν, ἄμεινον δὲ ἐκδέχεσθαι τὸν αἰθέρα, πάντα συνέχοντα καὶ σφίγγοντα*, Orig. *Cels.* VI. 71 (the Stoics say that) *ὁ θεὸς πνευμά ἐστι διὰ πάντων διεληλυθὸς καὶ πάντ' ἐν ἑαυτῷ περιέχων*, Diels *Doxogr.* p. 450 (a quotation from Stob. *Ecl.* I. 22. 1), where Aristotle is said to have held that the supreme Deity was *τὸν πάσας (τὰς σφαίρας) περιέχοντα, ζῶν ὄντα λογικὸν καὶ...συνεκτικὸν καὶ προνοητικὸν τῶν οὐρανίων*, *ib.* p. 571 (a quotation from Hippolytus) *διὰ πάντων διήκειν τὴν πρόνοιαν*.

διήκοντα, 'pervading'; a favourite Stoic term of the generative aether or air or fire in all things. **H.**

περιέχοντα, used either of the atmosphere or the heaven. **H.** See *s.v.* in Index to Ritter and Preller, ed. 8. **H. J.** Cf. also Theoph. *Aut.* 5 *ἡ πᾶσα κτίσις περιέχεται ὑπὸ πνεύματος θεοῦ*, Anaximenes *ap.* Stob. *Ecl.* I. 10. 12 *ἡ ψυχὴ ἡ ἡμετέρα αἴρ οὐσα συγκατεῖ ἡμᾶς, καὶ ὅλον τὸν κόσμον πνεῦμα καὶ αἴρ περιέχει*.

5. *τίνα μὲν...τίνα δέ*. The interrogative *τίνα* of the MS. makes no sense, as there were no physical principles thus distinguished, and it is of course impossible to suppose any allusion to the logical distinction made by the Stoics between *συνημμένα*, hypothetical, and *διεξευγμένα*, disjunctive propositions or judgements. Reading *τινά*, we get a discrimination (like that of *τὰ μὲν, τὰ δέ* above) between the modes of action of the above-named physical principles. Could this division have reference to the Hierarchy, *συνημμένα* applying to the subordinate choirs, which make up each of the three great orders, *διεξευγμένα* to the demarcation between the orders themselves?

6 foll. *τούτων* follows *ἕκαστον, τίνα* goes with *τάξιν, δύναμιν*, and

λειτουργίαν: but in the two latter cases τήν is replaced by ἣν εἰσφέρεται ἕκαστον. The δύναμις of each condition is λειτουργία. The τάξις is external and common, therefore not contributed by each. H.

7. εἰσφέρεται, 'contributes'; as it were, brings into the common stock: this verb could not be used of τάξις. H.

ἐν δὲ αὐτῷ answers to τὸ μὲν περὶ τὰ θεία in ll. 1, 2.

11. The Stoics held that some ἀγαθά are ἀρεταί, as φρόνησις, σωφροσύνη, ἀνδρεία: some not, as χαρά, εὐφροσύνη, θάρσος, βούλησις. So of κακά some are κακία, as ἀφροσύνη, ἀκολασία, ἀδικία, δειλία, μικροψυχία, ἀδυναμία: some not, as λύπη, φόβος. Cf. Stob. *Ecl.* II. p. 92. H.

12. The four virtues adopted from Plato by the Stoics. But they made the highest φρόνησις = ἐπιστήμη ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν καὶ οὐδετέρων. Cf. Zeller iv. 220 foll. H. Cl. preposterously derives the classification of the cardinal virtues from the Book of Wisdom viii. 7, quoted in *Str.* P. 787 *fin.* ἤδη δὲ καὶ τὰς τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς ἢ παρ' ἡμῖν σοφία ὡδὲ πῶς ἀνακηρύσσει, ὥστε καὶ τούτων τὰς πηγὰς τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν παρὰ Ἑβραίων δεδοσθαι. μαθεῖν δ' ἐκ τῶνδ' ἔξεστιν "καὶ εἰ δικαιοσύνην ἀγαπᾷ τις, οἱ πόνοι ταύτης εἰσὶν ἀρεταί. σωφροσύνη γὰρ καὶ φρόνησις ἐκδιδάσκει δικαιοσύνην καὶ ἀνδρείαν," see also *Str.* P. 470.

13. παντελοῦς. So Plato says of justice that it is that which gives to the remaining virtues τὴν δύναμιν ὥστε ἐγγενέσθαι καὶ ἐγγενομένοις γε σωτηρίαν παρέχειν (*Rep.* 433 B) and in 444 D he appears to identify it with ἀρετή generally, characterizing it as ὑγίειά τις καὶ κάλλος καὶ εὐεξία ψυχῆς, and Arist. *Eth. N.* v. 1. 15 αὕτη μὲν οὖν ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἀρετὴ μὲν ἐστὶ τελεία, ἀλλ' οὐχ ἀπλῶς ἀλλὰ πρὸς ἕτερον. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλάκις κρατίστη τῶν ἀρετῶν εἶναι δοκεῖ...καὶ παροιμαζόμενοί φασιν

ἐν δὲ δικαιοσύνῃ συλλήβδην πᾶς ἀρετὴ ὅστις,

and αὕτη ἡ δικαιοσύνη οὐ μέρος ἀρετῆς ἀλλ' ὅλη ἀρετὴ ἐστίν.

13—15. The origin of wisdom is elsewhere stated to be 'the fear of the Lord,' but it is not a bad account of it to say that it results from the combination of prudence with righteousness. Who is responsible for this definition? It seems, however, scarcely consistent to make δικαιοσύνη 'all-perfect,' and yet to call in another virtue φρόνησις for the production of a third virtue, not included among the cardinal virtues. See quotation from Wisdom in n. on p. 28. 12.

15. κατακέχρηται. The perf. seems to be employed in the present sense, perhaps from the analogy of κέκτημαι, cf. P. 325 *fin.* πάντες ὅσοι ταῖς ὀψεσι κεκρήμεθα, 343 οἱ λόγῳ ἀγαθῷ κεκρημένοι, 417 ἐπὶ τὴν ἔρημον ἐτρέπετο καὶ νύκτωρ τὰ πολλὰ τῇ πορείᾳ ἐκέχρητο, 226 συνουσία κεκρησθαι ἐκάστοτε, 48 Ἑρμῆς προσηγορεύετο ὁ Νικαγόρας καὶ τῇ στολῇ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ ἐκέχρητο, 193 τῷ λόγῳ ἡμεῖς κεκρήμεθα, 405 οὐ δῆπου νεύματι ἀφανεῖ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων κεκρημένων οὐδὲ μὴν τῷ σχήματι μηνυόντων σφίσιν, 550 γάμψ κεκρημένον σωφρόνως, Theodoret *Gr. Aff.* p. 163. 39 f. ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἀψευδὴς οὗτος ὁ λόγος καὶ τὰ πράγματα βοᾷ, μεγίστη κεκρημένα τῇ φωνῇ, *ib.* p. 164. 40, Heliod. *Aeth.* I. 16 κέχρησο ὃ τι βούλει, *ib.* II. 10.

ἀνδρεία was said to be concerned *περὶ τὰς ὑπομονάς* (Stoics *ap. Stob. Ecl.* II. 104). **H.** In P. 632 *ἀνδρεία* is said to be *ἐν ὑπομονῇ καὶ καρτερίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις*· ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ τάττεται καὶ ἡ σωφροσύνη καὶ ἡ σωτήριος φρόνησις. Cf. below, P. 870.

16. *περιστατικά*. Cf. Orig. *Cels.* I. 31 *βίος περιστατικός*. **H.** The word *περίσταςις* is frequently used by the Stoics, not of circumstances generally, but of difficulties and dangers, see Epict. *Diss.* I. 24. 1 *αἱ περιστάσεις εἰσὶν αἱ τοὺς ἄνδρας δεικνύουσαι* and other passages in Upton's Index and Gataker's nn. on M. Anton. I. 12 *τὰ περιεστῶτα πράγματα*, IX. 13 *ἐξῆλθον πάσης περιστάσεως*. The derivative *περιστατικός* occurs in Plut. *Mor.* 169 (in reference to the Jews refusing to defend themselves if attacked on the sabbath) *τοιαύτη ἐν τοῖς ἀβουλήτοις καὶ περιστατικοῖς λεγομένοις πράγμασι ἡ δεισιδαιμονία*, where perhaps the phrase *λεγομένοις* implies that the word was unfamiliar in this sense. In Clem. it is common, see Index.

18. *ἦτοι τὸ μετὰ βίας ἢ μετὰ ἀπάτης*. The more correct order would be *τὸ ἦτοι κ.τ.λ.* **H.** J. compares for the thought *Str.* I. P. 341 *βιάζεται πολλάκις ὁδύνη καὶ ἀλγηδὼν...καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσι γοητεύονται οἱ ἦτοι ὑφ' ἡδονῆς κληθέντες ἢ ὑπὸ φόβου τι δέισαντες* and the passage of Plato *Rep.* III. 412 E foll. from which both are derived, *οὐκοῦν κλαπέντες ἢ γοητευθέντες ἢ βιασθέντες (ἀληθοῦς δόξης στερίσκονται);...τοὺς τοίνυν βιασθέντας λέγω οὓς ἂν ὁδύνη τις ἢ ἀλγηδὼν μεταδοξάσαι ποιήσῃ...τοὺς μὴν γοητευθέντας...κᾶν σὺ φαίης εἶναι οἱ ἂν μεταδοξάσωσιν ἢ ὑφ' ἡδονῆς κληθέντες ἢ ὑπὸ φόβου τι δέισαντες*. See his paper in *J. of Phil.* XXIV. p. 264 foll.

19. *ψυχαγωγῶν*. Cf. *Str.* I. P. 340 *λύκοι οὗτοι ἄρπαγες προβάτων κωδίοις ἐγκεκρυμμένοι, ἀνδραποδισταὶ τε καὶ ψυχαγωγοὶ εὐγλωσσοι*. Dr Gifford cites Numen. *ap. Eus. Pr. Ev.* XIV. 8 (speaking of the persuasive power of Carneades) *λέγων ἐψυχαγώγει*.

20. *τὰ περιστατικά* would come under the head of *μέσα*, therefore neither *κακία* nor even *κακά*. See above on I. 11. **H.**

For *ἀλλὰ πείθεσθαι* read *ἀλλ' ἐπιθέσθαι*, 'assail,' either literally or as here and in Plut. III. 226 E *ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ τρυφῇ* (Lycurgus). **H.** Would not the dative *αὐτοῖς* be needed after *ἐπιθέσθαι*? I prefer *ἀποθέσθαι* as in P. 794 *ἀποθέσθαι τὰ πάθη*, below p. 44. 19 *ἀποθ. τὴν ἄθεον δόξαν*, and frequently both in Clem. and in the N.T.

21. True *φοβερά* are distinguished from false (death, poverty, &c.), see below, § 65, P. 870. The *φοβερά* here referred to are what are commonly regarded as such. The endurance of these may be a result of the opposition to *κακία*. **H.**

§ 18. 25. Each primary virtue has subordinate virtues: *καρτερία*, *θαρραλέοτης*, *μεγαλοψυχία*, *εὐψυχία*, *φιλοπονία* are named as subordinate to *ἀνδρεία* by a Stoic writer *ap. Stob. Ecl.* II. 106. Again *μεγαλοψυχία*, *ἐλευθεριότης*, and *μεγαλοπρέπεια* come from Arist. *Eth. Nic.* II. 7, and *μεγαλοφροσύνη* is coupled with *ἀνδρεία* by Plat. *Symp.* 194 A. **H.** Cf. below p. 102. 14 f. 112—116.

28. *ἀντιλαμβάνεται*. Said by Lucian to be wrongly used for *συνίημι* (*Soloe.* 7), where Graevius quotes *ἀντιλαβέσθαι κτύπου* from Josephus.

p. 30, line 3. *ὑπεράνω*. See above, p. 26. 4.

5. *σωφροσύνη* δὲ *σωτηρία*, οὗ νῦν δὴ ἐσκέμμεθα, *φρονήσεως* Plat. *Crat.* 411 E; whence Arist. (Eudemus) *Eth. Nic.* vi. 5 ἐνθεν καὶ τὴν *σωφροσύνην* τοῦτ' *προσαγορεύομεν* τῷ ὀνόματι, ὥς σῶζουσιν τὴν *φρόνησιν*. H:

5—7. *ἡσύχιος*, *κόσμιος* much used by Plato of *σωφροσύνη*. H. Cf. the saying attributed to Socrates in Plut. *Mor.* 600 F οὐκ Ἀθηναῖος οὐδὲ Ἕλλην ἀλλὰ κόσμιος, and the suggestion at the end of the 9th book of Plato's *Republic* that the Ideal Commonwealth may only exist in heaven. H. J. The saying is also given in Epict. *Diss.* i. 9. 1, Cic. *Tusc.* v. 108.

6. *παραδεκτικός* used also *Str.* ii. P. 437. H.

τῶν ἐπαγγελλομένων. Used in passive sense, as in Gal. iii. 19, 2 Macc. iv. 27, *Str.* P. 812 *init.*

6, 7. *οἰκείων...ἀλλοτρίων*. Cf. below, § 78 *ξένος* τῶν τῇδε, *κληρονομημάτων* μόνων τῶν ἰδίων μεμνημένος, τὰ δὲ ἐνταῦθα πάντα ἀλλότρια ἡγούμενος, with Segaar's n. on *Q. D. S.* Dind. p. 397. 8 (P. 946).

ἀποστροφή, 'aversion to.' Very rare in this sense, and almost wholly of physical aversion to particular foods or smells. H. Cf. below, l. 17.

8. *ὑπερκόσμιος*. Basilides is cited (P. 639) as holding *ξένην τὴν ἐκλογὴν τοῦ κόσμου*, ὥς ἂν *ὑπερκόσμιον φύσει οὖσαν*: for other exx. see Index. The word is common in Dionysius and in the Neo-Platonists, where it is opposed to *ἐγκόσμιος*, see Sallust in Gale's *Mythogr.* c. 6, Proclus in Plat. *Alc.* i. p. 19 Creuzer. There is a similar play on the word *κόσμιος* in *Paed.* P. 243.

9. *πλουτῶν*. It was one of the Stoic paradoxes that the Wise Man was rich. In the translation I have interchanged this sentence with the following, as *that* has reference to the *ὑπερκόσμιος* of the preceding sentence, and has no connexion with § 19 which follows; whereas *this* is out of place where it stands, but explains the liberality recommended in § 19.

12. *αὐτοῦ...ἔργον*. Cf. p. 28. 2, 19. 29 f. H.

13. *ὁμοφύλων*, 'compatriots,' (ἀλλόφυλοι, used in the LXX. of the Philistines and others.

§ 19. 15. *μεταδοτικός*. See below p. 120. 21 ἡ ἕξις ἡ παρ' ἡμῖν *μεταδοτική*.

17. *ἀποστροφή* as above, l. 6. H.

19—21. *θεράπων...φίλος*. See above, p. 10. 8, 9.

20. *ταῖς ἐντολαῖς ὑπαγόμενος*. Apparently 'led along by the commandments.' Often used of deceptive leading: here rather 'gently.' Cf. the use in iv. 596 of heathens *εἰς πίστιν ὑπαγόμενοι* by wonder. H. 4 Macc. iv. 13 *τούτοις ὑπαχθεῖς* (al. *ἐπαχθεῖς*) τοῖς λόγοις, Eus. *Pr. Ev.* viii. 10 *fin.* τὴν πληθὺν ταῖς τῶν νόμων ὑποθήκαις ὑπήγε.

21. *δι' αὐτὴν τὴν γνῶσιν καθαρός*. Cf. P. 581 ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ τῆς ψυχῆς *κάθαρσίς ἐστι* κ.τ.λ. which suggests the translation 'owing to' for *δι' αὐτὴν*, instead of that given in the text.

22 foll. The origin of virtue was a common subject of discussion in Plato's time, cf. the *Meno* throughout, *Protag.* 318 foll., *Rep.* vii. 518.

οὔτε φύσει τὴν ἀρετὴν γεννώμεθα ἔχοντες. P. 788 *init.* φύσει μὲν ἐπιτήδευοι γεγόνாமεν πρὸς ἀρετὴν, οὐ μὴν ὥστε ἔχειν αὐτὴν ἐκ γενετῆς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ κτήσασθαι ἐπιτήδευοι, *ib.* ἡ δὲ ἐπιτηδεύουσα φορὰ πρὸς ἀρετὴν...ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν μᾶλλον, ὁ δ' ἦττον πρόσσεισι τῇ τε μαθήσει τῇ τε ἀσκήσει.

25; 26. ἐκ τῆς τῶν συμβιούντων ἐπιγινομένη συνηθείας. Cf. Plato, *Protag.* 327 πάντες διδάσκαλοι εἰσιν ἀρετῆς...καὶ οὐδεὶς σοι φαίνεται. εἰθ' ὥς ἂν εἰ ζητοῖς τίς διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἑλληνίζειν, οὐδ' ἂν εἰς φανείη. The ms. reading *συμβάντων καὶ ἐπιγινομένης* seems to me to give no sense. Probably *ἐπιγινομένη* was altered to agree with *συνηθείας* and *καὶ* inserted to make some construction.

29. ποριστικῶν. Cf. p. 138. 15 below καταμεγαλοφρονεῖ πάντων τῶν εἰς δημιουργίαν καὶ τροφήν τῆς σαρκὸς οἰκείων, P. 573 ἡ πενία τῆς θεωρίας ἀπασχολεῖν βιάζεται τὴν ψυχὴν περὶ τοὺς πορισμοὺς διατρίβειν ἀναγκάζουσα, P. 509 τὴν περὶ τὸν πορισμὸν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀσχολίαν. Sext. Emp. *P. H.* i. § 66 ὁ κύων...τέχνην ἔχει ποριστικὴν τῶν οἰκείων, τὴν θηρευτικὴν, *ib.* 72.

p. 32, line 1. ἡ γνῶσις. Comes in unexpectedly here instead of ἀρετή, but γνῶσις was mentioned in p. 30. 21 as the ground of virtue; and in *Str.* vi. P. 779 it is described as originating in the same way as virtue οὐ συγγενῆται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀλλ' ἐπικτητός ἐστιν ἡ γνῶσις, καὶ προσοχῆς μὲν δέεται κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἡ μάθησις αὐτῆς ἐκθρέψεως τε καὶ αὐξήσεως, ἔπειτα δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἀδιαλείπτου μελετῆς εἰς ἕξιν ἔρχεται.

1, 2. ἐκ παιδείας τῆς ἐγκυκλίου. Cf. *Str.* P. 332, 333 (on the importance of preparatory training) ὥς τὰ ἐγκύκλια μαθήματα συμβάλλεται πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν, οὕτω καὶ φιλοσοφία αὐτὴ πρὸς σοφίας κτήσιν συμβάλλεται, 373 ἡ ἐγκ. παιδεία συνεργεῖ πρὸς τὸ διεγείρειν καὶ συγγυμνάζειν πρὸς τὰ νοητὰ τὴν ψυχὴν, (shown in detail in P. 780), Quintil. i. 10. 1 haec de Grammatica...nunc de ceteris artibus quibus instituendos...pueros existimo,...ut efficiatur orbis ille doctrinae, quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant. Included in this training were music, geometry, astronomy, grammar, rhetoric, developed later into the seven liberal arts (constituting the Trivium and Quadrivium) as described by Martianus Capella in the 5th century. In his estimate of the παιδ. ἐγκ. Cl. follows Philo, see Zeller, v. p. 408, n. 1, and Potter on P. 333 *init.*

3. διακονῆσαι, 'sharpen.' The lexicons give the word without examples. ἀκονάω and παρακονάω are similarly used. H.

γάρ. If this is the true reading, it is probably to be explained by ellipsis occasioned by rapidity of expression. ('It is no good to think of law) for all that law could do is to control action,' see my nn. on the transitional use of *nam* in Cic. *N. D.* i. 27, ii. 67.

§ 20. 5. οἱ λόγοι οἱ πειστικοί, 'doctrines of persuasion,' i.e. rhetoric. H. I prefer to take it more generally 'persuasive reasonings.' On the form *πιστικός* found in the ms. see Lobeck on *Aj.* 151.

6. For διαμονὴν read διανομήν, comparing the use of διανενομένης *Str.* vi. P. 800 med. and Plat. *Leg.* iv. 714 A τὴν τοῦ νοῦ διανομήν ἐπονομάζονται νόμον. H. The definition of ἐπιστήμη as κατάληψις βεβαία (above,

p. 28. 1) and *ἔξισ ἀμετάπτωτος ὑπὸ λόγου* (P. 433) sufficiently support the ms. reading *διαμονήν*. H. J. cites Arist. *Tor.* iv. 4. 125 b *εἰ γὰρ ὅπως οὖν ἐστὶν ἡ μνήμη μονὴ ἐπιστήμης κ.τ.λ.*

7. *φιλοσοφία*. On the use of philosophy see *Str.* vi. P. 780 f.

8. *ἐφ' ἣ τὴν γνῶσιν ἐποικοδομεῖ*. Cf. Jude 20 *τῇ πίστει ἐποικοδομοῦντες ἑαυτοῖς*, 1 Cor. iii. 10—14, Col. iii. 7.

10. *ὁ ἀθλητής*, 2 Tim. ii. 5, 1 Cor. ix. 24—27 *οὐκ οἶδατε ὅτι οἱ ἐν τῷ σταδίῳ τρέχοντες κ.τ.λ.* Ignat. *Polyc.* 1 *πάντων τὰς νόσους βάσταζε ὡς τέλειος ἀθλητής*, *ib.* 3 with Lightfoot's nn. See also his note on Clem. Rom. 5 *οἱ ἔγγιστα γενομένοι ἀθληταί* (of the martyrs). A favourite metaphor with the Stoics. Barnard cites *Q. D. S.* 937 P.

11. *τῷ καλῷ κόσμῳ*. Plato *Tim.* 29 A *καλὸς ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ κόσμος καὶ ὁ δημιουργὸς ἀγαθός*, *Plac. Phil.* i. 6 (Diels, p. 293), Cic. *N. D.* ii. 15.

12. *ἀγωνοθέτης...βραβευντής*. *Protr.* P. 77 *ἐν τῷ τῆς ἀληθείας σταδίῳ γνησίως ἀγωνιζόμεθα, βραβεύοντος μὲν τοῦ λόγου τοῦ ἀγίου, ἀγωνοθετοῦντος δὲ τοῦ δεσπότου τῶν ὅλων*, *ib.* 3 *λόγος οὐράνιος ὁ γνήσιος ἀγωνιστὴς ἐπὶ τῷ παντὸς κόσμῳ θεάτρῳ στεφανούμενος*, *Q. D. S.* 937 P. *αὐτὸν ὑποβαλέτω φέρων γυμναστῇ μὲν τῷ λόγῳ, ἀγωνοθέτῃ δὲ τῷ Χριστῷ*. Tert. *ad Mart.* 3 *bonum agonem subituri estis in quo agonothetes Deus, xystarchus Spiritus Sanctus, epistates Christus*. H.

14. *θεαταί...θεοί*. Cf. 1 Cor. iv. 9, Heb. xii. 1, 2, 22 foll., and for *θεοί*, above n. on *καὶ θεῶν* p. 10. 5, and below § 57.

15. *παγκράτιον*, a combination of boxing and wrestling: cf. Philo II. 449 M, also Arist. *Rhet.* i. 14. H. The figure was taken from the Stoics, like so much in the early Christian writers, see the interesting quotation from Panaetius in Gell. xiii. 27 *vita hominum, qui aetatem in medio rerum agunt ac sibi suisque esse usui volunt, negotia periculaque ex improvise assidua et prope quotidiana fert. Ad ea cavenda atque declinanda proinde esse oportet animo semper prompto atque intento, ut sunt athletarum, qui pancratiastae vocantur. Nam sicuti illi ad certandum vocati proiectis alte brachiis consistunt, caputque et os suum manibus oppositis quasi vallo praemuniunt; membraque eorum omnia, priusquam pugna mota est, aut ad vitandos ictus cauta sunt aut ad faciendos parata: ita animus atque mens viri prudentis, etc.* Plato applies the phrase to the sophist Euthydemus (*Euth.* 271) coupling it with *πάμμαχος*, as here.

πάμμαχον. Cf. Plut. II. 804 B *πρὸς οὐ φαῦλον, ἀλλὰ πάμμαχον ἀγῶνα, τὸν τῆς πολιτείας, ἡθληκότα*. H.

οὐ πρὸς αἷμα καὶ σάρκα. The Apostle continues *ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, πρὸς τὰς ἐξουσίας, πρὸς τοὺς κοσμοκράτορας τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, πρὸς τὰ πνευματικὰ τῆς πονηρίας ἐν τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις*.

17. *ἀνταγωνισμάτων* seems to be abstract for concrete, denoting the antagonists themselves. So Heliod. *Aeth.* vii. 6, p. 263 K. *τύχη τις καὶνὸν ἐπεισόδιον ἐπετραγώδει τοῖς δρωμένοις, ὥσπερ εἰς ἀνταγώνισμα δράματος ἀρχὴν ἄλλου παρεισφέρουσα*. H. In Didot's ed. the last sentence is translated 'quasi aemulatione quadam initium alterius fabulae afferens,'

which gives no support to H.'s view, and in the translation I have taken it literally.

18. *ἐπαρτάω*. Generally spoken of fears, but also used with words like *δουλείαν* and *τιμωρίας*. Cf. Ael. *N. A.* i. 19. 8 with Jacobs' n., where there is an allusion to the stone of Tantalus, which possibly suggested the use. H. See *Str.* ii. P. 492 *θείως ὁ νόμος τὸν φόβον ἐπαρτά*.

20. *ἀπαράλογιστος*. Either 'not deceiving' or 'not deceived': here the latter, 'unmoved by the sophistry of advocates.' H.

ψήφος, 'decision,' sc. as *ἀγωνοθέτης*. H.

21. *κρίμα*, 'a judgement': this sense is common in LXX. and N.T., but rare in classical writers. H.

22. *παγκρατιάξουσιν* must mean 'are already engaged in the contest,' not preparing for it. H. See above, l. 15 *παγκράτιον*.

eis. For the confusion between *eis* and *ἐν* in later Greek, see below p. 118. 20 *μένει eis τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν*, *Exc. Theod.* P. 969 (*ὁ λόγος*) *eis τὸν κόλπον τοῦ πατρὸς εἶναι λέγεται* copied from Joh. i. 18, also Blass, *Gr. N.T.* § 39. 3, Jannaris § 1548; (unless we suppose Cl. to distinguish between three stages, the entrance of the spectators, the entrance of the wrestlers, the awarding of the prize.)

23. *ἐκ* of the MS. is right, for *οἱ ἀθληταί* cannot mean only the adverse wrestlers, but both sides. H.

πειθήνιος, 'obedient,' without reference to etymology: see below, l. 28 and *Str.* ii. 467 *βούλημά ἐστι τοῦ θεοῦ σώζεσθαι τὸν ταῖς ἐντολαῖς πειθήνιον*, often in Plut. H.

ἀλείπτῃ. Cf. *Paed.* i. 132 *passim*. H. 'Qui certaturos ungebat aliptes dicebatur. Idem leges ac totam rationem certaminis docebat. Hinc... Greg. Naz. ap. Suid. *ἀλείπται τῆς ἀρετῆς*... Clemens metaphorice voce *ἀλείπτου* usus est, *Paed.* i. P. 132 *ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ἀλείπτῃς ἅμα τῷ Ἰακῶβ καὶ παιδαγωγὸς τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος*.' Potter. See Lightfoot on *Ignat.* vol. ii. p. 38.

25, 26. *ἐλεῖται... ἰσχύει*. See the Olympian proclamation quoted in the critical note.

27. *γνώθι σαντόν*. Explained in *Str.* i. P. 351 as bidding us *τὴν γνώσιν μεταδίδωκεν*. οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ ἄνευ τῆς τῶν ὄλων οὐσίας εἰδέναι τὰ μέρη, δεῖ δὲ τὴν γένεσιν τοῦ κόσμου πολυπραγμονῆσαι, δι' ἧς καὶ τὴν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φύσιν καταμαθεῖν ἐξέσται.

ἐνταῦθα. Used sometimes for 'here on earth,' as in P. 895 *τέλος τοῦ γνωστικοῦ τό γε ἐνταῦθα διπτόν, ἐφ' ὧν μὲν ἡ θεωρία, ἐφ' ὧν δὲ ἡ πράξις*: at other times with a logical force as in 897 *γνώσομαι εἰ μεγαλοφρόνως τῆς γραφῆς συνίετε*. *ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ἡ δύναμις τῶν τέκνων τῆς σοφίας*, 'for *herein* lies the power of the children of wisdom,' 865 *ἐνταῦθα τῆς γνωστικῆς ψυχῆς ἡ τελείωσις, πάσας καθάρσεις ὑπερβάσαν σὺν τῷ κυρίῳ γίνεσθαι ὅπου ἐστὶν προσεχῶς ὑποτεταγμένην*, where it seems to be explained by the following infinitive, 'herein, viz. in being brought into immediate contact with the Lord,' a perfection which seems to belong rather to heaven than to earth, and so to preclude the other meanings.

28, 29. γεγόναμεν εἶναι παιθήνιοι...εἰ ἐλοίμεθα. This form of conditional sentence is not uncommon in Cl., see *Protr.* P. 71 οὐδὲ εἰ τὸν Πάκτωλόν τις ...ἀπομετρήσαι, ἀντάξιον σωτηρίας μισθὸν ἀριθμήσει. In the present case however εἰ ἐλοίμεθα is the protasis of a sentence παιθήνιοι ἐσόμεθα εἰ αἰρησόμεθα, which is then subordinated to γεγόναμεν. For the thought cf. above, § 9 *ad fin.*

30. Ἀδράστεια. For this explanation of the name Potter cites Theodoret. *Serm.* VI. Ἀδράστειαν τὴν αὐτὴν (πρόνοιαν) ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτὴν ἀποδιδράσκει. Cf. also Ps.-Arist. *de Mundo* 7 ἀναπόδραστος αἰτία, Plutarch quoted in Stob. *Ecl. Phys.* 186 ὅτι πέρας ταῖς αἰτίαις ἡναγκασμένον ἐπιτίθῃσιν, ἀνέκφευκτος οὐσα καὶ ἀναπόδραστος, Porphyry. *ad Marc.* 21 ἡ τῶν θεῶν ἀναπόδραστος ἐφόρασις. Cl. seems to mean that we cannot escape the divine Will, which ordains our obedience through our own choice. He is probably thinking of Plato *Phaedr.* 248 θεσμός Ἀδραστίας ὅδε, ἥτις ἂν ψυχὴ θεῷ ξυνοπαδὸς γυγνομένη κατὶδῃ τι τῶν ἀληθῶν...εἶναι ἀπήμονα, where see Ast, also Creuzer's n. on Plotin. *Enn.* IV. 389 ἀναπόδραστος γὰρ ὁ θεῖος νόμος ὁμοῦ ἔχων ἐν ἑαυτῷ τὸ ποιῆσαι τὸ κριθὲν ἤδη.

§ 21. p. 34, line 2. ποικίλην, cf. *Protr.* 8 πολύφωνος ὁ σωτὴρ καὶ πολύτροπος εἰς ἀνθρώπων σωτηρίαν κ.τ.λ. See *Str.* I. P. 331 *init.* εἰκότως τοίνυν ὁ ἀπόστολος πολυποικίλον εἶρηκεν τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ θεοῦ...διὰ τέχνης, διὰ ἐπιστήμης, διὰ πίστεως, διὰ προφητείας, τὴν ἑαυτῆς ἐνδεικνυμένην δύναμιν εἰς τὴν ἡμετέραν εὐεργεσίαν.

δι' ἐντολῶν. Not by way of wages, but of inward result. **H.**

εὐαρέστησις. Cf. P. 860 πάντα ἐκπεπληρωκέναί...εἰς τε τὴν εὐποιάν καὶ εἰς τὴν εὐαρέστησιν τῷ θεῷ, 871 ἡ πρὸς τὸν θεὸν εὐαρέστησις, *Testam. Issach.* 4 εἶδον ἐν καρδίᾳ πᾶσαν εὐαρέστησιν Κυρίῳ, Clem. Rom. 58 εἰς εὐαρέστησιν τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ, *ib.* 49 δίχα ἀγάπης οὐδὲν εὐαρεστον τῷ θεῷ, Wisdom iv. 10, Phil. iv. 18, Rom. xii. 1, 1 Pet. ii. 5, Heb. xiii. 16, 'an act well-pleasing to God.' A favourite word with the Stoics, see Epict. *Diss.* I. 12.

3. ὁμολογία. Probably 'an acknowledgment,' sc. in return for His gracious purpose. Cf. ὁμολογεῖν χάριν *bis* in the similar passage *Paed.* I. 158. **H.**

ὁ μὲν...προκατάρχει τῆς εὐποιίας. Aristotle *Eth. N.* VIII. 6, 7, distinguishes between the friendship of equality and that of superiority (τὸ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν εἶδος). The latter is the case of rulers and parents: καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ἐν τούτοις οὐ ταυτό, ἀλλὰ τὸ κατ' ἀξίαν· οὕτω γὰρ καὶ ἡ φιλία, *ib.* § 11 τοὺς ἴσους μὲν κατ' ἰσότητα δεῖ τῷ φιλεῖν καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἰσάζειν, τοὺς δ' ἀνίσους τῷ ἀνάλογον ταῖς ὑπεροχαῖς ἀποδιδόναι, *ib.* § 13 οὕτω δὴ...τῷ εἰς χρήματα ὠφελουμένῳ ἢ εἰς ἀρετὴν τιμὴν ἀνταποδοτέον, ἀνταποδιδόντα τὸ ἐνδεχόμενον· τὸ δυνατόν γὰρ ἢ φιλία ἐπιζητεῖ οὐ τὸ κατ' ἀξίαν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐν πᾶσι, καθάπερ ἐν ταῖς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς τιμαῖς,...εἰς δύναμιν δὲ ὁ θεραπεύων ἐπιεικὴς εἶναι δοκεῖ, *ib.* IX. 2 ἐνίοτε οὐδ' ἔστιν ἴσον τὸ τὴν προὔπαρξιν ἀμείψασθαι.

4. λογισμῶν, i.e. taking into consideration both the relative positions of the benefactor and benefited, and the value of the benefit.

5. φυλάξας τὰς ἐντολάς. Joh. xiv. 15 εὖν ἀγαπᾷτέ με, τὰς ἐντολάς τὰς ἐμὰς τηρήσατε.

5—7. πιστός—φίλος. See above, p. 10. 8, 9.

9. ἰδίου γεννήματος &c. seems to be in apposition with τῶν ἀνθρώπων, which is itself an objective genitive after ὠφελείας. H. Cf. below, p. 164. 17, *Paed.* I. P. 101 *fin.* εἰκότως φίλος ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῷ θεῷ, ἐπεὶ καὶ πλάσμα αὐτοῦ ἐστί· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα κελεύων μόνον πεποιήκεν, τὸν δὲ ἄνθρωπον δι' αὐτοῦ ἐχειρουργήσεν καὶ τι αὐτῷ ἴδιον ἐνεφύσησεν foll.

11. εἰς ἰδίαν χάριν. Mt. x. 40—42, xxv. 34—45, quoted in P. 467, where Cl. adds that God οὐδεμίαν ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυσικὴν σχέσιν, but of His mercy κήδεται ἡμῶν μήτε μορίων ὄντων μήτε φύσει τέκνων.

15. ἀμοιβὴν κατ' ἀξίαν. See Arist. *Eth. N.* viii. 14, p. 1163 quoted above on l. 3.

ὅλην, predicative use.

19. ἀνεπιστρεψία, 'regardlessness.' Apparently used only here and Epict. II. 1. 14: from ἐπιστρέφομαι, 'to care about, give heed to.' H. Cf. also ἀνεπιστρέπτως (*negligenter*) Epict. II. 9. 4, ἀνεπιστρεπτὴν (*non curare*) *ib.* II. 59, ἀνεπίστρεπτος Synes. 145 c, and its synonyms ἀνεπιστρεφής, ἀνεπίστροφος.

24. οἴκους. A chamber connected with the Roman baths was called oecus, see Casaub. on Theophr. *Char.* ix. 120. I think however that we should read οἰκίσκους here.

25. ὁ λόγος πάντη κεχυμένος. A Stoic phrase, cf. Anton. v. 32 τὸν δι' ὅλης τῆς οὐσίας διήκοντα λόγον, Cic. *N. D.* i. 39 'Chrysippus ait vim divinam in ratione esse positam...ipsumque mundum deum dicit esse et eius ἀνιμί fusionem univērsam,' Orig. *Cels.* vi. 71 κατὰ μὲν οὖν τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς...καὶ ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ μέχρι ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν ἐλαχίστων καταβαίνων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ πνεῦμα σωματικόν, *Protr.* P. 58 οὐδὲ μὴν τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς παρελεύσομαι, διὰ πάσης ὕλης καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀτιμοτάτης τὸ θεῖον διήκειν λέγοντας, Sirac. xxiii. 19.

§ 22. p. 36, line 2. Αἰθίοπες, κ.τ.λ. The verses may have run Αἰθίοπες τε θεοὺς μέλανας σιμούς τε γράφουσιν, Θρᾶκες δ' αὖ πυρροὺς καὶ γλαυκοὺς. Cl. seems to quote from the same poem in P. 714 f. Potter cites Theodoret speaking of Xenophanes, τοὺς μὲν γὰρ Αἰθίοπας μέλανας καὶ σιμούς γράφειν ἔφησε τοὺς οἰκίους θεοὺς...τοὺς δὲ γε Θρᾶκας γλαυκοὺς τε καὶ ἐρυθροὺς· καὶ μέντοι καὶ Μήδους καὶ Πέρσας, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐοικότας· καὶ Αἰγυπτίους ὡσαύτως.

4. ὁμοίως ἕκαστοι ἑαυτοῖς. This reading is easily obtained from the ms. ομοιοῦσιν|καὶ τοῖς|αὐτοῖς, though less near to it than H. J.'s ὁμοιοῦσιν. καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἀναπλάττουσιν αὐτὰς βάρβαροι μὲν θηριώδεις κ.τ.λ. My objection to the latter is that there seems to be no special reason for the insertion of τοὺς αὐτοὺς: also αὐτὰς is more commonly found at the beginning of a sentence.

9. βασιλικὸς τὴν ψυχὴν. Perhaps derived from Plato *Phileb.* 30 D. H. J. See reff. in Kaye p. 148 n. 7.

9, 10. οὗτος καὶ θεοσεβής. The predicate is introduced by οὗτος as above, p. 30. 20 f. ὁ καθαρὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ φίλος οὗτος τῷ θεῷ, p. 34. 5 ὁ φυλάξας τὰς ἐντολὰς πιστὸς οὗτος, below, p. 94. 2 οὗτος οὐδαμῶς ἀναγκάζεται taking up ὁ μέχρι τῆς συμπεριφορᾶς συγκαταβαίνων.

10. ἀδεισιδαίμων ὢν. ὢν must be omitted, as πεπεισμένος cannot be the predicate, and καὶ θεοσεβής καὶ ἀδεισιδαίμων makes a quite natural predicate: all from τίμιον to the end is probably a justification of ἀδεισιδαίμων. **H.**

11. μεγαλοπρεπή. This was naturally changed by the copyist to μεγαλοπρεπές, to suit the seeming neuter nominatives.

11, 12. ἀπάντων ἀρχηγὸν ἀγαθῶν—ἀναίτιον. See Plato *Rep.* II. 379 B οὐκ ἄρα πάντων γε αἴτιον τὸ ἀγαθόν, ἀλλὰ τῶν μὲν εὖ ἐχόντων αἴτιον, τῶν δὲ κακῶν ἀναίτιον, and n. on p. 18. 27 above.

14. ἐν τῷ Προτρεπτικῷ. See esp. ch. II. §§ 11—37.

15. κατακόρως, 'to the full': expresses saturation as well as satiation.

H.

τῇ κατεπειγούσῃ. See n. on p. 4. 5.

16. συγκαταχρόμενοι, found also in iv. P. 615 *med.* **H.** (a corrupt passage).

§ 23. 17. μυθολογεῖν, simply 'tell the story of.' **H.** ἀριζήλως and μυθολογεῖν in the original.

20. τοῖς κακίστοις ἀνθρώποις τὸ θεῖον ἀπεικάζοντας. Having shown that the Christians are not ἄθεοι, Cl. goes on to show that the heathen are ἄθεοι, cf. above, § 1, also Plut. *de Superst.* 160 A ὁ μὴ νομίζων θεοὺς εἶναι ἀνοσιεὺς ἐστίν· ὁ δὲ τοιούτους νομίζων οἷους οἱ δεισιδαίμονες, οὐ μακρῷ δόξαις ἀνοσιωτέrais σύνεστιν: *ib.* 170 ὁ δεισιδαίμων τῇ προαιρέσει ἄθεος ὢν, ἀσθενέστερός ἐστι τοῦ δοξάζειν περὶ θεῶν ὁ βούλεται.

22. αὐτοῖς, 'according to their view': as below, p. 52. 19. **H.**

27. ὁ Οἰνέως. The story is given in *Il.* ix. 532: Artemis sent the Calydonian boar against the Aetolians because Oeneus neglected to offer sacrifice to her: ἡ λάθετ' ἡ οὐκ ἐνόησεν (l. 537). Hence Valckenaer's emend. οὐ νενοηκώς for ὡς τεθυκώς. D's ἐννενοηκώς was suggested by the *Schol.* ἥτοι ἐννοήσας θύσαι ἐπελάθετο, ἡ οὐδ' ὅλως ἐνόησε.

28. Auge, daughter of the king of Tegea and priestess of Athena, laid the infant, which she had borne to Heracles, in the temple of the goddess, who in consequence sent a pestilence upon the land.

p. 38, line 3. Potter quotes from Eur. *I. T.* 380 τὰ τῆς θεοῦ δὲ μέμφομαι σοφίσματα, ἥτις, βροτῶν μὲν ἦν τις ἄψηται φόνου, ἡ καὶ λοχείας ἡ νεκροῦ θίγη χεροῖν, βωμῶν ἀπείργει, μυσαρὸν ὡς ἡγουμένη, αὐτὴ δὲ θυσῖαις ἡδεταὶ βροτοκτόνοις. **H.**

7. Chrysippus (*ap.* Plut. II. 1045 A) makes use of the same defence, maintaining that what is allowable in animals is so also in the case of men. **H.**

§ 24. 9. εὐοργήτους. Usually 'easy-tempered': here 'easily angered,' as Plut. II. 413 C εὐόργητος γὰρ ἐστίν [ὁ θεός] καὶ οὐ πρᾶος. **H.**

12, 13. ἂν μὲς...διατράγη θύλακον. Cic. *de Div.* II. 59 nos ita inconsiderati sumus ut, si mures corroserint aliquid, monstrum putemus. ante vero Marsicum bellum quod clipeos Lanuvii mures rosissent, maximum id portentum haruspices esse dixerunt, foll., Casaubon on Theoph. *Char.* 16.

19. τὸν ἰμάντα διέρρηξα. Cf. Cic. *de Divin.* II. 84 quae si suscipiamus, pedis offensio nobis et abruptio corrigiae et sternutamenta erunt observanda.

23. Ἀντιφώντος. See Diog. L. II. 46 and Hermogenes *de Form. Orat.* II. p. 497 quoted in the note in Hübner's ed. where it is said that there were two Antiphons, the orator, and ὁ καὶ τερατόσκοπος καὶ ὄνειροκρίτης λεγόμενος γενέσθαι, οὐπερ οἱ περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας λέγονται λόγοι κ.τ.λ.

p. 40, line 4. Βίων. The Scythian philosopher (fl. 250 B.C.) to whom Horace refers (*Epist.* II. 2. 60 *Bioneis sermonibus*), cf. Diog. L. IV. 46 f. A saying of his is quoted below on p. 56. 26, and in the n. on p. 42. 9.

6. ἐνεχέει. Cf. Sext. Emp. p. 362 ὁ μὲν πρὸς τὰ ἐγκεχειρημένα λόγος ἐστὶ τοιοῦτος, *Str.* P. 376 μόνη ἡ κυρία ἀλήθεια ἀπαρεγγεῖρητος, *Plut. Mor.* 687 B ἐδόκει δὴ μοι ταῦτα πιθανῶς μὲν ἐγκεχειρηθῆναι, πρὸς δὲ τὸ μέγιστον ἐναντιοῦσθαι τῆς φύσεως τέλος, *V. Cic.* c. 21 αὐτός...ἐνεχέειρσεν εἰς ἑκάτερον, τὰ μὲν τῇ προτέρᾳ τὰ δὲ τῇ γυνώμῃ Καίσαρος συνειπών.

§ 25. 9. ἐν ὑπέρῳ. The preposition is supported by Theodoret 88 ὁφείως ὑπέρῳ ἑαυτὸν ἐνείλησαντος, but seems to be an intrusion. H. Cf. Cic. *de Div.* II. 62 interpres portentorum non inscite respondisse dicitur ei qui ad eum rettulisset, quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumiectus fuisset: *tum esset*, inquit, *ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset.*

12. ἐσθλαιν. The reading of the MS. θεῖν is plainly impossible after τρέχειν, and the preceding quotations seem to require a word to express 'eating.'

13. ἐκείνοις ὄντα κατὰ φύσιν οὐκ ἂν ποτε ἡμῖν γένοιτο παρὰ φύσιν. Chrys. ap. *Plut. Mor.* 1045 A πρὸς τὰ θηρία, φησὶ, δεῖν ἀποβλέπειν καὶ τοῖς ὑπ' ἐκείνων γινομένοις τεκμαίρεσθαι τὸ μηδὲν ἄτοπον μηδὲ παρὰ φύσιν εἶναι τῶν τοιούτων.

15. ὄρνιθες δέ τε πολλοί. The answer of the scoffing Eurymachus to the forebodings of Halitherses. 'There are plenty of birds, but the omens drawn from them are not all true': οὐδὲ τε πάντες ἐναίσιοι.

18. τίς ἔπταρεν. See Cic. quoted above on p. 38. 19, Catull. XLV. 9 dextram sternuit approbationem, Arist. *Probl.* XXXIII. 11, Xen. *Anab.* III. 2. 9.

25. ἐγκυλιόμενοι, 'rolling,' or 'wallowing' in drunkenness, cf. Sirac XXIII. 17 εἰ ἁμαρτίας οὐκ ἐγκυλισθήσονται, Prov. vii. 18 ἐγκυλισθῶμεν ἔρωτι. The form κυλινδέω or καλινδέω occurs in P. 856 τοῖς ἐν ἀγροῖᾳ καλινδουμένοις, *Protr.* P. 3 and 49.

ἐορτὰς, of the gods: this makes the contradiction, as the αἰτήσεις are also addressed to the gods. H.

26. γραφάς, 'inscriptions,' perhaps including paintings.

§ 26. p. 42, line 1. ὁ Διογένης. Potter remarks that this is a combination of two stories given by Diog. L. vi. 39 εὐνούχου μοχθηροῦ ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, Μηδὲν εἰσὶτω κακόν· ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας πῶς εἰσελεύσεται; *ib.* 50 νεογάμου ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, Ὁ τοῦ Διὸς παῖς Ἡρακλῆς καλλίνικος ἐνθάδε κατοικεῖ, μηδὲν εἰσὶτω κακόν· ἐπέγραψε, Μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἢ συμμαχία.

6, 7. λίθων... λιπαρόν. Theophr. *Char.* 16 (of superstition) καὶ τῶν λιπαρῶν λίθων τῶν ἐν ταῖς τριόδοις παριῶν ἐκ τῆς ληκύθου ἔλαιον καταχεῖν, καὶ ἐπὶ γόνατα πεσὼν καὶ προσκυνήσας ἀπαλλάττεσθαι, where see Casaubon: Arnob. i. 39 si quando conspexeram lubricatum lapidem et ex olivi unguine ordinatum, tanquam inesset vis praesens, adularbar, affabar (given with other quotations in Potter's ed.).

7. ἔρια πυρρά. Cf. *Protr.* P. 9 καθαρσίῳν μεταλάμβανε θεοπρεπῶν, οὐ δάφνης πετάλων καὶ ταινιῶν τινων ἐρίῳ καὶ πορφύρᾳ πεποικιλμένων, Heb. ix. 19, Theocr. *Φαρμακ.* 2 στέψον τὰν κελέβαν φοινικέῳ οἶδς ᾠώτῳ.

ἄλῶν χόνδρους. These are mentioned as used in the Mysteries, *Protr.* P. 13, 19. See below, p. 44, 5.

8. δῶδας σκίλλαν τε καὶ θεῖον. Luc. *Necyom.* 7 ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἀγαγὼν ἐκάθηρέ τέ με καὶ ἀπέμαξε καὶ περιήγγινε δαδὶ καὶ σκίλλῃ καὶ ἄλλοις πλείοσιν, Theophr. *Char.* 16 ἱερείας καλέσας σκίλλῃ ἢ σκύλακι κελεῦσαι αὐτὸν περι-καθάραι.

9. ἀκαθάρτους καθαροῦς. Servius, commenting on Virg. *Aen.* vi. 740 f. (aliae panduntur inanes suspensae ad ventos: aliis sub gurgite vasto infectum eluitur scelus aut exuritur igni), says that 'in sacris Liberi omnibus tres sunt istae purgationes; nam aut taeda purgantur et sulphure (δῶδας καὶ θεῖον, l. 8, 19, 20), aut aqua abluuntur (p. 42. 4 ἀπὸ κροννῶν τριῶν ὕδατι περιίρρῃναι), aut aere ventilantur.' The fourth element was also used for purification by smearing the body with clay, to which reference is made by Demosthenes in his account of the bringing up of Aeschines, καθαίρων τοὺς τελουμένους καὶ ἀπομάττων τῷ πηλῷ καὶ τοῖς πιτύροις (*de Cor.* 313), on which Reiske notes 'Loti fricabantur creta ochra argilla et furfuribus, quae sunt res abstergendis sordibus perquam accommodatae.' Cf. Wytt. on Plut. *de Superst.* 166 τὴν περιμακτρίαν καλεῖ γραῦν, 'istius modi lustrationis pars erat ut corpus lustrandum circumlineretur in primis luto, tum abstergeretur: quorum illud est περιμάττειν, hoc ἀπομάττειν: sed utrumque promiscue de tota lustratione dicitur.' This purification was known as πῆλῳσις. He also cites *ib.* 168 D περιθυόμενος οἴκοι κάθηται περιματτόμενος, αἱ δὲ γῆρες, καθάπερ πατῆλας, φησὶν ὁ Βίων, ὃ τι ἂν τύχωσιν αὐτῷ περιάπτουσι. Allusion is made to the πῆλῳσις in p. 44. 3 below, and to the περιάμματα in p. 42. 12. Cf. *Protr.* P. 89 οἱ μὲν τοῖς γόσι πεπιστευκότες τὰ περιάπτα καὶ τὰς ἐπαιοῖδας ὡς σωτηρίους δῆθεν ἀποδέχονται.

10. ἄγιον οἶδεν τὸ ἥθος. For this use of οἶδα cf. *Str.* ii. P. 452 *init.* ὁ ποιμὴν (*sc.* Hermas) δικαίους οἶδέ τινας ἐν ἔθνεσιν, Schweigh. *Lex. Herodot.* s.v. εἰδέναι and ἐπίσταμαι, Schmid *Att.* iv. 415–7.

12. τὰ ὡὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν περικαθαρθέντων. Beside the ordinary modes of purification, the stain of sin might be removed by vicarious atonement, as

by the execution of the *δημόσιοι* or *φαρμακοί* at Athens, or by animals which were either slaughtered or driven into the wilderness bearing the curse in behalf of the people, like the scape-goat. The fastening of eggs to the person of the individual who needed purification, brought him into immediate contact with a form of animal life, which (as drawing to itself the punishment he had deserved) ought at least to become sterilized. The fact that this was not the case proves the inefficacy of the ceremony. On the use of eggs in purification see Luc. *Dial. Mort.* i. 1, where the impiety of the Cynic is shown by his eating the offerings to Hecate or ὠδὸν ἐκ καθαρσίου. Cognat cites Ov. *A. A.* ii. 329 et veniat quae lustret anus lectumque locumque, praeferat et tremula sulphur et ova manu, Juv. vi. 516.

17. *Προϊτίδας*. Abas, king of Argos, the son of Lynceus, had two twin sons, Acrisios and Proetos, who contended for the kingdom after his death. The latter being defeated took refuge in Lycia, where he married Sthenoboea the king's daughter, and by his aid established himself in Tiryns, while Acrisios ruled Argos. The three daughters of Proetos were stricken with madness as a punishment for pride and impiety, and Melampus was called in to restore them to their senses. The common legend says nothing of these incantations, but speaks only of sacred dances. In the scholia to *Od.* xv. 225 the cure is said to have been wrought by sacrifices and prayers to Hera. Others attributed the cure to Asclepius.

20. *πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης*. Probably this refers to the Dead Sea, *Lacus Asphaltites*, from which the ancients obtained most of their bitumen (Plin. *N. H.* xxxv. 15). Tacitus (*Hist.* v. 6) describes how it was collected, 'undantes bitumine moles pelli manueque trahi ad littus.' Some read *πολυφλοίσβω τε θαλάσση*, understanding it of salt water. We read of the use of bitumen in incantations (Virg. *Ecl.* viii. 82). Many of the ingredients mentioned by Diphilus are prescribed as a remedy for diseases of sheep by Virgil: 'et spumas miscent argenti et sulfura viva, Idaeasque pices et pingues unguine ceras, scillamque elleborosque graves nigrumque bitumen' (*Geo.* iii. 449).

22. 'Αήρ. Identified with Zeus by Philemon (*Fab. Inc.* ii. 3) 'Αήρ, ὃν ἄν τις ὀνομάσειε καὶ Δία.

23. 'Αντικύραν. Used for the hellebore which grew there, as in Hor. *Sat.* ii. 3. 83 nescio an Anticyram ratio illis destinet omnem, *A. P.* 300 tribus Anticyris caput insanabile.

κόριν. Kock translates 'ut huic mordaci homini aculeum adimam.' Cf. Philostr. *V. Soph.* ii. 3, p. 588 δῆγματα κόρων τὰς λοιδορίας καλῶν, Hor. *Sat.* i. 10. 78 Men moveat cimex?

§ 27. p. 44, line 3. *περιμαξάτωσαν*. See n. on p. 42. 9, and Wytt. on Plut. *de Superstitione*, p. 166 Α τὴν περιμακτρίαν κἀλει γραῦν, Lobeck, *Aggl.* 632 foll.

5. *φακοῦς*. See Lobeck *Aggl.* p. 254 n.

6. πᾶς ἀγνός ἐστιν—συνειδώς. The rhythm and the thought both suggest that this is a continuation of the quotation, and this is confirmed by the emphatic τῷ γὰρ ὄντι of l. 10.

13. αὐτίκα. See the Appendix.

χρεών = χρεῶν εἶναι. S.

14. διὰ τοῦ λόγου τοῦ ὀρθοῦ. See below p. 94. 21.

15. τῶν προηγουμένων. Barnard compares *Str.* vi. § 162 ὁ γνωστικός ἐν τοῖς κυριωτάτοις αἰεὶ διατρίβει, εἰ δέ που σχολή ἀπὸ τῶν προηγουμένων, ἀντὶ τῆς ἄλλης ῥαθυμίας, καὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀπτεται φιλοσοφίας.

17. μυστηρίων. See pp. 8. 5, 10. 10, and Appendix.

§ 28. 20. ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ περιγράφομεν. See 1 Kings viii. 27, Isa. lxvi. 1, *Str.* v. P. 691.

22. περιεκτικόν. Often absolute 'comprehensive,' but also, as here, 'comprehending.' H.

23. βαναύσου τέχνης. Cf. the description of these arts in P. 45, where the ἀγαλμα is defined as ὕλη νεκρὰ τεχνίτου χερὶ μεμορφωμένη, also P. 50 and 78, where even Pheidias and Praxiteles are said to practise βαναύσους τέχνας, below pp. 46. 5, 48. 6.

24. οὐχὶ ἀμείνους κ.τ.λ. The allusion is to the Stoics; see the account of the theology of Cleanthes in Cic. *N. D.* i. 37 'tum ipsum mundum deum dicit esse, tum totius naturae menti atque animo tribuit hoc nomen, tum ultimum et altissimum atque undique circumfusum et extremum omnia cingentem atque complexum ardorem, qui aether nominetur certissimum deum iudicat.' It is impossible that Clement, who writes thus here, could have charged the Stoics with anthropomorphism, as he is made to do by the corrupt reading in § 37 (p. 64. 20).

p. 46, lines 1—3. Plat. *Legg.* vii. 803 c ἄνθρωπον δὲ...θεοῦ τι παίγνιον εἶναι μεμηχανημένον: in the context παιδιὰ occurs often, especially in the same sentence, τοῦτ' ἂν δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ ξυνεπόμενον καὶ παίζοντα ὅτι καλλίστας παιδιὰς πάντ' ἄνδρα...διαβίωναι, which explains παιδιᾶς τέχνης. H. See also *Legg.* x. 889, where it is said that the greatest things are produced by nature and chance, and only the smaller by art, τέχνην δὲ ὕστερον...αὐτὴν θνητὴν ἐκ θνητῶν γεγεννηκέναι παιδιὰς τινας, ἀληθείας οὐ σφόδρα μετεχούσας...οἷα ἡ γραφικὴ γεννᾷ καὶ μουσικὴ καὶ ὅσαι ταύταις εἰσὶ συνέριβοι τέχναι. 'It is to the play of such arts that we are indebted for our belief in the gods'; Cic. *N. D.* i. 81 Vulcanum, Apollinem, reliquosque deos ea facie novimus qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt; and the argument on enshrinement which follows below (l. 11—25).

10—23 resumes p. 44. 20 foll. Evidently taken from some other writer. H. The style of argument resembles that (taken probably from Carneades or some other Academic) which we find in Cic. *N. D.* iii. and in Sext. Empiricus. Cl. is here answering the charge brought against the Christians, that the absence of images and temples proves them to be atheists. He met this, at the beginning of § 28, by an argument drawn from the nature of God. 'How can the Infinite Spirit be

confined to one spot of earth?' But he is not content with this: he wishes to show that the enshrinement which the heathen think essential to the idea of divinity is really an evidence of the non-entity of their gods. 'Before enshrinement they were nothing: how can this action, this whim (*παιδιά*) on the part of man, give being and life and power to that which was previously non-existent?' Apparently there is a play on the two senses of *ιδρύω*, 'to fix in place' and 'to consecrate,' i.e. to enshrine the God in a temple or image, the latter being one of the *παιδιαὶ τέχνης* referred to by Plato (l. 2). H. J. thus sums up the argument: 'Gods are spoken of as *ιδρυμένοι*. (A) Now nothing can be *ιδρυμένον* unless it has passed through a process of *ιδρύεσθαι*, and this process implies a previous stage in which the thing was *ἀνιδρυτον*. (B) Hence if God *ιδρύεται*, he was previously *ἀνιδρυτος* and non-existent: for by *ἀνιδρυτον* and *μὴ ὄν* we mean the same thing. (C) But the existent cannot be 'set up' either by a non-existent or by another existent, since it exists of itself. Can the existent then be set up by itself? No. It did not set up itself having been previously not-set-up: for then it would have been non-existent, since it is the non-existent (and not the existent) which is not-set-up. Finally that which is supposed to have been set up cannot make itself what it was already.'

10. *ἀνιδρύτου*. Usually 'unfixed,' 'unstable': but here it implies the negation of the religious sense of *ιδρύω* and *ἐνιδρύω*, 'to set up' an altar, or god. Cf. Orig. *Cels.* III. 34. 36. H. Lobeck *Phryn.* p. 730 gives many exx. of the word, which is often written *αἰδρυτος*. It is found with its usual meaning in Plut. *Mor.* 925 F, ὁ κόσμος ἀνέστιος καὶ ἀνιδρυτός ἐστιν ἐν ἀπείρῳ κενῷ φερόμενος, Dion. H. *Ant.* I. 15 ἡ νῆσος ἀνιδρυτός ἐστι, Philo M. I. 272 ὁ μὲν φαῖλος δοικος καὶ ἄπολις καὶ ἀνιδρυτος καὶ φυγὰς, *ib.* 2. 112 τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀνιδρυτον, 2. 268 ὁ φιλήδονος ἀνιδρυτος, 2. 382 (and 454) ἀνερμάτιστα καὶ ἀνιδρυτα ἦθθ, 2. 413 τὸ αἰδρυτον καὶ πεπλανημένον δόξης, 2. 361 (and 216) τύχη ἀβέβαιος καὶ αἰδρυτος, 1. 650 αἰδρυτοι μὲν οἱ λογισμοί...ἀνιδρυτον δὲ καὶ τὸ σῶμα...ἀνιδρυτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκτός. In our passage the word occurs six times in the sense 'unenshrined.'

12. Two points: the setting up of a god implies a prior place to set him up in, and also a prior agent by whom he was set up. H.

§ 29. 18. αὐτὸ τὸ ὄν. The Being of beings, the localisation of which in an individual shrine is a special contradiction. H.

19. *ἐνιδρύσει*. The word occurs above p. 26. 14 (ἀνθρώπου δικαίου ψυχῇ ἐν ᾗ τεμενίζεται καὶ ἐνιδρύεται ὁ πάντων ἡγεμών, and below p. 48. 14 ὁ γνωστικός ἐν ᾧ ὁ θεὸς ἐνιδρυται and l. 19 τὸ ἐνιδρυτον καὶ τὸ ἐνιδρύνονον, also in P. 755 οἱ ἔμπειροι τοῦ λόγου κατὰ τὰς ιδρύσεις ἐν πολλοῖς τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ σχεδὸν πάσαις ταῖς θήκαις (MS. πάσας τὰς θήκας) τῶν κατοικομένων ἐνιδρύσαντο <ψυχάς>, δαίμονας...καλοῦντες, Philo M. 2. 412 εἰσοισάμενος ἐκ πρώτης ἡλικίας ἄχρι γήρως ἐνιδρύεται (ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὁ τυφός), Anton. III. 6 ὁ ἐνιδρύμενος ἐν σοὶ δαίμων, Plut. *Mor.* 924 D ἄνω τὴν σελήνην ἐνιδρύνοντας, οὐχ ὅπου τὸ μέσον ἐστί. The MS. inserts εἶναι before ἐνιδρύσει, probably owing to dittography.

21. δ φθάσαν εἶχεν ὄν. 'Which was its condition already.'

22. οὐ δὲ τὰ ὄντα. i.e. all particular ὄντα belong to αὐτὸ τὸ ὄν. H.

24. ἀνθρωποειδής, the most usual classical term for human form, whether in beasts or deities, from Herod. (who also uses ἀνθρωποφύης) onward, including Aristot. (*Met.* 997 b 10; 1074 b 5). Probably includes both σχῆμα or μορφή and πάθη. H.

25. σκέπης, used of a coat in P. 325.

26. ἀκολουθῶν πάντων. The ms. reading, παθῶν, is unsuitable here, where (as we see from the following line) the argument is that those who are ὁμοιοσχήμενες and ὁμοιοπαθεῖς with man, must share the same kind of life. If the middle letters of πάντων had got rubbed, the copyist may have been led to write παθῶν from the following ὁμοιοπαθεῖς. Whether understood of human passions or of the conditions attaching to food, &c., it seems to me impossible that Cl. should have written it.

p. 48, line 2. On the spiritual temple see Hort, *Ecclesia*, p. 163 f. and Cl. *Protr.* P. 90 *fin.*

3. κατασκευάσμα, 'apparatus' generally, but especially applied to buildings and statues. H.

7. The ms. reading ἀγύρου does not seem appropriate; but there may be a reference to Daedalus (who might be called an ἀγύρτης) in δεδαυδαλμένον. He was said to have introduced life-like statues: cf. Athenag. *Supp.* c. 17 and Diod. iv. 76 foll., also i. 61. 97, and Plato *Meno* 97 d. H. In these words Cl. meets the charge of atheism brought against the Christians from the absence of a material temple, as he does in § 30 that based on the absence of sacrifices. H.'s defence of ἀγύρου seems to me too far-fetched. I had thought of οὐδὲ ἀγγέλου χειρὶ δεδαυδαλμένον, as we find the same contrast between the work of angels and of God in *Str.* P. 769 ἀνθρώπων μὲν οὐδεὶς ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἄγγελός τις... (but God himself is the teacher of men): also in Heb. i., ii. Christ is contrasted with angels. Angels were believed by the Jews to have been concerned in the giving of the law, including of course the injunctions respecting the tabernacle, cf. Gal. iii. 19, Acts vii. 53, Heb. ii. 2. An angel is represented by Ezek. xl. 3 foll. as planning the new temple; cf. Rev. xxi. 9. Valentinus held that man was made by the angels, *Str.* P. 448 and 449 ὁ φόβος ἐπιβούλους τοῦ σφετέρου πλάσματος πεποίηκε τοὺς ἀγγέλους, ὡς ἐνδρυμένου τῷ δημιουργήματι τοῦ σπέρματος τῆς ἄνωθεν αἰτίας. The same doctrine was held by Simon Magus, Saturninus, and Carpocrates (*Iren.* i. 24. 1, 25. 1); see *ib.* iv. 20. 1 'Non ergo angeli fecerunt nos neque plasmaverunt nos, neque angeli potuerunt imaginem facere Dei,—nec enim indigebat horum Deus, quasi ipse suas non haberet manus,' *ib.* i. 22. 1, iv. 7. 4. On the whole however I prefer H. J.'s emendation τυρίου, referring to the Tyrian artist sent by Hiram to Solomon (1 Kings vii. 13, 14): ἀλλ' οὐδέ will then contrast the finer work of decoration (δεδαυδαλμένον) done by the artist, with the work of the common builder (βάναντος). The corruption in the ms. is more easily explained from the somewhat obscure ΤΥΡΙΟΥ (ΑΓΥΡΤΟΥ) than from the familiar ΑΓΓΕΛΟΥ (ΑΓΓΕΛΟΥ); and we find Hiram referred to as ἀρχιτέκτων Τύριος in *Str.* i. P. 396 *fin.*

δαδαλμένον. Before Clement apparently only poetic. He uses it in *Protr.* P. 43 "Οσιριν δαιδαλθῆναι ἐκέλευσεν πολυτελῶς. **H.**

8. νῦν implies that the building was already called ἐκκλησία. **H.**

10. ἀξίας τοῦ θεοῦ. Cf. *Const. Apost.* vi. 27. 3 ἐγυμνώθη τῆς ἀξίας, ἀντὶ ἀρχαγγέλου διάβολος αἰρεσάμενος εἶναι.

12. οὐδενὸς ἀνταξίῳ. Cf. P. 71 ἀντάξιος σωτηρίας μισθός.

16. ἀπεικόνισμα, common in Philo and Greek Fathers. **H.**

17. ἔγαλμα is properly not the mere image, but the image considered as set up in honour of the god, from the old sense of ἀγάλλω, 'to venerate.' Cf. *Plat. Legg.* xi. 931 A. Hier. in *Aur. Carm.* 25. **H.** See above n. on p. 26. 12, and l. 23 below.

αὐτῇ = 'in itself,' as distinguished from διαπραττομένη ἔργα. On διαπρ. see above p. 30, l. 2. **H.** After μακαρία μὲν αὐτὴ τυγχάνη, we naturally expect μακάρια δὲ διαπράττηται ἔργα. The contractions used in verbal terminations are often confused.

19. The present ἐνιδρύνμενον is necessary in opposition to ἐνίδρυτον. **H.**

22. τὸ μέλλον πιστεύειν πιστὸν ἤδη τῷ θεῷ, 'faithful already in God's eyes': cf. "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." **H.** *Paed.* P. 113 τὸ μέλλον τοῦ χρόνου τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ θελήματος προλαμβάνεται.

23. ἐνάρετον. Cf. above p. 16. 14, 20. 5, below p. 112. 11, 114. 10, *Str.* i. 376 *med.* τὸν κεκοσμημένον τὴν ψυχὴν ἐναρέτως. **H.** See also *Lob. Phryg.* 328.

§ 30. 25. See above § 28.

27. θυσίων. It seems necessary to correct the ms. θυσίαν. There are instances of ἐπιθυμῆναι with the accusative as in LXX, *Exod.* xx. 17 and *Deut.* v. 21 οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις τὴν γυναῖκα τοῦ πλησίον σου κ.τ.λ., but not in such good writers as Clement (in *Str.* i. p. 412 τέκνον δὲ ἐπιθυμούσα, *Dind.* reads τέκνων from Philo), and the plural is more likely here. **H.** In *Str.* iii. P. 513 *fin.* Cl. keeps the τὴν γυναῖκα of the LXX, but has τῆς γυναικὸς eight lines before and twelve lines after. **H. J.**

p. 50, line 1. ὧν ἅπτεται πάθος φθαρτὰ πάντα ἐστὶ. This is the argument of Carneades given in *Cic. N. D.* iii. 29 cumque omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, nullum est eorum quod effugiat accipiendi aliquid extrinsecus, id est quasi ferendi et patiendi, necessitatem, et, si omne animal tale est, immortale nullum est...mortale igitur omne animal et dissolubile, cf. *Sext. Emp.* ix. 146 εἰ οὖν αἰσθάνεται ὁ θεός, καὶ ἑτεροῦται· εἰ δὲ ἑτεροῦται, ἑτερώσεως δεκτικός ἐστι καὶ μεταβολῆς κ.τ.λ. The phrase ἅπτεται πάθος is used in a different sense above p. 12. 14.

5. καταμεμφομένους τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τῶν ἱερῶν. The classical constr. is καταμ. τινά τι or τινί or ἐπὶ τινι. In later Gr. we find the dat. of the person, as in *Longus Past.* ii. 21 ταῖς Νύμφαις ὡς προδούσας κατεμέμφετο, and gen. of the thing, as in *Plut. Dion.* 8. μέμφομαι is used in classical writers with the acc., gen. or dat. of the person, and acc. or gen. of the thing: cf. *Aesch. Th.* 652 οὐ ποτ' ἀνδρὶ τῷδε κηρυκευμάτων μέμψει.

8. τῷ μῦθῳ περιλέψαντες...κρέα πάντα. We have an example of the

double accusative after π. in *Il.* i. 236 *περὶ γὰρ ῥά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλεψεν φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν.*

9. *σπόνδυλον*, Att. *σφόνδυλον*, see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 110 foll., Moeris ed. Kock, p. 238 s.v. *σχινδαλμός*.

16. *διαστελλόμενον*, 'explaining.' H. Comparing the other passages in which the word is used by Cl., e.g. *Str.* P. 376 *εἰ δὲ διαστέλλεσθαι διὰ τοὺς φιλεγκλήμονας δεήσει*, 449 *διαστέλλειν τὸ ἀγαθὸν τοῦ δικαίου*, 888 *διαστέλλειν τὸ ψεῦδος ἀπὸ τᾶληθους*, also the use of *διαστολή* in P. 781 *ἡ διαστολή τῶν τε ὀνομάτων καὶ τῶν πραγμάτων...μέγα φῶς ἐντίκτει ταῖς ψυχαῖς*, I think it is better to translate 'distinguishing' or 'particularizing,' which seems to me to suit the passage better than 'explaining.' Or it might be taken in the sense of 'giving orders' as in the LXX and N. T.

20. *ἐπιπόλαιον* (Hesych. ap. Mein. v. 83) = *ἐπίπλοον*, *omentum*. H. Cf. Juv. xiii. 114 foll. Juppiter...*cur in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci omenta?*

21. *γλυκεῖαν*, 'gall,' as Meineke shows, iv. 613 foll. H.

§ 31. p. 52, line 1. *ἡ τῶν ὀλοκαυτωμάτων κνῖσα καὶ τοῖς θηρίοις ἀφεκτέα.* The neuter alone is recognized in L. and S., and certainly the commoner construction is the impersonal, *τῆς κνίσης τοῖς θηρίοις ἀφεκτέον*, 'beasts must abstain from the smoke of the sacrifice.' We have an example of the personal (gerundive) construction in Epiphan. *Haer.* xxxiii. 5 (the ten commandments are) *εἰς τε ἀναίρεσιν τῶν ἀφεκτέων καὶ εἰς πρόσταξιν τῶν ποιητέων.* Cf. below p. 60. 6 *ἀ καὶ κυσὶν πεινῶσιν οὐχὶ βρώσιμα.*

3. *γέρας*, 'meed' exactly: the special prize of the chieftain, set apart for him before the spoil is divided. H. Used here of the gods, as in the speech of Zeus (*Il.* iv. 48) *οὐ γὰρ μοί ποτε βωμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἰσης, λοιβῆς τε κνίσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς*, referred to in *Protr.* P. 15. Cf. below p. 60. 8, and Porph. *de Abst.* ii. 42 (the evil daemons rejoice) *λοιβῇ τε κνίσῃ τε δι' ὧν αὐτῶν τὸ πνευματικὸν καὶ σωματικὸν πιαίνεται. ζῇ γὰρ τοῦτο ἀτμοῖς καὶ ἀναθυμιάσει...καὶ δυναμοῦται ταῖς ἐκ τῶν αἱμάτων καὶ σαρκῶν κνίσαις*, 'wherefore a wise man will refrain from participating in sacrifices which bring him near to such beings.' See above p. 24. 5, and passages quoted in Cudworth, vol. iii. 350 f.

οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιεν καὶ τοὺς μαγείρους θεοποιούντες. So Aristaeus ap. Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* viii. 9 § 371 c (referring to the deification of the discoverers of wheat and wine, &c.) *ἔτι καὶ νῦν εὐρετικώτεροι...τῶν πρὶν εἰσι πολλοί, καὶ οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιεν αὐτοὺς προσκυνούντες*, cf. W. Schmid *Att.* iv. p. 427.

5. *τὸν ἱπνὸν αὐτόν.* Possibly we should read *τὴν κάπνην αὐτήν*: *κάπνη* is the hole for the smoke, used Ar. *Vesp.* 143; Alex. in Mein. iii. 464. Cf. Hesych. s. v. *ὀργητός. καπνοδόχη* has the same meaning, cf. Pherec. (Mein. ii. 325):

*κάπεῖθ' ἵνα μὴ πρὸς τοῖσι βωμοῖς πανταχοῦ
ἀεὶ λοχῶντες βωμολόχοι καλώμεθα,
ἐποίησεν ὁ Ζεὺς καπνοδόχην μεγάλην πάνν.*

Or *ὀπήν* may be right, with the same sense. H. I think *ἱπνόν* must

certainly be retained, cf. Arist. *Vesp.* 837 ὁ κύων παράξας ἐς τὸν ἱπνὸν ἀναρπάσας τροφαλίδα τυροῦ Σικελικὴν κατεδήδοκεν. The only difficulty is the following feminine, which may be easily explained by supposing that ἐσχάραν has been lost after προσεχεστέραν. For the last word see below p. 62. 15 προσεχεστέρον ὁ γνωστικός οἰκειῶται θεῷ, p. 82. 26 ὁ θεὸς προσεχεστέρα τηρήσας ἐπισκοπῇ, P. 798 ὁ γνωστικός προσεχεστέραν ἀναμάσσειται σωτηρίαν.

13. κατὰ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν κακούμενον, 'being distressed owing to the craving.' Cf. P. 530 ἐπιθυμία λύπη τις καὶ φροντὶς δι' ἔνδειαν ὀρεγομένη τινός.

17, 18. ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς τοῦ οἰκείου σώματος ἀναθυμιάσεως. A common explanation was that they lived by sucking their paws (Plin. *N. H.* viii. 35). Heraclitus held τὴν μὲν τοῦ κόσμου ψυχὴν ἀναθυμιάσιν ἐκ τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ ὑγρῶν, τὴν δὲ ἐν τοῖς ζῴοις ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκτὸς καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀναθυμιάσεως (*Plac. Phil.* iv. 3, 4); so the Stoics, αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀρίζονται πνεῦμα συμφυὲς καὶ ἀναθυμιάσιν αἰσθητικὴν ἀναπτομένην ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν σώματι ὑγρῶν (Plut. *V. Hom.* § 127), τοιοῦτον δὴ καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ ζωὴ ἐκάστων οἶον ἢ ἀφ' αἵματος ἀναθυμιάσις καὶ ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἀέρος διάπνευσις (Anton. vi. 15)

19. αὐτοῖς, 'in their view,' as above p. 36. 22. H.

22. Plat. *Legg.* vii. 799 A καὶ χορείαις ποίαισι γεραίρειν τὴν τότε θυσίαν. But it is hard to take γεραίροντες with θυσίαν here, as τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ λόγῳ cannot be instrumental. H.

23. When accompanied by righteousness (as in the 4th psalm) the prayer is best and holiest. H.

ἀναπέμνω, of hymns, and especially their close: doubtless with uplifted voice, expressing oblation. See Hein. on Eus. *H. E.* iv. 15. 34 (ἀναπέμψαντος αὐτοῦ τὸ Ἀμήν); Just. *Apol.* i. 65, 67; and the end of Clement's *Paed.* 310 foll. esp. 311 *fin.*, which well illustrates the whole passage. H.

τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ λόγῳ, superlative of the Platonic phrase ὁ δίκαιος λόγος; here used personally: cf. 1 John ii. 1 παράκλητον...δίκαιον. The offering is made to Him as in *Paed.* 311 (τῷ λόγῳ προσευξόμεθα), apparently as thereby made to the Father. Origen distinguishes the process of sending to the High Priest and Paraclete for Him to present to the Father. See *de Orat.* 15 foll. and Ashton's notes; also in *Celsus* iii. 34 *fin.* He uses ἀναπέμνω, προσάγω to the Father, προσφέρω to the Son. H. The same phrase is used instrumentally (= 'most justly') in Plut. *Mor.* 737 E τὰ φωνήεντα τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ λόγῳ πρωτεύει τῶν ἀφώνων, *ib.* 1072 D. Perhaps it would be better to take it thus with γεραίροντες, putting a comma after ἀναπέμπομεν instead of after λόγῳ.

24. The sense apparently is that we γεραίρομεν and δοξάζομεν the Father through Him (better so probably than 'thereby'). H.

25. δοξάζοντες ὃν μεμαθήκαμεν. The change of ms. δ to ὃν is indispensable. Cf. *Paed.* 310 δι' ἣν (οἰκονομίαν)...ὁ ἄνθρωπος...παιδαγωγούμενος πατέρα...ἐκεῖ (ἐν οὐρανοῖς) λαμβάνει, ὃν ἐπὶ γῆς μανθάνει. Either καὶ before διὰ or δὲ before δοξάζοντες is a gain, though perhaps not necessary. H. Cf. *Protr.* P. 89 μάθωμεν θεόν, 82 οὐ γὰρ πιστεύουσι τῷ θεῷ οὐδὲ ἐκμανθάνουσι τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ, *Str.* P. 829 τὸν υἱὸν παρ' οὗ ἐκμανθάνει τὸ ἐπέκεινα αἰτίων.

26, 27. τὸ ἐπίγειον, implying in contrast another altar, not among us or here or on earth: cf. Heb. xiii. 10. H.

27. ταῖς εὐχαῖς. Cf. Acts ii. 42 ἦσαν δὲ προσκαρτεροῦντες τῇ διδαχῇ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ τῇ κοινωνίᾳ, τῇ κλάσει τοῦ ἄρτου καὶ ταῖς προσευχαῖς, Ign. *Smyrn.* 6 εὐχαριστίας καὶ προσευχῆς ἀπέχονται with Lightfoot's n., below p. 136. 25.

§ 32. p. 54, line 2. διαπνέεται. The word is used of external ventilation (as in the case of the rustling of leaves in the wind), and of internal, as in the arteries which were supposed to transmit air through the body (see my n. on Cic. *N. D.* II. 138 spiritus per arterias). To this latter was compared the imbibing of sacrificial fumes by the airy body of the demon. Cf. Arist. *Probl.* I. 21 ὅπερ ἐν θώρακι ἀναπνοή, τοῦτο ἐν τῷ σώματι διαπνοή διὰ τῶν ἀρτηριῶν and *Resp.* 4, 5, Galen (*Hippocr. de Diaeta* 15) ὀνομάζω ἀναπνοὴν μὲν τὴν διὰ στόματος ἔξω τε καὶ ἔσω φορὰν τοῦ πνεύματος, διαπνοὴν δὲ τὴν δι' ὅλου τοῦ σώματος ὁμοίως γιγνομένην, esp. 'Υγιεινά I. c. 12 quoted by Gataker on M. Ant. p. 81, also *ib.* pp. 228, 229, (VI. 16) τίμιον οὔτε τὸ διαπνεῖσθαι ὡς τὰ φυτά, οὔτε τὸ ἀναπνεῖν ὡς τὰ βοσκήματα, where Gat. quotes many parallels, and proposes to read δένδρων for δαιμόνων here. The correctness of the ms. reading is however proved by Psellus (Boiss. p. 13) quoting a certain Marcus, οἱ δαίμονες τρέφονται οἱ μὲν δι' εἰσπνοῆς, ὡς τὸ ἐν ἀρτηρίαις καὶ ἐν νεύροις πνεῦμα, οἱ δὲ δι' ὑγρότητος, ἀλλ' οὐ στόματι καθ' ἡμᾶς, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ σπόγγοι, σπῶντες τῆς παρακειμένης ὑγρότητος ἔξωθεν, Basil on Isa. cited by Cudworth, vol. III. p. 351, δαίμοσιν αἱ θυσίαι φέρουσί τινα ἡδονὴν καὶ χρεῖαν ἐκθυμώμεναι, διὰ τῆς καύσεως ἑξατμιζομένου τοῦ αἵματος καὶ οὕτω διὰ τῆς τοιαύτης λεπτοποιήσεως εἰς τὴν σύστασιν αὐτῶν ἀναλαμβανομένου· ὅλοι γὰρ δι' ὅλων τρέφονται τοῖς ἀτμοῖς, οὐ διὰ μασήσεως καὶ κοιλίας. Mosheim in his n. on Cudworth says that this view was combated by Jamblichus *de Myst. Aegypt.* v. 10, p. 125.

3. ἐμπνέεται. In classical writers the verb is commonly used in one of three senses, (1) 'to breathe upon,' (2) 'to breathe' or 'live,' (3) of divine inspiration. I do not know any example of the special sense it bears here: Aristotle however carefully distinguishes the breathing of fishes from that of animals (*Part. An.* IV. 13) ἀδύνατον ἅμα τὸ αὐτὸ ἀναπνεῖν καὶ βράγχια ἔχειν, (*de Resp.* 1) ὅσα μὴ ἔχει πλεούμενα οὐδὲν ἀναπνεῖ, (*ib.* 2) εἰ ἀνάγκη τὰ ἀναπνέοντα ἐκπνεῖν καὶ εἰσπνεῖν, ἐκπνεῖν δὲ μὴ ἐνδέχεται...φανερὸν ὡς οὐδ' ἀναπνεῖ, (*ib.* 10) ὅσα δὲ βράγχια ἔχει πάντα καταψύχεται δεχόμενα τὸ ὕδωρ... τὰ δὲ βράγχια πρὸς τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος κατάψυξίν ἐστι, (*ib.* 21) αἰρομένου μὲν τοῦ θερμοῦ τοῦ ἐν τῷ αἵματι...αἴρονται καὶ τὰ βράγχια καὶ διῶσι τὸ ὕδωρ· κατιόντος δὲ πρὸς τὴν καρδίαν διὰ τῶν πόρων καὶ καταψυχομένου συνίζουσι καὶ ἀφίᾳσι τὸ ὕδωρ.

4. διαστολήν. The process is explained in the last quotation from Arist. *de Resp.* The word is more commonly used of the lungs.

4, 5. περιπνέεται. The process is explained by Arist. (*de Resp.* 9) 'the longer-lived insects have a fissure below the waist, and the membrane which covers this fissure is thinner than elsewhere, so that refrigeration may take place through it. The sort of panting sound made by certain

insects is produced by the innate spirit (τῷ ἐμφύτῳ πνεύματι) within the body, which by the rise and fall which it occasions causes friction (τρίβιν) against the membrane, for there is a motion of this part in insects corresponding to the motion of the lungs in animals and of the gills in fishes.' Cf. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* vol. v. pp. 128—132 'Placed along the sides of the body are little apertures for the admission of air to the respiratory system. They are called *spiracles* or *stigmata*, varying in number.' 'There are in insects no lungs, but air is carried to every part of the body by means of the spiracles attached to tracheae': also Ogle's ed. of *Arist. Part. An.* II. 16, p. 182. As in the case of ἐμπνέω, this seems to be a unique use of the verb.

8. ἀντιδιαστολήν, elsewhere 'distinction'; here means the dilatation of the lungs following on and corresponding to the dilatation of the thorax. Cf. *Theoph. Corp. Hum. Fabr.* III. 2 ὁ πνεύμων οὐ καθ' αὐτὸν κινεῖται, ἀλλὰ τῇ κινήσει τοῦ θώρακος συγκινεῖται κατὰ τὴν τοῦ κενοῦ ὑποχώρησιν, *ib.* 4 ἡ χρεια τῆς ἀναπνοῆς διὰ τὴν καρδίαν, δεομένης αὐτῆς τοῦ ἔξωθεν αἵματος... ἀναψύχει γὰρ αὐτὴν ὁ ἔξωθεν ἀήρ εἰσπνεόμενος ὑπὸ θερμότητος ζέουσιν. διπλῆς δὲ τῆς κινήσεως τῆς ἐν καρδίᾳ οὔσης κατὰ διαστολήν καὶ συστολήν, ἐν μὲν τῷ διατέλλεσθαι καταψύχεται, ἐν δὲ τῷ συστέλλεσθαι τὰ λιγνυώδη περιπτώματα ἀπωθεῖται, *ib.* 11 ὁ θώραξ ὄργανόν ἐστι ψυχικὸν κινούμενον μὲν κατὰ προαίρεσιν... κατὰ διαστολήν καὶ συστολήν ὑπὸ μυῶν καὶ νευρῶν. διεστάλη τοιγαροῦν ὁ θώραξ... ἐπηκολούθησε δὲ καὶ ὁ πλεύμων... ἔλκεται οὖν ὁ ἔξωθεν ἀήρ ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος διασταλέντος, *Galen Resp.* vol. IV. p. 466 τοῦ πνεύμονος τὰς διαστολάς τε καὶ συστολάς ὁ θώραξ οἰακίζει.

9. ῥυθμῷ ἔλκει. The MS. ῥυμουλκεῖ is only used of towing a ship. The word ἔλκει is regularly used of inhaling the breath and ῥυθμῷ has the sense of 'rhythmically' as in *Arist. Spirit.* 4. 7 ὁ σφυγμὸς ὁ αὐτὸς ὡς ῥυθμῷ, *Plut. V. Lyc.* 22 ῥυθμῷ πρὸς τὸν αἰλὸν ἐμβαίνειν.

9, 10. εἰ σπλάγχνα δοῖεν... καὶ μόρια τῷ θεῷ. Cf. *Cic. N. D.* I. 92 habebit igitur linguam deus et non loquetur, dentes, palatum, fauces nullum ad usum, quaeque procreationis causa natura corpori adfinxit, ea frustra habebit deus, &c., *ib.* 94, 99.

11. εἰσηγῆσονται. Cf. *Plat. Symp.* 189 πειράσομαι εἰσηγήσασθαι τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ ἔρωτος. For constr. (ind. after opt.) cf. *Str.* II. 507 *in it.* εἰ μὴ δέχοιτο, ἀνακάμψει, *ib.* IV. P. 599 *in it.* εἰ εὖ φρονοῖμεν, χάριν εἰσόμεθα, below pp. 76. 9, 128. 12.

12. σύμπνοια, not another physiological mode of respiration, but 'taking breath together,' as horses do: *Plat. Legg.* IV. 708 D τὸ δὲ συμπνεῦσαι καί, καθάπερ ἵππων ζεύγος, καθ' ἓνα εἰς ταυτὸν, τὸ λεγόμενον, ξυμφυσῆσαι. *Plut.* II. 618 D applies the figure ἵνα ἡ σύμπνοια ἢ φάλαγξ δι' ὅλης ἔμφυχον ἔχουσα δεσμόν. Similarly Stoics and Platonists spoke of a σύμπνοια of the world. H. Cf. *Cic. N. D.* III. 28 naturam quasi cognatione continuatam conspirare, *Strom.* v. P. 667 συμπνεουσῶν ἐκκλησιῶν.

13. ἡ θυσία... λόγος... ἀναθυμιάμενος. See above p. 22. 11 foll., below I. 18 f., p. 58. 24 f., p. 86. 10 f., P. 469 *fin.*, P. 720 f. A metaphor borrowed from the sacrifices and incense of Pagan worship.

14. *ἐκκαλυπτομένης*, used rather widely for 'discover,' 'disclose'; but the force as applied to *θυσία* does not appear; so that it seems necessary to read *τῇ θυσίᾳ* instead of the MS. *τῆς θυσίας*. **H.** Perhaps *ἐκκ.* may have some reference to the *exstirpiciūm* of pagan sacrifices.

16 foll. *ἀρχαιότατον*. So Porph. *de Abst.* § 27 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς αἱ τῶν καρπῶν ἐγίνοντο τοῖς θεοῖς θυσαί, *On. F.* i. 337 f.

βωμὸν ἐν Δήλῳ. Laert. in Pythag. viii. 13 βωμὸν προσκυνῆσαι μόνον ἐν Δήλῳ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ γενέτορος...διὰ τὸ πυρὸς καὶ κριθὰς καὶ τὰ πόπανα μόνα τίθεσθαι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἀνευ πυρός, ἱερεῖον δὲ μηδέν, ὥς φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν Δηλίων πολιτείᾳ. Potter. Cf. Iambl. *V. P.* v. 25, vii. 35, xxiv. 108. **H.** Porph. *de Abst.* ii. 28.

ἀγνόν, 'unpolluted,' used of unbloody sacrifices. See Thucyd. i. 126 *θύματα ἐπιχώρια* cited by Pollux i. 26: also Plat. *Legg.* vi. 782 c *ἀγνὰ θύματα*, 759 c *φόνου ἀγνόν*, Porph. *de Abst.* ii. 31 and Bernays 28. 155. **H.**

19. *τὸ θυμίαμα τὴν ὄσταν εὐχήν*. See Lightfoot on Ign. ii. p. 44.

20, 21. See Theophr. ap. Porph. ii. 27 ὡς οὐκ ἄτιμα ποιοῦμενοι τὰ θεοῖς θύματα, γέυσασθαι τούτων προήχθησαν, καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς πράξεως ταύτης προσθήκη ἡ ζοφαγία γέγονεν τῇ ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν τροφῇ κ.τ.λ., Bernays 118 foll. **H.**

προφάσει. So Thuc. iii. 86 *ἔπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς μὲν οἰκειότητος προφάσει, βουλόμενοι δὲ κ.τ.λ.*, v. 53. 1 πόλεμος ἐγένετο προφάσει μὲν περὶ τοῦ θύματος τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος, vi. 76. 1 ἤκουσι...προφάσει μὲν ἡ πυνθάνεσθε, *διανοία δὲ ἦν πάντες ὑπονοοῦμεν*, *Str.* P. 319 *πλεονεξίας προφάσει*.

24. *αἱ μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τὸν νόμον θυσαί*. The use of γὰρ here is elliptical, implying a limitation on what precedes. 'I speak of heathen sacrifices, for, &c.' For other instances of this use, see n. on p. 32. 3.

τὴν περὶ ἡμᾶς, i.e. that which is shown in the care and purification of ourselves. **H.** Or does it mean 'piety that has to do with us,' i.e. the piety of Christians, as opposed to that of the Jews under the law?

25. *ἡ τρυγῶν καὶ ἡ περιστερὰ*. Cf. Lev. xii. 8 *λήψεται δύο τρυγῶνας ἡ δύο νοσσοὺς περιστερῶν, μίαν εἰς ὀλοκαύτωμα καὶ μίαν περὶ ἁμαρτίας*, *Paed.* i. P. 106 *ἡμῖν*. ὅταν φῇ ὡς *μοσχάρια γαλαθηνά*, ἡμᾶς πάλιν ἀλληγορεῖ, καὶ ὡς *περιστερὰν ἄκακον καὶ ἄχολον*, πάλιν ἡμᾶς. *νεοττοὺς τε ἔτι δύο περιστερῶν...ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτίας κελεύει...προσφέρεσθαι, τὸ ἀναμάρτητον...τῶν νεοττῶν εὐπρόσδεκτον εἶναι λέγων τῷ θεῷ καὶ τὸ ὅμοιον τοῦ ὁμοίου καθάρσιον ἡγούμενος κ.τ.λ.*

31. *μετένδесιν*. Probably 'changing of prisons.' Not found elsewhere. *μετενδεῖσθαι* is joined with *ἐνσωματοῦσθαι* and *μεταγγίζεσθαι* in *Str.* iii. 516 *med.* **H.** For the Pythagorean and Platonic notion of the soul's imprisonment in the body, see *Str.* iii. P. 516—519 and Lightfoot's Essay on the Essenes (*Coloss.* p. 88). On Transmigration see Zeller⁴ i. 418, Sext. Emp. *adv. Physicos* ix. 127 *οἱ μὲν οὖν περὶ τὸν Πυθαγόραν...φασὶ μὴ μόνον ἡμῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς εἶναι τινα κοινωνίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλογα τῶν ζώων· ἐν γὰρ ὑπάρχειν πνεῦμα τὸ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ κόσμου διῆκον ψυχῆς τρόπον, τὸ καὶ ἐνοῦν ἡμᾶς πρὸς ἐκείνα. διὸ καὶ κτείνοντες*

αὐτὰ καὶ ταῖς σαρκὶν αὐτῶν τρεφόμενοι ἀδικήσομέν τε καὶ ἀσεβήσομεν, ὡς συγγενεῖς ἀναιροῦντες κ.τ.λ.

p. 56, line 1. **Ξενοκράτης**. Succeeded Speusippus as head of the Academy and was himself succeeded by his pupil Polemo. See *Str.* i. P. 353, II. 500, Zeller II.³ 862—883, 896.

ἰδίᾳ πραγματευόμενος περὶ... 'In a special treatise on the subject of...' Perhaps the same as *περὶ οὐσιότητος* (Diog. iv. 12), to which Bernays (31) refers three laws of Triptolemus mentioned by Xenocrates (*ap.* Porph. iv. 22) as still extant at Eleusis. **H.**

2. *περὶ τοῦ κατὰ φύσιν βίου*. There is no distinct notice of this book elsewhere (indeed we have but scanty knowledge of Polemo): but traces of this doctrine of Nature are characteristic of the earliest Academy, before it was taken up by the Stoics. Cf. Cic. *Fin.* iv. 14 cum superiores, e quibus planissime Polemo, secundum naturam vivere summum bonum esse dixissent, his verbis tria significari Stoici dicunt, Plut. *Comm. Not.* 1069 τίνες δὲ Πολέμων καὶ Ξενοκράτης λαμβάνουσιν ἀρχάς; οὐχὶ καὶ Ζήνων τούτοις ἡκολούθησεν, ὑποτιθέμενος στοιχεῖα τῆς εὐδαιμονίας τὴν φύσιν καὶ τὸ κατὰ φύσιν; (cited by Zeller II. 880). **H.**

4. *ἐργασμένη*. So Arist. *de Juvent.* 4. 4 ἐργάζεται καὶ πέττει τῷ φυσικῷ θερμῷ τὴν τροφήν πάντα, cf. *κατεργασία, conficío*.

§ 33. 6. The same view is put into the mouth of Pythagoras by Ovid *Met.* xv. 112 foll., cf. *Fast.* i. 349 foll. See other classical instances in Bochart i. 982 foll. **H.**

11. *ἀεργά*, a poetic word, used e.g. of horses turned loose. Possibly these two words may be a quotation. **H.** Cf. Cic. *N. D.* ii. 159 'tanta putabatur utilitas percipi e bubus ut eorum visceribus vesci scelus haberetur,' with my notes.

17. *ὑστρίξ* and *ὑστρίχis* are equally well attested for a scourge of hogs' bristles. See passages in Steph. *Thes.* viii. 524, where Dindorf quite arbitrarily gets rid of this sense of *ὑστρίξ*. **H.**

18. Cf. Ael. V. *H.* x. v. where the fable is given at greater length: τὴν ὄν, εἰάν τις ἀψῆται αὐτῆς, βοᾶν καὶ μάλα γε εἰκότως· οὔτε γὰρ ἔργα ἔχει, οὔτε ἄλλο τι· καὶ ὀνειροπολεῖ εὐθὺς τὸν θάνατον, εἰδυῖα εἰς ὃ τι τοῖς χρησομένοις λυσιτελεῖ: 'so it is with tyrants.'

20 foll. Cf. ii. 484, Plut. *Fr.* (iii. 57 Düb.) *ap.* Porph. iii. 20. Cf. Doehner *An. Plut.* i. 46 foll.; ii. 32 foll. **H.**

21. **Κλεάνθης**. The witticism is with more probability attributed to Chrysippus by Cic. *N. D.* ii. 160, where see note.

25. τὸν τρώγον ὁ νόμος θύει. Lev. xvi. 10 τὸν χίμαρον ἐφ' ὃν ἐπῆλθεν ὁ κλῆρος τοῦ ἀποπομπαίου, στήσει αὐτὸν ζῶντα ἔναντι κυρίου τοῦ ἐξιλάσασθαι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ, ὥστε ἀποστεῖλαι αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ἀποπομπήν, Num. xxviii. 15, 22, 30, xxix. 5, 11, 16, 19, &c.

26. *διοπομπήσαι*. Phrynichus, quoted by Ruhnken on Tim. *Lex.* s. v. ἀποδιοπομπείσθαι (ἀποπέμπεσθαι τὰ ἀμαρτήματα συμπράκτορι χρώμενος τῷ Διὶ), mentions the shorter form, but says that the form compounded with

ἀπό is Ἀπικώτατον. So also Eustath. and Lexx. have διοπομπεῖσθαι, though it is apparently not found elsewhere in literature. See passages cited by Ruhnken and also by Wytt. Plut. II. 73 D. H.

μητρόπολις. So Bion *ap.* Stob. *Flor.* x. 38 τὴν φιλαργυρίαν μητρόπολιν ἔλεγε πάσης κακίας, Phil. M. 1. 560 ἡ μὲν πρεσβυτάτῃ μητρόπολις ὁ θεὸς ἐστὶ λόγος... αἱ δ' ἄλλαι πέντε, ὡς ἂν ἀποικίαι δυνάμεις εἰς τοῦ λέγοντος, Porphyr. *de Abst.* I. 33 οἶον μητρόπολις ἡ αἰσθησις ἦν τῆς ἐν ἡμῖν ἐκφύλου τῶν παθῶν ἀποικίας, Plut. *Mor.* 718 E γεωμετρία ἀρχὴ καὶ μητρόπολις οὖσα τῶν ἄλλων τεχνῶν.

27. αὐτίκα. See Appendix.

p. 58, line 2. ἀνάδοσιν, used in Greek physiology for the distribution through the body of the results of digestion, and generally for the later processes of digestion. The corresponding verb is common in Plutarch. Cf. Porph. I. 45 foll. H. The word occurs *Paed.* II. P. 163 τῆς τροφῆς τὸ εὐκολον, εἰς τε τὰς ἀναδόσεις καὶ τοῦ σώματος τὴν κοφύτητα χρησιμεύον, *Str.* II. P. 489 αἱ τῶν σαρκικῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν ἀναδόσεις καχεξίαν προστρίβονται ψυχῇ κατασκεδαννύουσai τὰ εἶδωλα τῆς ἡδονῆς ἐπίπροσθε τῆς ψυχῆς. Compare also Polyb. III. 57. 8 οἱ λίχνοι οὔτε κατὰ τὸ παρὸν ἀληθινῶς ἀπολαύουσι τῶν βρωμάτων, οὔτε εἰς τὸ μέλλον ὠφέλιμον ἐξ αὐτῶν τὴν ἀνάδοσιν καὶ τροφήν κομίζονται, Orig. *de Orat.* 27 (Lomm. XVII. p. 214) ὁ σωματικὸς ἄρτος ἀναδιδόμενος εἰς τὸ τοῦ τρεφομένου σώμα.

7. σφριγᾶν. The parallel passage *Str.* II. 484 ἡ ἕνεκα τοῦ τὰς σάρκας σφριγᾶν shows that nothing more than fulness of flesh is intended: the evil sense comes from περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια. H.

8. Ἀνδροκύδης. *sc.* ὁ Πυθαγορικός, of whom we read (*Str.* v. 672) τὰ Ἐφέσια καλούμενα γράμματα συμβόλων ἔχειν φησὶ τάξιν. Little is known of him. See Fabr. *B. Gr.* I. 481 (Harl. i. 830). H. The saying is quoted anonymously by Plut. *Mor.* 472 c and by Theopompus *ap.* Athen. iv. 157 D. Potter attributes it to the physician, of whom Pliny (*N. H.* xiv. 7) relates that he wrote to Alexander warning him against intemperance, 'vinum poturus memento te bibere sanguinem terrae,' see Fabr. XIII. p. 60. But why may we not identify the physician with the Pythagorean?

10. νωχαλὴς or νωχελὴς, a poetic word, used (νωχελεύομαι at least) by Aquila and by late philosophers, nearly in the sense of νωθρός. H.

11. Αἰγύπτιοι. For the absence of the art. see P. 670 ὅθεν καὶ Αἰγ. and 757. So Ἰουδαῖοι above p. 56. 6.

13. ὀρνίθεισις. Arist. *Eth. Nic.* VI. 7. 7 εἰ γὰρ εἰδείῃ ὅτι τὰ κοῦφα εὖπεπτα κρέα καὶ ὑγιεινά, ποῖα δὲ κοῦφα ἀγνοοῖ, οὐ ποιήσει ὑγίειαν, ἀλλ' ὁ εἰδὼς ὅτι τὰ ὀρνίθεια κοῦφα καὶ ὑγιεινὰ ποιήσει μᾶλλον. H. J.

15. πλαδαρός, 'flabby' and watery. See *Paed.* II. 177 νοσηλευομένων καὶ πλαδῶντι σώματι (of Timothy wanting wine); *ib.* 184 *fin.* πλαδῶσα ὄρεξις, a depraved appetite for peculiar wines. H.

§ 34. 18. συγγενῇ τῷ ἀέρι τὴν ψυχὴν. Cf. the Orphic belief (Arist. *Anim.* I. 5. 15) τὴν ψυχὴν ἐκ τοῦ ὄλου εἰσιέναι ἀναπνεόντων, φερομένην ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνέμων, also Democritus (Ar. *de Resp.* 4) ἐν τῷ ἀέρι πολλὸν ἀριθμὸν εἶναι τῶν

τοιούτων (minute spherical atoms) ἃ καλεῖ ἐκείνος νοῦν καὶ ψυχὴν· ἀναπνέοντος οὖν, καὶ εἰσιόντος τοῦ ἀέρος, συνεισιόντα ταῦτα...κωλύειν τὴν ἐνοῦσαν ἐν τοῖς ζῴοις διέναι ψυχὴν (which would otherwise be squeezed out by the pressure of the external air), and the Stoics (Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* xv. 20. 2) εἶναι δὲ ψυχὴν ἐν τῷ ὄλῳ φασίν, ὃ καλοῦσιν αἰθέρα καὶ ἀέρα κύκλῳ περὶ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἀναθυμιάσεις, τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς ψυχὰς προσπεφυκέναι ταύτῃ, ὅσαι τε ἐν ζῴοις εἰσὶ καὶ ὅσαι ἐν τῷ περιέχοντι.

οὐδὲ ἀναπνάν. That fishes inhale air from water was denied by Aristotle (*Resp.* 2, 3), affirmed by Anaxagoras and Diogenes and later by Pliny *H. N.* ix. 6 and Galen (*Us. Part.* ii. 9). See Ogle (*Aristotle on Youth*, &c. *Intr.* p. 9).

20, 21. ἐγκέκραται τῷ ὕδατι. Arist. *Gen. An.* iii. 11 γίνεται δ' ἐν γῇ καὶ ἐν ὑγρῷ τὰ ζῶα καὶ τὰ φυτὰ διὰ τὸ ἐν γῇ μὲν ὕδωρ ὑπάρχειν, ἐν δ' ὕδατι πνεῦμα, ἐν δὲ τούτῳ παντὶ θερμότητα ψυχικὴν, ὥστε τρόπον τινα πάντα ψυχῆς εἶναι πλήρη, cf. Cic. *N. D.* i. 40 with my n.

22, 23. τῆς ὕλικης διαμονῆς, probably 'the permanence of material things.' The exact phrase does not seem to occur: but Plut. *Mor.* 425 D and 1055 BD uses διαμονή in reference to the universe in arguing against Chrysippus (τί γάρ ἐστι κυριώτερον τῆς τοῦ κόσμου διαμονῆς καὶ τοῦ τὴν οὐσίαν ἠνωμένην τοῖς μέρεσι συνέχεσθαι πρὸς αὐτήν;). The idea seems Pythagorean: it occurs in a Doric fragment in Iambl. *V. P.* c. 28. 146 *fin.* speaking of number as θείων καὶ θεῶν καὶ δαιμόνων διαμονῆς ῥίζαν, where Kuster refers to Philolaus *ap.* 'Iambl. in Nicom. Arith.' p. 11' (ἀριθμὸν εἶναι) τῆς τῶν κοσμικῶν αἰωνίας διαμονῆς τὴν κρατιστεύουσαν καὶ αὐτογενῆ συνοχήν; and Philolaus (Stob. *Ecl.* i. 420) says that the world διαμένει τὸν ἀπειρον αἰῶνα (*init. bis*). H. Instead of the ms. δεῖγμα—how can the pervading air be an evidence of the mundane eternity?—I think we must read some word which would correspond to συνοχήν in the above quotation from Iambl. in Nicom. Either ἔρεισμα or δεσμός would do. Cf. *Protr.* P. 5 (τὸ ἄσμα τὸ καινὸν) τὸ πᾶν ἐκόσμησεν ἐμμελῶς καὶ τῶν στοιχείων τὴν διαφωνίαν εἰς τάξιν ἐνέτεινε συμφωνίας...ἔρεισμα τῶν ὄλων καὶ ἁρμονία τῶν πάντων, ἀπὸ τῶν μέσων ἐπὶ τὰ πέρατα καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἄκρων ἐπὶ τὰ μέσα διαταθέν, Cic. *N. D.* ii. 115 'maxime autem corpora inter se iuncta permanent, cum quasi quodam vinculo circumdato colligantur; quod facit ea natura quae per omnem mundum omnia mente et ratione conficiens funditur et ad medium rapit et convertit extrema.' 'This binding principle,' he goes on to say, 'is found in air and aether.' (§ 117) 'Huic (aquae) continens aer fertur ille quidem levitate sublimis, sed tamen in omnes partes se ipse fundit.' (§ 101) 'restat ultimus...omnia cingens et coercens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur.' Philo (*Deus Immutabilis*) M. 1. 277 *fin.* τῶν σωμάτων τὰ μὲν ἐνεδήσατο ἔξει, τὰ δὲ φύσει, τὰ δὲ ψυχῇ...λίθων μὲν οὖν καὶ ξύλων...δεσμὸν κραταιότατον ἔξιν εἰργάσατο· ἡ δὲ ἐστὶ πνεῦμα ἀναστρέφον ἐφ' ἑαυτό. ἄρχεται μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ τῶν μέσων ἐπὶ τὰ πέρατα τείνεσθαι, ψαῦσαν δὲ ἄκρας ἐπιφανείας ἀνακάμπτει πάλιν...ἔξῃς ὁ συνεχῆς οὗτος διάλογος ἀφθαρτος, *ib.* 330 *fin.* νόμος (*al.* λόγος) ὁ αἰδῖος θεοῦ...τὸ βεβαιότατον ἔρεισμα τῶν ὄλων ἐστὶ. οὗτος ἀπὸ τῶν μέσων ἐπὶ τὰ πέρατα...ταθεῖς

δολιχεύει τὸν τῆς φύσεως δρόμον...συνάγων τὰ μέρη καὶ σφίγγων· δεσμὸν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἄρρηκτον τοῦ παντὸς ὁ γεννήσας ἐποίει πατήρ, *ib.* p. 499 τὰ ἄλλα λόγῳ σφίγγεται θείῳ. κόλλα γὰρ καὶ δεσμὸς οὗτος, πάντα τὰ τῆς οὐσίας ἐκπεπληρωκώς, *Plut. Mor.* 1125 E (ἡ περὶ θεῶν δόξα) τὸ συνεκτικὸν ἀπάσης κοινωνίας... ἔρεισμα. See my n. on *N. D.* II. 115, Zeller³ IV. 118, 131, and Lightfoot on *Col.* iii. 14 σύνδεσμος τελειότητος.

24. δὲ τοίνυν goes back to p. 54. 13. **H.**

μὴ πολυτελεῖς, taken from Theophrastus *ap.* Porph. *de abst.* II. 19 δὲ τοίνυν καθηραμένους τὸ ἦθος ἵεναι θύσοντας, τοῖς θεοῖς θεοφιλεῖς τὰς θυσίας προσάγοντας, ἀλλὰ μὴ πολυτελεῖς. **H.** On true sacrifice cf. *Str.* VI. P. 686, and above p. 22. 26.

25. τὸ θυμίαμα τὸ σύνθετον. *Exod.* xxx. 34—36. (Verse 25 which is referred to in the translation describes the making of the holy oil.) For the spiritual significance see *Ps.* 141. 2 κατευθυνθήτω ἡ προσευχή μου ὡς θυμίαμα ἐνώπιόν σου· ἔπαρσις τῶν χειρῶν μου θυσία ἐσπερινή and *Apoc.* v. 8 φιάλας γεμούσας θυμιαμάτων, αἱ εἰσιν αἱ προσευχαὶ τῶν ἁγίων.

28. τὰς διαθήκας. 'Old and New Testament' certainly, perhaps different testaments under the old. See esp. P. 899 *fin.* εἰς ἐνότητα πίστεως μίας, τῆς κατὰ τὰς οἰκείας διαθήκας, μᾶλλον δὲ κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην τὴν μίαν διαφόροις τοῖς χρόνοις and the whole passage: also P. 894 *init.* τὴν ἀλήθειαν διὰ τῆς ἀκολουθίας τῶν διαθηκῶν σαφηνίζοντες. In *Str.* v. P. 666 *init.* he seems to speak of four 'ancient covenants.' **H.**

δόσις, 'a Divine bounty': it is possible, as διαθήκας occurs here, that there is some allusion to 'bequest' as distinguished from intestate succession by descent. **H.**

29. αἶνους. Apparently 'songs of praise': a biblical use. **H.** See below p. 86. 10 θυσίαι μὲν αὐτῷ εὐχαὶ τε καὶ αἶνοι, *Paed.* III. P. 311 καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι ἡμᾶς αἶνον ἀναπέμψαι κυρίῳ, *Const. Apost.* II. 59.

31. πολιτεία. See below p. 62. 2.

p. 60, line 2. κατὰ τὴν ποιητικὴν χάριν. Cf. P. 663 where the same phrase follows a quotation. So we have χάρις Σωκρατική, Ἀττική.

6. Cf. above p. 52. 1.

8. δρῶσιν, 'perform the rites': see Wytt. on *Plut. Mor.* 352 c. **H.** *Athen.* 14. p. 660 A οἱ παλαιοὶ τὸ θύειν δρᾶν ὠνόμαζον. Cf. *Plato Rep.* II. 365 E ἀδικητέον καὶ θυτέον ἀπὸ τῶν ἀδικημάτων.

10. τὰ κρέα. The flesh of the sacrifice.

11. τὸ φρόνιμον πῦρ. So *Ecl. Pr.* P. 995 *fin.* διὸ καὶ φρόνιμον λέγεται παρὰ τοῖς προφήταις τοῦτο τὸ πῦρ (see the whole passage). Also *Paed.* III. P. 280 *med.* and *Protr.* P. 47 *init.* τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς Ἀπόλλωνος νεὼν ἡφάνισε πῦρ σωφρονοῦν. Again Hippol. *in Dan.* III. 23 (p. 175 Lagarde). So the Latin fathers, *sapiens ignis* Minuc. *Fel.* 35; Tert. *Scorp.* 3; Hier. *in Dan.* III. 92, p. 643 A; Paulin. *Ep. ad Sever.* fol. 62. **H.** Cf. *Heb.* xii. 29 ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν πῦρ καταναλίσκον, 1 *Cor.* III. 13 ἐκάστου τὸ ἔργον πῦρ δοκιμάσει, *Matt.* III. 11 αὐτὸς ὑμᾶς βαπτίσει ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ καὶ πυρί, *Mk.* ix. 49 πᾶς γὰρ πυρὶ ἁλισθήσεται, *Isa.* iv. 4 (cited in *Paed.* P. 282) τὸν τρόπον

τῆς καθάρσεως ἐπήγαγεν ὁ λόγος εἰπών, “ἐν πνεύματι κρίσεως καὶ ἐν πνεύματι καύσεως,” Cl. *Protr.* P. 46 οἶδα ἐγὼ πῦρ ἐλεγκτικὸν καὶ δεισιδαμονίας ἱατρικόν· εἰ βούλει παύσασθαι τῆς ἀνοίας, φωταγωγῆσει σε τὸ πῦρ. The distinction between two kinds of fire τὸ παμφάγον καὶ βάνανσον and τὸ φρόνιμον, here made by Clem., is borrowed from the Stoic distinction mentioned by Cic. *N. D.* II. 41 ‘hic noster ignis, quem usus vitae requirit, confector est et consumptor omnium...quocunque invasit, cuncta disturbat et dissipat: contra ille corporeus vitalis et salutaris, omnia conservat, alit, auget.’ This latter is identified with the aether, πνεῦμα νοερὸν καὶ φρόνιμον, the πῦρ τεχνικὸν ὁδῶ βαδίζον εἰς γένεσιν, to which they gave the name of Nature and God. Cf. Hippolyt. *Ref. Haer.* I. 4, Stob. *Ecl.* I. 1, I. 25 § 538, *Plac. Phil.* I. 6, Wisdom vii. 22, *Strom.* P. 708, *Exc. Theod.* P. 971 οἱ μὲν ἄγγελοι νοερὸν πῦρ καὶ πνεύματα νοερά...φῶς δὲ νοερὸν ἡ μεγίστη προκοπή (?προβολή) ἀπὸ τοῦ νοεροῦ πυρός, *Ecl. Proph.* P. 995 *fin.* ἀγαθὴ δύναμις τὸ πῦρ νοεῖται...φθαρτικὴ τῶν χειρόνων καὶ σωστικὴ τῶν ἀμεινόνων, Orig. *de Orat.* 29 (L. vol. XVII. 262), and see art. on Purgatory in Schaff-Herzog’s *Encyclopaedia*, Addis and Arnold’s *Catholic Dictionary*.

12. Cf. Is. xliii. 2 ἐὰν διελθῇς διὰ πυρός, οὐ μὴ κατακαυθῇς, φλόξ οὐ κατακάσσει σε. **H.** This is quoted by Origen (*Hom. iii. in Ps. xxxvii*, vol. 12, p. 181 L.) in reference to the purgatorial fire: ‘ut ego arbitror, omnes nos venire necesse est ad illum ignem. Etiam si Paulus sit aliquis vel Petrus, venit tamen ad illum ignem. Sed illi tales audiunt “etiam si per ignem transeas, flamma non aduret te.” Si vero aliquis similis mei peccator sit...non sic transiet sicut Petrus et Paulus.’

§ 35. 15. Either something must be lost before καὶ λόγον, or αὐτὸν must be corrupt, as He has not been mentioned in the preceding context. On the sentence cf. p. 52. 20—25. **H.** Acting on this hint, I read *υἰόν* for *αὐτόν*.

16. ἐν ἑξαίρετοις ἡμέραις. See below p. 70. 4, 130. 22.

20. κατ’ ἐντολὴν δικαιοσύμενον. Ps. cxix. 172, 3 πᾶσαι αἱ ἐντολαί σου δικαιοσύνη· γενέσθω ἡ χεὶρ σου τοῦ σῶσαί με, ὅτι τὰς ἐντολάς σου ἠρετισάμην, below p. 72. 24. **H.**

20. ὠρισμένον τόπον. There is no government for this acc. I have suggested the insertion of either *κατά* or *οἶδε*.

22. ἀποτεταγμένας, ‘detached,’ ‘reserved,’ ‘set apart for special uses.’ **H.**

23. κὰν μόνος ὢν τυγχάνῃ, κὰν ὅπου...ἄν...ἔχῃ. The sequence κὰν—κὰν is as common as ἐάντε—ἐάντε (see below § 89, p. 118. 23 κὰν οἰκέτης ᾗ, κὰν πολέμιος, κὰν ὁστισοῦν), but not κὰν—καί, as in the ms. Of course ὢν τυγχάνῃ must be supplied in thought before ὅπου. I think the potential ἔχοι is wanted instead of the indefinite ἔχῃ, which may have been assimilated to the preceding τυγχάνῃ.

p. 62, line 1. τῆς γνώσεως. Cf. p. 60. 24, 62. 1. **H.**

2. τῆς πολιτείας. P. 318 (the evangelist ministers to his hearers) ἀρχὴν πίστεως, πολιτείας προθυμίαν, ὁρμὴν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν, P. 321 μισθὸν ἀξιόλογον ἀπολαμβάνων τὴν πολιτείαν αὐτήν, above p. 58. 31.

ἡ παρουσία τινὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ. Cf. Sen. *Epist.* 11 aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tanquam illo spectante vivamus et omnia tanquam illo vidente faciamus, *ib.* 41 sacer intra nos spiritus sedet, malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos, Orig. *de Orat.* 8, and the Traditions of Matthias cited below, p. 142. 19 f.

4. σχηματίζει τὸν ἐντυγχάνοντα. Cf. P. 824 ὁ γνωστικός δύνῃσι τοὺς μὲν τῇ παρακολουθήσει σχηματίζων, τοὺς δὲ κ.τ.λ.

7. παρ' ἑκαστα, 'time by time,' 'occasion by occasion.' H.

11. μεθ' ἡμέραν came early to mean simply 'in the day-time,' but originally was 'after day was begun,' according to a grammarian *ap.* Herm. *Emend. Gr. Gr.* 341 who says that it arose out of νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, νύκτωρ καὶ being dropped. The formula here seems unique (Paus. IV. 21, cited by Lob. has μεθ' ἡμέραν αἰεὶ καὶ νύκτα *ordine inverso*), the usual forms being νυκτὸς καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, or *vice versa*, or μεθ' ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτωρ, or *vice versa*. See Lobeck *Paralip.* 62 foll. H. The explanation of the grammarian seems to me extremely doubtful. μεθ' ἡμέραν is usually associated with the phrase μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν. As Cl. uses the phrase νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν elsewhere (see P. 901, 471) I think νύκτωρ should be written here for νύκτα, unless it is a verse quotation.

13. πάντη, properly 'in every direction,' πάντοθεν, 'on every side,' 'from every quarter.' But here πάντη may vaguely intensify πάντοθεν, as it sometimes does πάντως. H. I think πάντη has the meaning 'everywhere,' as in l. 9 below, in P. 764 ἡ δύναμις ἡ ἐνεργητικὴ πάντη ἐστὶ καὶ αἰεὶ ἐργάζεται, and P. 862 (p. 90. 16) πεπεισμένος πάντη τὸν θεὸν εἶναι πάντοτε.

15. Read ἐνθέως, comparing p. 78. 14 μετὰ διάρματος ἐνθέου, *Paed.* II. 194 *ad fin.*, where a long passage about the various kinds of praise is followed by ἐπὶ πᾶσιν τε πρὶν ὕπνου λαχεῖν εὐχαριστεῖν ὅσιον τῷ θεῷ...ὥς καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ὕπνον ἰέναι ἡμᾶς ἐνθέως, and Hierocles *in Carm. Aur.* p. 24 ἡ τῶν προσφερομένων πολυτέλεια τιμὴ εἰς θεὸν οὐ γίνεται, εἰ μὴ μετὰ τοῦ ἐνθέου φρονήματος προσάγοιτο...τὸ δὲ ἔνθεον φρόνημα...συνάπτει θεῷ. H.

17. ἐπιστροφὴν seems to be used, not, as in the Old and New Testaments, of 'turning to the Lord,' but rather in the classical (? Pythagorean) sense of 'having regard to Him,' as opposed to ἀνεπιστρεψία (in p. 34. 19). So Hierocl. *in C. A.* II. 2 ἡ μὲν πρώτη καὶ ἀπόρητος εὐορκία διὰ τῆς εἰς θεὸν ἐπιστροφῆς κ.τ.λ. H. I rather prefer the former meaning, which is, I think, more appropriate even in the passage from Hierocles, if we supply the actual words of the context (instead of κ.τ.λ.) αὐθις ἀναλαμβάνεσθαι πέφυκε τοῖς ταῖς καθαρτικαῖς ἀρεταῖς τὴν παρέκβασιν ἰωμένοις τοῦ θείου ὅρκου, the Latin translation being 'Prima vero illa et mystica iurisiurandi sanctitas per conversionem ad Deum rursus potest recuperari, &c.' In p. 72. 3 below, ἡ τε εὐχαριστία ἡ τε τῶν πέλας εἰς ἐπιστροφὴν αἰτησις ἔργον ἐστὶ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ, the meaning 'conversion' seems to me best suited to the context, and so in p. 138. 2 αἰτεῖται ἐπιστρ. εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν, and l. 26 εἰς ἐξομολόγησιν καὶ ἐπιστροφὴν τῶν συγγενῶν, cf. use of ἐπιστρέφω in p. 80. 9, p. 136. 20, and Index. μεταστροφή is used in the same sense P. 525 *fin.*

18. ἐπιλογισμὸν, 'reckoning up'; or (commoner) 'consideration.' Cf. Wytt. on Plut. *Mor.* 40 B. Chrysippus (*ap.* Plut. 1045 B) has both words: (dogs, asses, children disregard sanctity of places), μηδεμίαν ἐπιστροφὴν μηδ' ἐπιλογισμὸν ἔχοντα περὶ τῶν τοιούτων. H.

§ 36. 22. κατ' ἐπανάβασιν. P. 457 αἱ ἡμέραι μῦριον βίου τοῦ κατ' ἐπανάβασιν, 576 εὐεργεσίαν ἀγάπῃ ἐπαγγέλλεται ἡ κυριεύουσα τοῦ σαββάτου κατ' ἐπανάβασιν γνωστικήν, 'love is not content with mere rest from doing wrong, but rises to active benevolence.'

τὸ ἡγεμονικόν, not in the technical sense, but 'the ruling quality,' the faculty which gives power of government: see what follows. H. This would make τελειότητος a subjective genitive 'the sovereignty which belongs to the perfect man': is it not better taken as objective=ἡγεμονικὸν πρὸς τελειότητα? What follows would then refer to ἔξοχον rather than to ἡγεμονικόν.

23. ὁ βασιλικὸς ἄνθρωπος. See above p. 36. 9, and, for the combination of priest and king, Apoc. v. 10.

25. λογιωτάτοις, 'accomplished.' Hein. on Eus. *H. E.* III. 36. Apparently the Egyptians are meant. Potter quotes Plato *Politicus* p. 290 DE περὶ μὲν Αἴγυπτον οὐδ' ἔξεστι βασιλέα χωρὶς ἱερατικῆς ἀρχεῖν· ἀλλ' ἐὰν ἄρα καὶ τύχῃ πρότερον ἐξ ἄλλου γένους βιασάμενος, ὕστερον ἀναγκαῖον εἰς τοῦτο εἰστελεῖσθαι αὐτὸν τὸ γένος. H.

26. προσαγόντων may be either 'introduce,' or 'make use of.' H.

27. ὀχλοκρασία, a late form of ὀχλοκρατία, needlessly doubted by Lob. (*Phryn.* p. 526). The word is a favourite with Philo. H.

29. οὐδὲ ὄναρ προσίεται. Plat. *Theaet.* 173 D δειπνα καὶ σὺν αὐλητρίσι κῶμοι, οὐδ' ὄναρ πράττειν προσίσταται αὐτοῖς. Cf. below pp. 132. 30, 136. 11.

30. τὰς ἡδονάς. I have followed H. J. in removing the full stop after προσίεται, so as to allow of its governing ἡδονάς. For the evil influence of the theatres and spectacles, see P. 298 οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τὰς θέας ὁ παιδαγωγὸς ἄξει ἡμᾶς, οὐδὲ ἀπεικός τὰ στάδια καὶ τὰ θέατρα καθέδραν λοιμῶν προσείποι τις ἄν, foll. and below p. 130. 1 foll.

31. ἀπολαυσμάτων, 'modes of enjoyment.' H.

θυμιαμάτων, any artificial odours made by burning: cf. *Paed.* III. 207 fin. H. Cf. above pp. 54. 19, 58. 25.

p. 64, line 1. συγκαττίσεις, 'stitchings together.' An odd figure, and therefore possibly meant literally. H. No other example of the noun is recorded. The verb is used metaphorically below, P. 893, of the heretics who πάμπολλα συγκαττύουσι ψεύσματα καὶ πλάσματα to excuse their rejection of the Scriptures; and P. 528 ἐκ τινων προφητικῶν περικοπῶν λέξεις ἀπανθισάμενοι καὶ συγκαττύσαντες κακῶς: literally by Lucian, *Conscr. Hist.* 23 θώραξ πάνυ γελοῖος ἐκ ῥακῶν ἢ ἐκ δερμάτων σαπρῶν συγκεκαττυμένος. συγκαταρτύσεις is suggested by H. J. Neither this nor the verb συγκαταρτύω is found, and κατάρτυσις is used in a quite different sense, of moral amendment, by Iambl. *V. P.*; but Lucian (*Hist. Conscr.* 44) compares an affected style to τοῖς κατηρτυμένοις τῶν

ζωμῶν, and Artemidorus (I. c. 70), after speaking of the good fortune indicated by dreams of roast or boiled pork, continues τὰ δὲ κατηρτυμένα οὕτως ὑπὸ ὀψοποιῶν μετὰ κακουχίας τὰς ὠφελείας ἢ μετὰ προαναλωμάτων φέρει. Cl. declaims against luxurious eating in *Paed.* II. P. 163.

3. πολυανθεῖς καὶ εὐώδεις πλοκάς. Probably the wreaths of flowers worn at banquets, cf. *Paed.* II. P. 211 τὸ πλεκτὸν στέφανον ἐξ ἀκηράτου λειμῶνος κοσμήσαντας οἴκοι περιφέρειν οὐ σωφρόνων. There is no example of πλοκή in this sense, but it may be inferred from the song in the *Anthologia* quoted by Becker (*Charicles*, p. 95 tr.) πλέξω λευκοῖον, πλέξω δ' ἀπαλὴν ἅμα μύρτοις νάρκισσον, πλέξω καὶ τὰ γελῶντα κρίνα κ.τ.λ.

4. πάντων, explained in 6 foll. H.

8. διὰ λόγου, the instrument of speech, itself another gift of God. Cf. *Paed.* II. 193 fin. ἐνὶ...ὀργάνῳ, τῷ λόγῳ μόνῳ τῷ εἰρηνικῷ, ἡμεῖς κεκρήμεθα. H.

9, 10. ἀπαντῶν εἰς, 'being present at,' 'putting in an appearance at.' H.

10. πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὸ φιλικὸν...προτρέψαι, 'unless the entertainment by promising him the benefit of friendship and concord should urge him to come.' ἀφικέσθαι in the almost technical sense of going in answer to an invitation. H. Cf. Plato *Symp.* 217 c προκαλοῦμαι δὴ αὐτὸν πρὸς τὸ συνδειπνεῖν... ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀφίκετο τὸ πρῶτον δειπνήσας ἀπιέναι ἐβούλετο. For the thought cf. *Paed.* II. P. 200 εἰ γὰρ δι' ἀγάπην αἱ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐστιάσεις συνελεύσεις, συμποσίου δὲ τὸ τέλος ἢ πρὸς τοὺς συνόντας φιλοφροσύνη...πῶς οὐ λογικῶς ἀναστρεπτέον; εἰ γὰρ ὡς ἐπιτείνοντες τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους εὖνοιαν σύνιμεν, πῶς ἔχθρας διὰ τοῦ σκώπτειν σκαλεόμεν; For the pleonastic use of πλὴν with ἀλλὰ, εἰ μὴ, &c. in late Greek, see W. Schmid *Attic. Index s.v.*

14. ἐνεργουμένη, 'brought about'; passive, as always. H. See my note on St James v. 16. H. J. compares Arist. *Physic.* II. 3. 195 b, 28 τὰ ἐνεργούντα πρὸς τὰ ἐνεργούμενα, and he would translate here 'acted upon.' See also *de An.* III. 2. 4 ἔστι γὰρ ἀκοὴν ἔχοντα μὴ ἀκούειν· καὶ τὸ ἔχον ψόφον οὐκ αἰὲς ψοφεῖ· ὅταν δ' ἐνεργῇ τὸ δυνάμενον ἀκούειν, καὶ ψοφῇ τὸ δυνάμενον ψοφεῖν, τότε ἢ κατ' ἐνέργειαν ἀκοὴ ἅμα γίνεται καὶ ὁ κατ' ἐνέργειαν ψόφος.

πόρων. Cf. Cic. *Tusc.* I. 46 foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore callidissimis artificiis natura fabricata est. For the sentiment H. J. compares Porph. *ad Marcellam* 8 λαμβάνομεν δὲ οὐ παρὰ τῶν ἔξωθεν τὰ εἰς τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν ἡμῶν ἐντεθειμένα. Add Epicharmus (p. 255 Lorenz) νοὺς ὀρᾷ καὶ νοὺς ἀκούει, τᾶλλα κωφὰ καὶ τυφλά, cited by Cl. P. 442, and *Str.* VI. P. 825 τὰ σώματα...τῶν ψυχῶν ὄργανα, ὧν μὲν ἐνιζήματα, ὧν δὲ ὀχήματα, ἄλλων δὲ ἄλλον τρόπον κτήματα.

15. ἔχει τὴν ἀντιληψίν. See below ἀντιλαβέσθαι, l. 21, and above p. 28. 28. I am inclined to take ἔχει here in the sense of παρέχει (see exx. in Krüger's index to Thuc.), but H. J. takes it as a periphrasis = 'apprehends.' Strictly speaking ἡ ἀκοὴ does not apprehend, but Cl. is here dealing with a materialistic hypothesis.

§ 37. 18. Clement can hardly have meant to attribute anthropomorphism to the Stoics: cf. *Protr.* p. 58 sub *ἐνὶ*. τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς διὰ πάσης ὕλης

καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀτιμοτάτης τὸ θεῖον διήκειν λέγοντας, *Strom.* I. 346 σῶμα ὄντα τὸν θεὸν διὰ τῆς ἀτιμοτάτης ὕλης πεφοιτηκέναι λέγουσιν, 699 σῶμα εἶναι τὸν θεὸν οἱ Στωικοὶ καὶ πνεῦμα κατ' οὐσίαν ὥσπερ ἀμέλει καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν, 'misinterpreting the description of wisdom in the book so-called,' c. VII. 24 (διήκει καὶ χωρεῖ διὰ πάντων διὰ τὴν καθαριότητα). Zeller³ IV. 314 n. suggests a confusion arising from the *reductio ad absurdum* argument against the Stoics, such as we find in *Sext. Math.* IX. 139 f. H. If there is one thing in which it was impossible for Cl. to make a mistake, it is the distinction between Epicurean anthropomorphism and Stoic pantheism. The Epicurean criticism in *Cic. N. D.* turns just on the points here mentioned, cf. I. 23 qui vero mundum ipsum animantem sapientemque esse dixerunt nullo modo viderunt *animi natura intellegentis in quam figuram cadere posset*, *ib.* 36 (Zeno) aethera deum dicit, *si intellegi potest nihil sentiens deus*, *ib.* 37 (on Cleanthes), 39 (Chrysippus) vim divinam in ratione esse positam... ipsumque mundum deum dicit esse et eius animi fusionem universam, tum eius ipsius principatum qui in mente et ratione versetur... ignem praeterea et... aethera... solem, lunam, sidera, universitatemque rerum qua omnia containerentur: see too Philodemus (quoted in the n.) τὸν κόσμον ἔμφυχον εἶναι καὶ θεόν, ... καὶ παιδαριωδῶς λέγεσθαι... θεοὺς ἀνθρωποειδεῖς (by the Epicureans). On the other hand the Epicurean insists that intelligence is impossible except as connected with the human organization '*numquam vidi animam rationis consiliique participem in ulla alia nisi humana figura*' (87). I have no doubt therefore that Cl. meant to write Ἐπικουρείους here. Possibly, in a moment of absent-mindedness, his hand may have written Στωικοῖς, just as one might write 'addition' instead of 'subtraction'; but I think it far more probable that the clause καθάπερ ἤρρεσεν τοῖς Στωικοῖς was a marginal gloss appended to the words κατὰ τὸ εὐπαθὲς τοῦ ἀέρος by a reader who was aware that this latter was a Stoic, and not an Epicurean doctrine (for which see below); and that this gloss was taken by a later copyist to be a correction of the earlier clause καθάπερ τοῖς Ἐπικουρείοις ἤρρεσεν and inserted in its place.

20. κατὰ τὸ εὐπαθὲς τοῦ ἀέρος. In the ms. we have in l. 22 f. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ εὐπαθὲς τοῦ ἀέρος καὶ ἡ ὀξύτατή αἴσθησις τῶν ἀγγέλων... ἅμα νοήματι πάντα γινώσκει. But it is surely nonsense to talk of the 'sensitiveness of the air' as 'knowing.' The slight change which I have made gives us a parallel to the Stoic doctrine stated in *N. D.* II. 83 (where see notes) ipse aer nobiscum videt, nobiscum audit, nobiscum sonat, *ib.* 66 Stoici effeminarunt (aerem) Junonique tribuerunt quod nihil est eo mollius (εὐπαθὲς), *Theophr. C. Pl.* v. 14. 1 εὐψυχότερος καὶ εὐπαθέστερος ὁ λεπτὸς ἀήρ, *Plut. Mor.* 589 c (on the manner in which the δαιμόνιον communicated with Socrates) ὁ ἀήρ τρεπόμενος δι' εὐπάθειαν ἐνσημαίνεται τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ περιτοῖς ἀνδράσι τὸν τοῦ νοήσαντος λόγον, see the whole passage, *Wisdom of Sol.* i. 7 πνεῦμα κυρίου πεπλήρωκε τὴν οἰκουμένην, καὶ τὸ συνέχον τὰ πάντα γινώσιν ἔχει φωνῆς with *Grimm's n.* *Euseb. Pr. Ev.* xv. 20 ἀναθυμίασιν τὴν ψυχὴν ἀποφαίνει Ζήνων, αἰσθητικὴν δὲ αὐτὴν εἶναι διὰ τοῦτο λέγει, ὅτι τυποῦσθαι τε δύναται τὸ μέρος τὸ ἡγούμενον αὐτῆς... διὰ τῶν αἰσθητηρίων καὶ παραδέχεσθαι

τὰς τυπώσεις· ταῦτα γὰρ ἴδια ψυχῆς ἐστίν. Epicurus held that we see by means of the images discharged from the surfaces of things, and hear by the audible atoms which strike on the ear, cf. Usener *Epicurea* pp. 219—224.

22. συναίσθησις, not necessarily more than ‘apperception’: but here probably σύν has its full force. H. On angels as the medium of divine communications see *Strom.* vi. P. 822 αἱ τῶν ἐναρέτων ἀνθρώπων ἐπίνοιαι κατὰ ἐπίπνοιαν θείαν γίνονται, διατιθεμένης πως τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ διαδιδομένου τοῦ θείου θελήματος εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους ψυχάς, τῶν ἐν μέρει θείων λειτουργῶν συλλαμβανομένων εἰς τὰς τοιαύτας διακονίας, 824 ἡ θεόθεν διατείνουσα εἰς ἀνθρώπους ὠφέλεια γνώριμος καθίσταται συμπαρακαλούντων ἀγγέλων· καὶ δι’ ἀγγέλων γὰρ ἡ θεία δύναμις παρέχει τὰ ἀγαθὰ... ὅτε δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐπινόιας τῶν ἀνθρώπων... ἐμπνέει τι καὶ ἡ θεία δύναμις καὶ ἐντίθησι ταῖς φρεσὶν ἰσχύν τε καὶ συναίσθησιν ἀκριβεστέραν, *Exc. Theod.* P. 976 τοὺς λειτουργοὺς τῶν ἀναφερομένων εὐχῶν ἀγγέλους, August. *de Gen. ad Litt.* xii. 30 sunt quaedam excellentia quae demonstrant angeli miris modis, utrum visa sua facili quadam et praepotenti iunctione vel commixtione etiam nostra esse facientes, an, &c. But in P. 769 Cl. argues that angels could not have taught men philosophy, on the ground that they are incapable of communicating with men, οὐδ’ ὡς ἡμῖν τὰ ὄρα, οὕτως ἐκείνοις ἡ γλῶττα, οὐδ’ ἂν ὄργανά τις δοίη φωνῆς ἀγγέλοις, χεῖλη λέγω καὶ τὰ τοῦτοις παρακείμενα... καὶ πνεῦμα καὶ πλησσόμενον ἀέρα... πολλοῦ γε δεῖ τὸν θεὸν ἐμβοᾶν.

23. ἡ τοῦ συνειδότης ἐπαφωμένη τῆς ψυχῆς δύναμις. ‘The power of conscience touching the soul (e.g. as a lyre).’ H. The difficulty of this interpretation is that it occurs in an attempt to explain how our prayers may be heard by God, though He is without any organ of hearing. This is illustrated first by the angels who are able to participate in our thoughts (an attempt to prove *ignotum per ignotius*); but how by our consciousness or conscience, which is identical with our very self? Probably we are to understand by it the conscience as judge, speaking in the name of God, cf. Chrys. (*in Ps.* 142) quoted by Suidas s.v. ὁ δικαστὴς ὁ ἔνδον, τὸ συνειδὸς λέγω τὸ ἡμῖν ἐγκαθήμενον, (*Hom.* iii. *in Isa.* vi. 2) τοῦτο τὸ δικαστήριον οὐ χρήμασι διαφθείρεται, οὐ κολακείαις ἐνδίδωσι. θεῖον γὰρ ἐστὶ καὶ παρὰ θεοῦ ταῖς ἡμετέραις ἐνιδρυμένον ψυχαῖς. One wonders why Cl. should have cared to add anything to Seneca’s ‘nihil prodest inclusam esse conscientiam; patemus Deo’ (*Frag. Exhort.* 24), and ‘illius divinitati omne praesens est’ (*N. Q.* ii. 36) or to his own remarks in P. 821 γυμνὴν ἔσωθεν τὴν ψυχὴν βλέπων καὶ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τὴν ἐκάστου... ἔχει δι’ αἰῶνος. See below, p. 74. 17 f., and compare a curious argument in P. 756, where Cl. tries to explain the miraculous voice on Sinai. There is the same confusion in Orig. *Cels.* ii. 72 τοιαύτη ἐστὶν ἡ θεία φωνή, ἀκουομένη μόνους ἐκείνους, οὓς βούλεται ἀκούειν ὁ λέγων. οὐδέπω δὲ λέγω ὅτι οὐ πάντως ἐστὶν ἄῃρ πεπληγμένος ἢ πληγὴ ἀέρος, ἢ ὃ τί ποτε λέγεται ἐν τοῖς περὶ φωνῆς, ἢ ἀναγραφομένη φωνὴ τοῦ θεοῦ.

25—27. τὴν φωνὴν... κυλινδουμένην, cf. 24. 4—6.

27, 28. τέμνει... τὸν κόσμον, cf. Sirac xxxv. 17 προσευχὴ ταπεινοῦ νεφέλας

διήλθε, below p. 144. 7 (the gnostic) τέμνει διὰ τῆς ἐπιστήμης τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ...ἀπτεται τῶν θρόνων τῶν ἄκρων.

p. 66, line 1. προαιρέσεις. If this may be taken for granted, what need was there to argue the matter at all?

φθάνουσι. Cf. above p. 24. 14, Mt. xii. 28 ἔφθασεν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, Phil. iii. 16, &c. The construction with the Inf. which we had in the preceding line is common in late Gr., see 1 Kings xii. 18 ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφθασεν ἀναβῆναι 'made haste to go up,' quoted with other exx. in Jannaris *Gr.* 2121, also φθ. ἐξενεγκεῖν below p. 170. 14.

2. ὑπὸ τῆς συνειδήσεως πορθμεύονται. Cf. Eur. *Andr.* 1230 δαίμων ὄδε τις λευκὴν αἰθέρα πορθμευόμενος, Dion. Areop. *Cael. Hier.* 2 τῆς ἀγγελικῆς ἐπωνυμίας ἐκκρίτως ἡξίωται διὰ τὸ πρῶτως εἰς αὐτὰς ἐγγίνεσθαι τὴν θεαρχικὴν ἔλλαμψιν καὶ δι' αὐτῶν εἰς ἡμᾶς διαπορθμεύεσθαι τὰς ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς ἐκφαντορίας. Steph. cites Synes. *de Insomniis* τὰ παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πορθμευόμενα. In p. 64. 23 we had the conscience apparently judging men, here it seems to act the part of a mediator transmitting prayers to heaven: at least this is suggested by the πρὸς θεόν of the preceding sentence. I have inserted *τινα* in the text to serve as a subject of the verb (the plural of the verb being often found with a neuter plural noun in late Greek). To understand *προαιρέσεις* would add a fresh complication: what distinction could we draw between 'resolves forwarded by conscience,' and 'resolves which speak with a voice of their own'? Supposing *τινα* to have been lost before *τίνα*, we may understand it of pious feeling of any kind.

4. ἀναμένειν. Cf. p. 74. 19, 168. 12, below P. 778 τοῦτου φωνὴν οὐκ ἀναμένει κύριος.

πρὸ τῆς γενέσεως. Cf. Susanna 42 ὁ τῶν κρυπτῶν γνώστης, ὁ εἰδὼς τὰ πάντα πρὶν γενέσεως αὐτῶν, below p. 74. 23.

7, 8. τῆς δυνάμεως *bis*, referring to p. 64. 29. H. Prov. xx. 27 is also quoted and explained in P. 611.

8. ὅλος ἀκοή. See n. on p. 10. 2.

§ 38. 12. λόγοις. Oratorical, but not metrical. H.

15. ὑπονοίας. Cf. *Strom.* v. 658 *fin.*, 659 *init.* οἱ ποιηταὶ δι' ὑπονοίας πολλὰ φιλοσοφοῦσι...ὅπως εἰς τὴν τῶν αἰνιγμάτων ἔννοιαν ἢ ζήτησις παρεισδύονσα ἐπὶ τὴν εὐρεσιν τῆς ἀληθείας ἀναδράμῃ. H. Plato *Rep.* II. 378 D ὁ νέος οὐχ οἶός τε κρίνειν ὅ τι τε ὑπόνοια καὶ ὁ μὴ foll.

εὐφημία, 'devotion,' used of prayers: mostly found in poetry, but also in Plat. *Alcib.* II. 149 B (the god Ammon is said to have preferred τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων εὐφημίαν to all the worship of the other Greeks) τὴν γοῦν εὐφημίαν οὐκ ἄλλην τινά μοι δοκεῖ λέγειν ἢ τὴν εὐχὴν αὐτῶν, (the others try to bribe the gods to assent to their petitions whether bad or good) βλασφημούντων οὖν αὐτῶν ἀκούοντες οἱ θεοὶ οὐκ ἀποδέχονται τὰς πολυτελεῖς θυσίας. H.

δυσφημίας, 'profaneness,' a rare sense. So probably δύσφημος in 2 Macc. xiii. 11: τὸν ἄρτι ἀνεψυχότα λαὸν μὴ εἶσαι τοῖς δυσφήμοις ἔθνεσιν ὑποχειρίους γενέσθαι, xv. 32. H.

16 foll. *i.e.* the prayers of those whose desires are base must themselves be base. From l. 11 to l. 18 the subject is worthlessness of prayers to misconceived deities: from here to p. 68. 6 worthlessness of prayers when desires are misdirected; from which point the two are combined. This very hard passage seems Stoic. Probably the idea is that, as in the case of all objects of desire, it is the personal use of them that is desired, so most of all is this the case with the highest good, which is only attained by *being* good. **H.** Cl. is still elaborating the idea that prayer is good or bad according to the character of the petitioner. This is so, because prayer is the religious vesture of desire, and therefore varies according to the nature of the desire. I take *ὧν μὲν* as gen. object. after *ὀρέξεις, ὁρμαί, εὐχαί*, as below, l. 26 *τὴν εὐχὴν τῶν ὄντως ἀγαθῶν ποιείται*. The Stoics distinguished between *ὁρμή* and *ὀρεξις*, see Epict. *Diss.* III. 2. 1 *τρεις εἰσι τόποι περὶ οὗ ἀσκηθῆναι δεῖ...ὁ περὶ τὰς ὀρέξεις καὶ τὰς ἐκκλίσεις ἵνα μὴ ὀρεγόμενος ἀποτυγχάνῃ μὴτ' ἐκκλίνων περιπίπτῃ· ὁ περὶ τὰς ὁρμὰς καὶ ἀφορμὰς καὶ ἀπλῶς ὁ περὶ τὸ καθήκον...τρίτος...ὁ περὶ τὰς συγκαταθέσεις*. Chrysippus limited the *ὁρμή* to actions (Plut. *Stoic. Rep.* 11. 6, p. 1037) *ἡ ὁρμή τοῦ ἀνθρώπου λόγος ἐστὶ προστακτικὸς αὐτῷ τοῦ ποιεῖν*. In P. 617 *in*it. Cl. quotes a distinction between *ὀρεξις* and *ἐπιθυμία*, the latter being related to *ἡδοναῖς καὶ ἀκολασία*, the former being a *λογικὴ κίνησις ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ φύσιν ἀναγκαίων*.

18—22. *διόπερ οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ πόματος, ἀλλὰ τοῦ πιεῖν...πολιτεύεσθαι*. This seems to be out of place here. It interrupts the connexion between the preceding and the following sentence (*τούτων—ἐπιθυμία*), and it is difficult to see how it can be a consequence of the preceding (*διόπερ*). If *ὁρμαί* alone were spoken of, we might make use of the distinction of Chrysippus, which limits these to action, but Cl. is speaking of *ὀρέξεις* and *ἐπιθυμία* as well, and he gives its widest sense to *ὁρμαί* by the phrase *ὅλως εἰπεῖν*. In the translation I have placed the sentence at the end of the section, but the force of *διόπερ*, in that or any other position, is far from clear. We should rather have expected *οὔτι*. Perhaps something has been lost. For the opposition of the verb to the substantive cf. *Str.* IV. P. 581 *προσεχέστερον ἐν ἔξει γίνεται ταυτότητος ἀπαθούς, ὥς μηκέτι ἐπιστήμην ἔχειν καὶ γνῶσιν κεκτῆσθαι, ἐπιστήμην δὲ εἶναι καὶ γνῶσιν*, Epict. *Diss.* III. 20. 4 *ὑγεία ἀγαθόν, νόσος δὲ κακόν; οὐ, ἄνθρωπε. ἀλλὰ τί; τὸ καλῶς ὑγιαίνειν ἀγαθόν, τὸ κακῶς κακόν*, *Paed.* I. 136 *τὸ δὲ ἀγαθόν [εἶναι] οὐ τῷ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἔχειν ἀγαθόν εἶναι λέγεται...ἀρετὴ γάρ ἐστιν αὐτή, ἀλλὰ τῷ αὐτὴν καθ' αὐτὴν καὶ δι' αὐτὴν ἀγαθὴν εἶναι*, below p. 138. 9 f. Zeller³ IV. 224, 225. This opposition seems to be connected with the Aristotelian doctrine that man's work and happiness consists in an *ἐνέργεια*, and also with the Stoic distinction between *τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν* and *τὰ οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν*. Stobaeus' account of the Stoic philosophy seems to show that this was a subject of controversy among them (*Ecl.* II. 196 *ἔχειν...ὀρεγόμεθα τὰγαθά,...τὴν γὰρ φρόνησιν αἰρούμεθα ἔχειν καὶ τὴν σωφροσύνην, οὐ μὰ Δία τὸ φρονεῖν καὶ σωφρονεῖν, ἀσώματα ὄντα καὶ κατηγορήματα*).

24. *καταλλήλως γίνεται εἰς*, 'correspond in regard to,' cf. p. 12. 30

οικεία καὶ κατάλληλος εὐεργεσία, Epict. Diss. I. 22. 9 τὰς φυσικὰς προλήψεις ἐφαρμόζειν ταῖς ἐπὶ μέρους οὐσίαις καταλλήλως τῇ φύσει.

25. παρακείμενα, cf. below p. 68. 2, Plut. Mor. 36 B ὃν τὸ μὲν εἶρηκεν ἐναργῶς, τὸ δὲ τῷ εἰρημένῳ παρακείμενόν ἐστιν, Strom. P. 769 χεῖλη καὶ τὰ τοῦτοις παρακείμενα.

26. ὁ τοίνυν γνωστικός. Possibly the reading of the MS. (τοίνυν δ) may be correct, as τοίνυν often stands first in late Gr. (see Lob. Phryn. 342); but I do not know of any instance in Clem.

τῶν ὄντως ἀγαθῶν. Cf. below p. 76. 16.

28. συνεργῶν, cf. below p. 74. 11, 80. 14. H.

p. 68, line 1. μηκέτι ἔχειν...εἶναι δέ. Cf. below p. 138. 9, 10 οὐ μετουσίᾳ πρὸς φωτεινός, ἀλλ' εἶναι ὅλος φῶς. For the use of δέ=ἀλλά, see W. Schmid IV. p. 549 f.

§ 39. line 3. προσήκει: contrast with § 44. H.

8. φαντασίᾳ ἀγαθῶν, 'from an imagination of good.' The technical word for any mental 'impression,' Lat. *visum* or *species*, cf. Laert. VII. 45 f., Gat. on Ant. III. 16, Upton, Index to Epict. s.v., and such phrases as φ. μοι ἐγένετο ἐλαίου Ep. Diss. II. 20. 29, φ. ἡδονῆς τινοῦ ib. Ench. 34. For the sentiment cf. Plat. Alc. II. p. 138 B οὐκοῦν δοκεῖ σοι πολλῆς προμηθείας γε προσδεῖσθαι ὅπως μὴ λήσῃ τις αὐτὸν εὐχόμενος μέγала κακά, δοκῶν δὲ ἀγαθά;

11. ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁμοίως. The angels' prayer is solely for a continuance of what they have already. H. But elsewhere Cl. speaks of heaven as a state of progressive virtue and happiness, see p. 20. 5 μεταβάλλει πᾶν τὸ ἐνάρτεον εἰς ἀμείνους οἰκήσεις, ib. II. 17, 18 εἰς ἀμείνους ἀμεινόνων τόπων τόπους ἀφικομένας: and the angels, who have their station at the end of the visible world (p. 16. 8), have their ranks filled from among men (P. 1004), who are again promoted to the higher orders. Perhaps Cl. may have been thinking of the clause in the Lord's Prayer in which heaven is represented as the pattern and standard for earth.

13. ἀποτροπή, 'deprecation' of evils, by prayer or sacrifice: cf. ἀποτρόπαιος. This implies that the true conception of prayer goes beyond αἴτησις, cf. p. 66, l. 26 (for αἴτησις would equally include positive and negative), and involves positive communion with God, which means more than anything desired for ourselves. The deprecation of evil therefore is, in a sense, prayer, but only subordinately. H. It seems unnecessary to state that deprecation is a form of prayer. Can ἀποτροπή have the more literal sense of 'turning away' (transitive='deterrence') which it bears in Plat. Leg. IX. 853 C νομοθετεῖν ἀπειλοῦντα, ἐὰν τις τοιοῦτος γίγνηται, καὶ τούτων ἀποτροπῆς τε ἔνεκα καὶ γενομένων κολάσεως τιθέναι ἐπ' αὐτοῖς νόμους, 881 A τούτων δὲ τινοῦ ἀποτροπῆς ἐσχάτης, Alc. II. 148 D, or neuter (of repentance) which it has in Plut. Mor. 519 F χρήσιμον πρὸς τὴν ἀποτροπὴν ἢ τῶν προεγνωσμένων ἀνάμνησις, 520 D μέγιστον πρὸς τὴν τοῦ πάθους ἀποτροπὴν ὁ ἐθισμός, ἐὰν πόρρωθεν ἀρξάμενοι γυμνάζωμεν ἑαυτοὺς ἐπὶ ταύτην τὴν ἐγκράτειαν? Another εἶδος εὐχῆς is mentioned in p. 72. 10 below.

14 foll. οὐκ ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν ἀνθρώπων βλάβῃ. Deprecation of evil becomes wrong the moment it involves the diversion of the evil upon the heads of others: such a prayer is lawful only in contemplation of a higher good wrought out to them by God's Providence. **H.** Both this and the preceding sentence would be more intelligible if Cl. were speaking, not of deprecation, but of imprecation. In speaking of different kinds of prayer it was natural to consider whether the imprecatory prayers of the Psalms were allowable to Christians; and perhaps the rule laid down here may be supported by St Paul's language in 1 Cor. v. 3—5 on delivering over the offender to Satan, εἰς ὄλεθρον τῆς σαρκός, ἵνα τὸ πνεῦμα σωθῇ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τοῦ κυρίου. In his note on the passage, Alford says this threat was held 'in terrorem over the offender.' This may explain the word ἀποτροπὴ here used. Imprecation (such as the curses on Mount Ebal) is a species of 'deterrent.' Cf. below the prayer for heretics in p. 180, of which Cl. says ἀποτρέψαι βουλόμενος παρεθέμην (l. 17).

16. ἐπιστροφή, 'regard for,' as before. **H.** In the n. on p. 62. 17 I have given my reasons for preferring the sense 'conversion.' Compare also *Str.* vi. P. 763 ἵνα...τὰ ἔθνη εἰς ἐπιστροφήν ἀγάγωσι, *Sirac.* xviii. 20, *Psalm.* Sol. xvi. 11. Perhaps here with the gen. the other meaning is easier, see below p. 142. 14 πρὸς ἐπιστροφήν τῶν μελλόντων.

18. ὁμιλία πρὸς τὸν θεόν. See below p. 72. 11.

19 foll. Probably a reference to Hannah in 1 Sam. i. 13. (Sylb.)

21. ἐνδιάθετον, opposed to προφορικόν in the Stoic distinction of λόγος, as thought and as speech (Zeller iv. 61). Applied further by Philo and by the Fathers. Various examples occur in Wytt. *Plut.* ii. 44 D. **H.** See below p. 70. 27, 126. 28, and compare the Pythian oracle (referred to by Tert. *Orat.* 17) καὶ κωφοῦ συνίημι καὶ οὐ φωνεῦντος ἀκούω.

§ 40. 24. τὰς χεῖρας εἰς οὐρανὸν ἀρρομεν. Cf. Tert. *Ap.* 30; *Orat.* 14; Orig. *Orat.* 31, &c., Augusti v. 378 foll., Bingh. 138. 3. 10. **H.** Origen defends the practice by referring to 1 Tim. ii. 8, Ps. cxli. 2. It was common with the heathen also, cf. Ps.-Arist. *de Mundo* 6 πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀνατείνουмен τὰς χεῖρας εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν εὐχὰς ποιούμενοι. It is rather strange that Cl. says nothing of kneeling or of the φίλημα.

24. τοὺς πόδας ἐπεγειρόμεν. Cf. *Paed.* i. P. 107 οὐκ ἄρ' ἔτι κυλιόμεθα οἱ νήπιοι χαμαὶ...ἀνατείνόμενοι δὲ ἄνω τῇ ἐννοίᾳ, κόσμῳ καὶ ἁμαρτίαις ἀποτεταγμένοι, ὀλίγῳ ποδὶ ἐφαπτόμενοι τῆς γῆς, ὅσον ἐν κόσμῳ εἶναι δοκεῖν, σοφίαν μεταδιώκομεν ἁγίαν. We may compare the *tripudiatio* of the Romans, the dances of oriental worship (2 Sam. vi. 14) and the Jumpers and Shakers of modern times. Perhaps it is against such gesticulation that Chrysostom warns his hearers in *Hom.* xix. *Matt.* p. 247, εἰσι τινες...ἀσχημονοῦντες ἐν εὐχῇ...καὶ τῷ σχήματι καὶ τῇ φωνῇ καταγελάστους ποιοῦντες ἑαυτούς.

25. συνεκφώνησιν, 'simultaneous utterance,' referring to the joint uplifting of the voice at the close. In a different application *Strom.* i. 374 *in it.* ἂν γὰρ προεκφώνησιν τις εἶπη καὶ συνεκφώνησιν αἰτιάσεται, προφητείας εἶδη λέγει. **H.** Probably the final Amen is referred to, cf. 1 Cor. xiv. 16,

Justin *Apol.* I. 65 (τοῦ προεστῶτος) συντελέσαντος τὰς εὐχὰς καὶ τὴν εὐχαριστίαν, πῶς ὁ παρὼν λαὸς ἐπευφημεῖ λέγων ἀμήν, Eus. *H. E.* II. 17 ἐνὸς μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ κοσμίως ἐπιψάλλοντος, οἱ λοιποὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἀκροώμενοι τῶν ὕμνων τὰ ἀκροτελεύτια συνεξηχοῦσιν, quoting Philo (*M.* 2. p. 484) as describing customs still in vogue in the Christian Church.

26, 27. νοητὴν οὐσίαν. The adjective was used by Parmenides in opposition to δοξαστός, by Plato in opposition to ὁρατός (*Rep.* 509 D), or more generally to αἰσθητός (*Tim.* 92) ὁ κόσμος...εἰκὼν τοῦ νοητοῦ θεοῦ αἰσθητός, cf. Alcimus ap. Laert. III. 10 ὁ Πλάτων φησὶν αἰσθητὸν μὲν εἶναι... τὸ αἰεὶ ῥέον καὶ μεταβάλλον...ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶν ὧν αἰεὶ γένεσις, οὐσία δὲ μηδέποτε πέφυκε· νοητὸν δὲ ἐξ οὗ μηδὲν ἀπογίνεται μηδὲ προσγίνεται. See above p. 4. 13—17, p. 26. 28, below 74. 26, 78. 15, and compare *Str.* I. P. 425 ἡ ἀληθὴς διαλεκτικὴ ὑπεξαναβαίνει περὶ τὴν πάντων κρατίστην οὐσίαν, τολμᾷ τε ἐπέκεινα ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν ὄλων θεόν.

27. συναφιστάινει, 'detach along with the uttered words.' H.

28. ἐπτερωμένην. *Str.* P. 318 ἐφόδια ζωῆς αἰδίου λαβόντες εἰς οὐρανὸν πτεροῦνται, P. 642 ἐγὼ δὲ ἂν εὐξαίμην τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ πτερώσαι με εἰς τὴν Ἱερουσαλήμ τὴν ἐμήν.

30. τοῦ δεσμοῦ. See n. on p. 54. 31 above.

καταμεγαλοφρονούντες. Several times in Clement, not elsewhere. H. See Index.

p. 70, line 1. ὑπέρβασιν, 'passage through and beyond the world,' which is often compared to Egypt. Philo several times calls the Passover διάβασις (διαβατήρια); and says (*I.* 534 *med.*) ὅλον γὰρ ὑπερκύψας τὸ ἔργον ἐπόθει τὸν τεχνίτην...τούτ' ἔστι κυρίως εἰπεῖν τὸ ψυχικὸν πάσχα, ἡ παντὸς πάθους καὶ παντὸς αἰσθητοῦ διάβασις κ.τ.λ.: cf. Orig. *Cels.* VIII. 22, a passage rather like this (remembering that Christ is our Passover, he always keeps) τὸ πάσχα, ὅπερ ἐρμηνεύεται Διαβατήρια, διαβαίνων αἰεὶ...ἀπὸ τῶν τοῦ βίου πραγμάτων ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ σπεύδων. Ὑπέρβασις was Aquila's rendering of Pesakh (see Field's note on Ex. ii. 11). So also Joseph. *Ant.* 2. 14. 6 τὴν ἑορτὴν πάσχα καλοῦντες, σημαίνει δὲ ὑπερβάσια (*αἰ.* ὑπερβασίαν) διότι κατ' ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν ὁ θεὸς αὐτῶν ὑπερβὰς Αἰγυπτίους ἐναπέσκηψε τὴν νόσον. H. The word ὑπέρβασις is used, like διάβασις, of crossing over a sea or river (*Strabo* XVI. 2. 30), or of a mountain pass (*ib.* IV. 6. 12).

4. ἔσοιτο. Optative to express the Gnostic's own belief and expectation. See Jelf 807 B. H.

ὥρας τακτάς. On the Hours see Bingh. 139. 8. H. Also *D. of Chr. Ant.* s.v. 'Hours of Prayer,' Funk on *Didachè* VIII. 3. Cf. Acts iii. 1, x. 9, Ps. IV. 17, Dan. vi. 10, and n. in Potter's ed. Cl. writes here in the tone of St Paul (*Gal.* iv. 10, 11) on which see Orig. *Cels.* VIII. 21—23.

6. ἀλλ' οὖν γε. See Klotz-Devar I. 7, II. 16 f.

9, 10. τοῦ κατὰ ἀγάπην δρωμένου. The word δρᾶω is frequently used of religious worship, like the Lat. *facere*, cf. above n. on p. 60. 8, *Plut. Mor.* 352 C τὰ δεικνύμενα καὶ δρώμενα περὶ τοὺς θεούς, where Wytt. cites *ib.* 280 B

καθαρμός ἐστι τῆς πόλεως τὰ δρώμενα with other exx. So taken it might mean 'having received the perfection of that which is exhibited in the Agapè,' cf. P. 166 ἀγάπη δὲ τῷ ὄντι ἐπουράνιος ἐστι τροφή. See App. on 'Αγάπη.

10. τὰς τῶν ὥρῶν διανομὰς τριχῇ διισταμένας. Cyprian *de Orat. Dom.*, quoted in Potter's n., seems to speak of three Trinities (the three Hierarchies?) as symbolized by the Hours of Prayer: prima hora in tertiam veniens, consummatum numerum trinitatis ostendit: itemque ad sextam quarta procedens declarat alteram trinitatem: et quando a septima nona completur, per tertiam horam trinitas perfecta numeratur.

12, 13. τὴν μακαρίαν τῶν ἀγίων τριάδα μονῶν. The word *τριάς* is used of the three Christian graces in P. 588 ἡ ἀγία τριάς, πίστις, ἐλπίς, ἀγάπη, and in P. 542, where Cl., in a discussion on the meaning of the words 'where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them,' mentions different explanations, e.g. that the three are θυμός, ἐπιθυμία, λογισμός, or σάρξ, ψυχὴ, πνεῦμα, and then continues, τάχα δὲ καὶ τὴν κλῆσιν, τὴν τε ἐκλογὴν δευτέραν, καὶ τρίτον τὸ εἰς τὴν πρώτην τιμὴν κατατασσόμενον γένος αἰνίσσεται ἡ προειρημένη τριάς: cf. above n. on p. 16. 4 ἐτέρων ὑφ' ἐτέρου, l. 7 τὰ πρῶτα καὶ δεύτερα καὶ τρίτα, and l. 15 n. on *μονῇ*. See § 57 below, where it is said that knowledge carries a man through τὰς προκοπὰς τὰς μυστικὰς, and shortly afterwards we have the three saving μεταβολαί, to faith, to knowledge, and to love, followed by the ascent ἐπὶ τὴν κυριακὴν ὄντως διὰ τῆς ἀγίας ἑβδομάδος μονήν: also P. 793 *ἰνῖ*, where the three Orders of the Ministry are associated with the heavenly Hierarchy, αἱ ἐνταῦθα κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν προκοπαί, ἐπισκόπων πρεσβυτέρων διακόνων, μιμήματα ἀγγελικῆς δόξης κάκεινης τῆς οἰκονομίας τυγχάνουσιν κ.τ.λ. In the present passage the triad connects the three stages of Christian progress with the three hours of prayer. Comparing these passages and P. 797 *fin.* ταύτας ἐκλεκτὰς οὐσας τὰς τρεῖς μονὰς οἱ ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ ἀριθμοὶ αἰνίσσονται, "ὁ τριάκοντα καὶ ὁ ἐξήκοντα καὶ ὁ ἑκατόν," I think it may be concluded that Cl. was glad to find an excuse for introducing the mystical number Three, as connected with the *μοναί*, into the parable of the Sower. Cf. his account of the number seven in *Str.* P. 813 foll.

§ 41. 16. Προδίκου. On the antinomian doctrines of Prodicus see *Strom.* III. 525. He is mentioned also I. 357 *fin.*, VII. 896 *med.* H. Origen controverts the opinion of Prodicus on Prayer in *De Orat.* 5 foll.

19. Κυρηναϊκῶν. See *Strom.* II. P. 495—498. Theodorus 'the Atheist' belonged to this school. In *Protr.* P. 20 *fin.* Cl. defends him from the charge of atheism. Origen (*Cels.* II. 13) speaks of the Peripatetics as denying the use of prayer.

20. κατὰ καιρόν. Probably alluding to the Διδάσκαλος, see Introduction.

21. ψευδωνύμων. Cf. *Strom.* III. 525 οἱ ἀπὸ Προδίκου ψευδωνύμως γνωστικούς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἀναγορεύοντες. The great book of Irenaeus is entitled "Ελεγκος τῆς ψευδωνύμου γνώσεως (Potter).

22. καταδρομή. Cf. P. 429, 511 foll., 550 κατατρέπει τις γενέσεως, 561 τοῦ νόμου κατατρέχοντες, and see n. on φιλόνεικον, p. 23. 24. Cl. returns to this subject in § 106 f. (below p. 186).

24. τὸν ἐκκλησιαστικὸν κανόνα. Cf. vi. 803 *med.* κανὼν δὲ ἐκκλησιαστικὸς ἡ συνῶδια καὶ ἡ συμφωνία νόμου τε καὶ προφητῶν τῇ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ κυρίου παρουσίαν παραδιδομένη διαθήκη. H. Also p. 158. 6, 166. 8, 186. 10.

26. ἀπονειμεμένη. Cf. l. 30 foll. H.

27. καὶ αἰτήσαντι καὶ ἐννοηθέντι, i.e. the ἐννόησις by itself suffices: see on p. 74. 22. H. Cf. P. 790 *fin.* τῇ Ἀννῇ ἐννοηθείσῃ μόνον τοῦ παιδὸς ἐδόθη σύλληψις...αἰτησαι, φησὶν ἡ γραφή, καὶ ποιήσω, ἐννοηθήτι καὶ δώσω, also P. 778 and below p. 127. 28. Resch does not refer to this saying in his *Agrapha*.

28, 29. How would Cl. explain the apparent denial of St Paul's petition 2 Cor. xii. 8?

32. δοῖν δέ. ἄν is supplied in thought from the previous clause, cf. Jelf. § 432, *obs.* 2. However, some such insertion as that proposed by Mr Barnard seems to be required.

ὑπάρχουσιν, being such already, not needing any αἰτησις. H.

p. 72, line 3. ἐπιστροφὴν. See n. on p. 62. 17 above.

4. εὐχαριστῶν ἐν οἷς ἐτελείωσεν=ἐν τῷ τελειῶσαι. Cl. is fond of the periphrastic use of the relative clause instead of the infinitive with article, cf. below p. 74. 11, 12 δι' ὧν εὐχεται τὸ ποθοῦμενον λαμβάνων=διὰ τοῦ εὐχέσθαι, p. 104. 9 ἐπίστευσεν ἐξ ὧν ἐθαύμασεν=ἐκ τοῦ θαυμάσαι, P. 765 τὴν κόλασιν δικαίαν εἶναι δι' ὧν οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν ὁμολογοῦσιν=διὰ τοῦ μὴ πιστεῦσαι.

5. ὡς πλείστους ὅσους. A pleonastic expression for ὡς πλείστους or πλείστους ὅσους (probably at first employed to add force to the latter), cf. ὡς ὅτι τάχιστα.

9 foll. i.e. in any case the mere faith that he will receive is in itself a kind of prayer in gnostical quiescence. H.

10. ἐναποκειμένης, 'stored,' and so quiescent (Stoic), Plut. II. 961 c τὰς νοήσεις, ἃς ἐναποκειμένας μὲν ἐννοίας καλοῦσι, κινουμένας δὲ διανοήσεις. H. Cf. P. 9 αἱ πρόδρομοι τοῦ κυρίου φωναί...αἰνίττονται μοι τὴν ἐναποκειμένην σωτηρίαν, P. 807 (on the symbolical meaning of the Table of the Law) θεοῦ...εἰδοποιία ἐναποκειμένη τῇ πλακὶ δημιουργία τοῦ κόσμου τυγχάνει, Philo M. l. 277 ἐννοίαν καὶ διανοήσιν, τὴν μὲν ἐναποκειμένην οὖσαν νόησιν, τὴν δὲ νοήσεως διέξοδον.

§ 42. 11. ἀφορμὴ ὁμίλιας. See above p. 68. 18.

15. ὁμολογίαν, 'acceptance and consent.' H.

16. ἀντεπιστροφὴ seems to be found only in an account of the Pythagorean doctrine of vision, *ap.* Plut. *Plac.* 901 D: cf. ἀντεπιστρέφω (of repartee) Plut. II. 810 E. The point is that it is the πρόνοια itself returning back upon itself. H. Perhaps we may compare P. 822 τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ βουλήσει ἡ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν προαίρεσις ὑπακούει...συγκινεῖ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους εἰς τὴν ὠφέλιμον ἐξεργασίαν, 160 ὁ βίος ὁ Χριστιανῶν...σύστημα

λογικῶν πράξεων...ὑποθήκαι πνευματικαί...πρὸς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ πρὸς τοὺς πέλας εὐθετοί· καὶ δὴ καὶ αὗται αὖθις πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀνταναστρέφουσι, καθάπερ πρὸς τῶν βαλλόντων ἡ σφαῖρα διὰ τὴν ἀντιτυπίαν παλινδρομοῦσα. Apparently Cl. means that human goodness, though involving an effort of man's free will, figured by the repercussion of the tennis-ball, is yet due only to the will of God, as the return of the ball is due to the will of the player. There is a similar expression in Moule's *Secret of the Presence* p. 150 'Human love is the return, the repercussion, of a tenderness that has first gone freely out as the unselfish gift of the asker's heart.'

17. ἀντίστροφος, 'responsive' or 'corresponding,' considered only as a second movement answering to the first. H.

25. πρὸς ὅποτερον οὖν καὶ βούλοιτο. So I read for ὁπότερον ἂν καὶ β. of MS., the optative having merely the indefinite force, cf. P. 318 ἡ κηρυκικὴ ἐπιστήμη ἦδε πως ἀγγελικὴ, ὁποτέρως ἂν ἐνεργῇ.

26. ἀγαθοποιεῖ, 'benefits,' neutral, as an unconscious power might do. H.

27. εὐποιεῖ, 'is beneficent to,' as a conscious agent. H. Cf. Str. I. P. 369 τῆς θείας σοφίας καὶ ἀρετῆς καὶ δυνάμεως ἔργον ἐστὶν οὐ μόνον τὸ ἀγαθοποιεῖν—φύσις γάρ, ὡς εἰπεῖν, αὕτη τοῦ θεοῦ, ὡς τοῦ πυρὸς τὸ θερμαίνειν καὶ τοῦ φωτὸς τὸ φωτίζειν,—ἀλλὰ καὶ κείνο μάλιστα τὸ διὰ κακῶν...ἀγαθὸν τι τέλος ἀποτελεῖν.

28. ὑπηρετική. See above p. 6. 1.

29. χειρόνων. If providence were the result of mere fate or impersonal law, the benefit received from unconscious agents by man would be received by a superior from inferiors, but as it is they come as a voluntary gift from the Ruler to his subjects.

30. προσεχείς, 'immediate': probably each designed in close fitness to the present circumstances. H. I understand the word in the sense 'proximate.' See above pp. 8. 19, 18. 4, 20. 9, n.

§ 43. p. 74, line 8 foll. The connexion seems to be this: sanctity of place or time adds nothing to a prayer, but the following combination of qualities does. H.

11. δι' ὧν εὔχεται. See above on p. 72. 4.

12, 13. τὸ παρ' ἡμῶν εὐεπίφορον. Cf. below p. 88. 28, and P. 551 εὐεπ. εἰς τὸν δεύτερον γάμον.

14. τῇ συλλήψει αὐτῇ, cf. n. on p. 70. 27.

18. ὅπου γε. See Index. The assertion of the principle which follows makes the argument of § 37 superfluous.

19. πολυφώνους, 'many-voiced,' P. 5 ὁ λόγος ψάλλει διὰ τοῦ πολυφώνου ὀργάνου (τοῦ ἀνθρώπου). The word is used of Christ, P. 8 ἐνὶ πολυφώνῳ γε ὁ σωτὴρ καὶ πολύτροπος εἰς ἀνθρώπων σωτηρίαν. The Epicureans held that the gods spoke Greek, see Zeller IV. 436 n.

22. ἔννοια, the individual notion, νόησις (cf. VI. 820 *fin.*), the mental process of its formation. A probably apocryphal saying, αἰτῆσαι καὶ ποιήσω, ἐννοήθητι καὶ δώσω is quoted VI. 778 τούτου φωνὴν κατὰ τὴν εὐχὴν οὐκ ἀναμένει κύριος κ.τ.λ. below p. 126. 28. See pp. 70. 27, 86. 24. H.

23. τῆς δημιουργίας. Cf. vi. 791, where the same thought about God seeing the light as good beforehand is more fully worked out. H. See above p. 66. 5.

28. γενεθλίου ἡμέρας εἰκὼν ἡ ἀνατολή. Is there a reference here to Christmas or Epiphany? Originally the Birth and the Baptism were celebrated together on the festival of the Epiphany, from which Christmas seems to have been separated towards the end of the 4th century, see *D. of Chr. Ant.* under 'Christmas' and 'Epiphany,' and cf. *Constit. Ap.* v. 13 τὰς ἡμέρας τῶν ἑορτῶν φυλάσσετε ἀδελφοί, καὶ πρώτην γε τὴν γενέθλιον, ἣτις ὑμῖν ἐπιτελείσθω εἰκάδι πρώτῃ τοῦ ἐνάτου μηνός, Basil. *Orat.* 25, vol. i. p. 593 (*ap. Suicer*) ἑορτάσωμεν τὰ σωτήρια τοῦ κόσμου, τὴν γενέθλιον ἡμέραν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. It would seem from *Str.* P. 407 that the observance of the day was at all events not universal when Cl. wrote. He says there that there were some who fixed the day of our Saviour's birth (περιεργότερον τῇ γενέσει τοῦ σωτήρος...καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν προστιθέντες), and (408) that the followers of Basilides kept the day of His baptism. P. 511 οἱ Κεφαλλῆνες γενέθλιον ἀποθέωσιν κατὰ νομηνίαν θύουσιν Ἐπιφάνει. Possibly it may be better to understand the phrase generally of the day of birth, cf. Eus. *Pr. Ev.* III. 1 γένεσις ἢ εἰς ἡλίον καὶ φῶς ἐκ σκότους πορεία.

30. γνώσεως ἀληθείας ἡμέρα κατὰ λόγον τοῦ ἡλίου. Cf. Mal. iv. 2 ἀνατελεῖ ὑμῖν τοῖς φοβουμένοις τὸ ὄνομά μου ἥλιος δικαιοσύνης, Lk. ii. 78 ἐπεσκέψατο ἡμᾶς ἀνατολὴ ἐξ ὕψους, 2 Pet. i. 19 (τὸν προφητικὸν λόγον) ὃ καλῶς ποιεῖτε προσέχοντες ὡς λύχνῳ φαίνοντι ἐν αὐχμηρῷ τόπῳ, ἕως οὗ ἡμέρα διαυγασῇ καὶ φῶσφορος ἀνατείλῃ ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ὑμῶν. For the anarthrous nouns compare my Introduction to St James pp. xcxi foll.

p. 76, line 1. πρὸς τὴν ἑσθινὴν ἀνατολὴν αἱ εὐχαί. See *Const. Apost.* vii. 44. 3, Bingham, Bk XIII. 8. 15, and xi. 7. 4. Various far-fetched reasons were assigned for this position, which originated no doubt in the worship of the sun, and is on that account reprobated by Ezekiel (viii. 16). Pious Jews looked towards Jerusalem in prayer (Dan. vi. 10, 1 K. viii. 44), as Mohammedans towards Mecca. See my n. on Cic. *N. D.* i. 79 constiteram exorientem Auroram forte salutans.

2. τὰ παλαιτάτα τῶν ἱερῶν πρὸς δύσιν ἔβλεπεν. Vitruvius (iv. 5) asserts this generally, but Hyginus (*de Agr. Lim.* p. 153 Goes) agrees with Cl., 'antiqui architecti in occidentem templa spectare recte scripserunt: postea placuit omnem religionem eo convertere, ex qua parte caeli terra illuminatur'; and in the art. on 'Templum' in Smith's *Dict. of Ant.* it is said that most of the existing 'temples in Attica, Ionia, and Sicily have their entrance towards the east.' See arts. on 'Orientation' and 'East' in *D. of Chr. Ant.*

3. No need to change Sylburg's ἀπαντιπρόσωπον except as to termination, though it is ἁπαξ λεγόμενον. We have ἀπαντίον and ἀπαντικρύ. H. ἀπ' ἀντιπροσώπου is suggested by H. J.

4. The quotation is probably intended to show that prayer, being a kind of sacrifice, should be under the same rule as sacrifice in regard to

the attitude of the worshipper: or can Cl. have taken *ἐσπερινή* in the sense of 'western'?

9. *εἰ...λάβουιν βλάπτει*. For a similar form of the conditional sentence see P. 947 *εἰ ἀποσταῖεν...συνεστάλη*, P. 507 *εἰ μὴ δέχοιτο...ἀνακάμψει*, 599 *εἰ εὖ φρονοῖμεν χάριν εἰσόμεθα*, above pp. 54. 11, below 166. 15.

§ 44. 15. *ἀποβαίνειν*. The ms. *ὑπερβαίνειν* seems right, with a reference to the *ὑπέρβασις* of p. 70. 1. **H.** But would not these supermundane goods be included in the *τὰ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ* of the next sentence? It seems to me that Cl. is here contrasting the gnostic and the *μοχθηρός*, as to their feeling in regard to mundane good.

ἀιδιότης. The prayer of the gnostic has relation to present good and to the possibilities of the future. He asks that he may be fitted to meet what may be in store for him, and, if any thing which he desires is denied,—surely not that it may be eternal, but—that he may be resigned to the disappointment. Dr Abbott has suggested *ἀνιδιότης* with the slightest possible change. The word is not found, but *ἀνιδίος* occurs, meaning 'without property.' If we can extend this so as to get the sense 'non-appropriation of a thing,' this would do very well. I had thought of *ἀδιαφορότης* in the sense of 'indifference to.' Compare Basil in *Ps.* xxvii., p. 246 (*ap.* Suicer, *s.v.*) *ληθὴν ποιοῦνται τῶν προτέρων, ἀδιαφοροῦντες ἐπ' αὐτοῖς*. The objection to it is that, though *διαφορότης* is found *Str.* P. 434 (If faith comes by nature, as the Gnostics say) *πᾶσα ἡ τῆς πίστεως καὶ ἀπιστίας ιδιότης καὶ διαφορότης οὕτε ἐπαίνῳ οὕτε μὴν ψόγῳ ὑποπέσοι ἂν* (translated 'nulla fidei et incredulitatis proprietates aut differentia laudi vel vituperationi fuerit obnoxia'), Philo M. 2. 370, &c.; yet the privative is not *ἀδιαφορότης* but *ἀδιαφορία*. Lobeck however remarks on the rareness of some of these nouns in *-της* (*Phryn.* p. 350), and as *διαφορία* is found, though rarely, by the side of *διαφορότης*, so the converse might be the case with *ἀδιαφορότης*. The form *ἀδιαφορία* is used both of things (*Sext. Emp. P. H.* 152 *παρὰ Μασσαγέταις τὸ μοιχεύειν ἀδιαφορίας ἔθει* (? *εἶδει*) *παρὰδεδοσθαι*), and of persons (as in *Epict.* II. 5. 20, where it is opposed to *ἐπιμέλεια*).

16. *τὰ δὲ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ*. See above p. 66. 27.

19. *ικανὸς ὢν ἑαυτῷ*. Cf. below p. 112. 13 *τούτῳ πάντα εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πρὸς τὴν τοῦ τέλους κτήσιν*, and *Ecl. Proph.* P. 993 *ἰνὶ. ὁ μὲν πιστεύσας ἄφεσιν ἀμαρτημάτων ἔλαβεν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου, ὁ δ' ἐν γνώσει γενόμενος ἅτε μηκέτι ἀμαρτάνων παρ' ἑαυτοῦ τὴν ἄφεσιν τῶν λοιπῶν κομίζεται*, P. 788 (the Lord) *ἡμᾶς ἐξ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν βούλεται σώζεσθαι*, *Q. D. S.* 957 *τῶν μὲν οὖν προγεγενημένων θεὸς δίδωσιν ἄφεσιν, τῶν δὲ ἐπιόντων αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἑαυτῷ*, and the ambiguous passage in p. 142. 3 below.

20. *αὐτάρκης*. Cl. here follows the Stoics, who maintained the self-sufficingness of the wise man.

24. *ἡγνῶται τῷ πνεύματι*. It seems best to take *πνεῦμα* here of the Holy Spirit, rather than to translate 'in his spirit.' Cf. below p. 78. 15 *τοῖς νοητοῖς...οἰκειούμενος*, *Str.* III. P. 559 *τὸ ῥῆμα τοῦ κυρίου τὸ χρίσαν τὴν ψυχὴν*

καὶ ἐνώσαν τῷ πνεύματι, *ib.* P. 553 ὅταν ἐκ μετανοίας κατασυχνηθεὶς πνεῦμα καὶ ψυχὴν ἐνώσῃ (MS. ἐνώσει) κατὰ τὴν τοῦ λόγου ὑπακοήν, τότε οὐκ ἔστι ἐν ὑμῖν οὐκ ἄρρεν, οὐ θήλυ, *Paed.* II. P. 178 (the Spirit is mingled with man by the Divine will) καὶ γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς τὸ πνεῦμα ᾤκείωται τῇ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ φερομένη ψυχῇ, and n. ou ἔνωσις p. 22. 14.

26. ἀγαθώτατον. This form is found in *Diod.* xvi. 85 *fin.*, *Hermas Vis.* I. 2. 3, see *Lob. Phryn.* p. 93, *Blass Gr. N. T.* p. 34.

27. εὐθικτος, 'quick,' 'ready': usually with the tongue, but also with the eye or other faculty. **H.**

προσβολήν, 'glance' or look,' usually with τῶν ὀμμάτων or τῆς ὀφθάλμου, but also alone, as *VI.* 821 *fin.* ἕκαστον ἐν μέρει μὴ προσβολῇ προσβλέπει. The two words are used together, of quick mental vision, by *Philo* (*I.* 286 *fin.*) εὐθυβόλῃ καὶ εὐθίκτῳ χρησάμενοι προσβολῇ, opposed to νοθέστεροι καὶ βραδεῖς τὰς ψυχάς, ὥσπερ οἱ τὰ ὄμματα πεπηρωμένοι. **H.** The verb προσβάλλω is used either of a person turning the eye upon some object, as in *Eur. Med.* 860 προσβαλοῦσα ὄμματα τέκνοις, cf. *Orig. de Orat.* 25 ὁ νοῦς προσβάλλει χωρὶς αἰσθήσεως τοῖς νοητοῖς; or more commonly of the object of sight or sound or smell affecting the organ, as in *Plat. Theaet.* 154 A ὁ δὲ ἕκαστον εἶναι φάμεν χρῶμα, οὔτε τὸ προσβάλλον (the object) οὔτε τὸ προσβαλλόμενον (the eye) ἀλλὰ μεταξύ τι. From the former use we get the meaning of προσβολή in the example quoted by **H.**, and in *Theaet.* 153 B χρῶμα ἐκ τῆς προσβολῆς τῶν ὀμμάτων πρὸς τὴν προσήκουσαν φορὰν φανέεται γεγεννημένον; from the latter the meaning in *Soph. Fr.* 737 βραδεία μὲν γὰρ ἢ λόγοισι προσβολή μῶλις δι' ὥτος ἔρχεται. In *Plotin. Enn.* VI. 2. 8 ἐν προσβολῇ τῆς τοῦ ὄντος φύσεως γεγεννημένος (dum videlicet entis naturam inspicit) we have the tropical use. So in *Lat.* we find the expressions 'coniectus animorum' (*Cic. Sest.* 115), 'coniectus rationis, id est, directio quaedam ad veritatem' (*Quintil. III.* 6. 30), as well as 'coniectus oculorum' (*Cic. de Orat.* III. 222).

Is θεωρίας to be taken as a subjective or an objective genitive, and does it mean outward observation or inward contemplation? The parallel *coniectus rationis* suggests that it is subjective, and this seems to suit better with the high-flown language of ll. 25 and 26. For the same reason it seems better to understand it of contemplation. If we read οὗτος with *Barnard* in l. 25, the general drift of the sentence will be 'the true gnostic (described in ll. 13—24) is on the one hand quick to lay hold of spiritual realities by the faculty of contemplation, and at the same time the things contemplated do not pass away like a vision, leaving no trace behind; he retains them in his memory, and can use them for the purpose of science.' Compare *St Paul's* 'I will pray with the spirit and I will pray with the understanding also.'

28. τὴν τῶν θεωρητῶν δύναμιν. Here too it may be questioned whether the gen. is subjective or objective: is it the power which flows from the objects of contemplation, or the power which the gnostic has over them? The latter seems more suitable here. For θεωρητός cf. *Diog. L.* x. 139, where the Epicurean theology is explained, τοὺς θεοὺς λόγῳ θεωρητοῦς,

which Cic. translates 'eam esse naturam deorum ut primum non sensu sed mente cernatur' (*N. D.* i. 49), and Cl. *Str.* v. P. 653 ὁ ἐλπίζων τῷ νῷ ὁρᾷ τὰ νοητά...νῷ ἄρα θεωρητὸς ὁ λόγος.

29. τὴν διορατικὴν...δριμύτητα. Cf. P. 116 φωτισμὸς ἄρα ἡ γνῶσις ἐστὶν ὁ ἐξαφανίζων τὴν ἀγνοίαν καὶ τὸ διορατικὸν ἐντιθεῖς, Philo M. 1. 486 χάριν ἔδωκας ἐξαίρετον τῷ διορατικῷ γένει, Plato *Rep.* vii. 535 B δριμύτης πρὸς τὰ μαθήματα.

30. βιάζεται κτήσασθαι. For this use of β. cf. Thuc. vii. 79. 1 ἐβιάσαντο εἰλεῖν (which Poppo calls unique) and Lys. 115. 29 βιαζόμενοι βλάπτειν. It is common in Cl., cf. below p. 108, l. 4 βιάζεται εἶναι καλός, *ib.* l. 8 ἐπ' ἄκρον γνώσεως ἤκειν β., p. 124. 29 ἀνεπιθύμητοι γενέσθαι β. See Index, s.v.

p. 78. 2. ἐφεκτικῇ, 'exercising restraint.' H. A metaphor from holding in a horse, ἐπέχειν *inhibere*. In P. 924 we find the word in its technical sense, 'sceptic' as opposed to 'dogmatist.'

4. ἐγγυμνασάμενος ἀσκήσει. See Index.

6. ἀθυρόγλωσσον. Cf. P. 165 ἀθύρῳ γλώσση χρῆσθαι. For other exx. see Index.

10. For ἀξιολόγως of MS. read ἀξιολόγων, 'of distinguished persons.' H.

§ 45. 11. διεληφώς, 'received a clear understanding of.' Cf. vi. 816½ τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν καὶ ἀληθῆ γνῶσιν καὶ τὴν περὶ θεοῦ διάληψιν. H. Below p. 104. 5.

11—14. Sentences like this (which are far from uncommon in Cl.) remind one of Aristotle's criticism on ὁ σκοτεινός in *Rhet.* iii. 5. 6 τὰ γὰρ Ἡρακλείτου διαστίζει ἔργον, διὰ τὸ ἄδηλον εἶναι ποτέρῳ πρόσκειται, τῷ ὕστερον ἢ τῷ πρότερον. Is ἀληθείας governed by πρὸς or by χοροῦ? is χοροῦ governed by πρὸς or by λόγῳ? is τὸ μέγεθος governed by προτρέποντι or by ἐνδεικνυμένῳ? Comparing p. 166. 8, 9 below, ἦν μὴ τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἐκκλησίας παρ' αὐτῆς λαβόντες ἔχωσι τῆς ἀληθείας, we should be inclined to take ἀληθείας here with πρὸς, but, before deciding, it is necessary to ascertain the meaning of χοροῦ. It occurs below p. 152. 28 ἡ ἐκκλησία κυρίου, ὁ πνευματικὸς καὶ ἅγιος χορός, 86. 14 διὰ τούτων (prayers, &c.) αὐτὸν ἐνοποιεῖ τῷ θείῳ χορῷ, 136. 13 κἂν μόνος εὐχεται τὸν τῶν ἁγίων χορὸν συνιστάμενον ἔχει, Ign. *Rom.* 2 ἵνα ἐν ἀγάπῃ χορὸς γενόμενοι ᾄσῃτε τῷ πατρὶ ἐν Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ, where Lightfoot's *n.* is 'the Roman Christians are asked to form into a chorus and sing the sacrificial hymn round the altar...The metaphor is taken from a heathen sacrificial rite; see K. F. Hermann *Gottesd. Alt.* ii. 29.' Here however the epithet μυστικός suggests an allusion to the dancing at the mysteries (of which Lucian, *de Saltat.* 15, says, τελετὴν ἀρχαίαν οὐδεμίαν ἐστὶν εὐρεῖν ἀνευ ὀρχήσεως, Ὀρφείως δηλαδὴ καὶ Μουσαίου...νομοθετησάντων σὺν ῥυθμῷ καὶ ὀρχήσει μνεῖσθαι· ὅτι δὲ οὕτως ἔχει...τοὺς ἐξαγορεύοντας τὰ μυστήρια ἐξορχεῖσθαι λέγουσιν) with the further connotation, that this chorus is to be spiritually interpreted. Cf. *Protr.* P. 92 ὅρος ἐστὶ τοῦτο θεῶ πεφιλημένον, οὐ τραγῳδαῖας, ὡς Κιθαιρών, ὑποκείμενον, ἀλλὰ τοῖς τῆς ἀληθείας ἀνακείμενον δράμασιν,...βακχεύουσι δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ...αἱ ἀμνάδες αἱ καλαὶ τὰ σεμνὰ τοῦ λόγου θεσπιζούσαι ὄργια, χορὸν ἐγείρουσαι σῶφρονα, and a little below,

ταῦτα τῶν ἐμῶν μυστηρίων τὰ βακχεύματα καὶ σὺ μου, καὶ χορεύσεις μετ' ἀγγέλων ἀμφὶ τὸν...μόνον ὄντως θεόν. Actual dancing was a part of the religious services of the Therapeutae described by Philo M. 2. 484, 485. There seems no reason why ἀληθείας should not be appended to χορός here as it is to δράμασιν in P. 92, cf. P. 100 δεισιδαιμονίας ἄθεοι χορευταί. The meaning will then be, that it is through and from the Church that the individual Christian is instructed in the things of God. If we prefer the other construction, governing χοροῦ by λόγῳ, we must translate (with H.) 'uses a language belonging to a mystic chorus.' In that case, it is difficult to explain προτρέποντι. Taking it as equivalent to προτρεπτικῶ, and governing τὸ μέγεθος by ἐνδεικνυμένῳ, as I have done in the translation, we may illustrate the sense from Cl.'s treatise of that name, where he enlarges (as in the later chapters) on the excellence of Christianity, cf. *Paed.* P. 98 *init.* προτρεπτικὴ ἡ πᾶσα θεοσέβεια, ζωῆς τῆς νῦν καὶ τῆς μελλούσης ὄρεξις ἐγγενῶσα τῷ συγγενεῖ λογισμῷ.

14. διάρματος. Cf. Wytt. on Plut. *Mor.* 165 C τὸ γαῦρον ἐνίοις καὶ ὑψηλὸν καὶ διηρμένον ἔνεστιν ὑπὸ κουφότητος: 'sic supra p. 116 D διαιρεῖσθαι πρὸς ἀλαζονείαν. Et διαιρεῖσθαι *se erigere* Arist. *de Mund.* *init.* φιλοσοφία διαραμένη πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὄντων θέαν. Et διάρμα Plut. *Mor.* 853 C ὄγκος καὶ διάρμα, Laert. IX. 5 διάρμα ψυχῆς.'

15. τοῖς νοητοῖς...οικειούμενος. Cf. p. 76. 24 ἦνῳται τῷ πνεύματι, p. 152. 19 τῷ πνεύματι ἀνεκράβητε, Eph. ii. 6.

18. αὐστηρός, 'grave,' 'serious'; cf. *Strom.* II. 494 *init.* H. *Protr.* 85 τὸ αὐστηρὸν τῆς σωτηρίας ὑπομένειν οὐ καρτερεῖτε.

21. δικαστής, ἐὰν ὁ λόγος καλῇ. Above p. 26. 8.

26. αὐτὸ τὸ ἀγαθόν. See p. 30. 11, Plato *Rep.* VI. 505

27. ἐπὶ προθύροις. Cf. Plat. *Phileb.* 64 C ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ νῦν ἤδη προθύροις ἐφεστάναι. H. J.

p. 80. 1. εὐαρεστοῦται. Cf. Epict. *Diss.* I. 12. 8 πῶς ἂν εὐαρεστοῖν τῇ θεῇ διοικήσει; *ib.* II. 23. 49, above n. on p. 34. 2.

§ 46. 3—6. Cf. Mt. vi. 25—34. ἐπιζητεῖ 'seeks in addition.'

4. εὐθετούντων (for MS. οὐθόρ' οὖν, where the last syllable may have been lost through its resemblance to the penultimate), 'useful': often followed by εἰς. H. Cf. Diod. XIX. 98 τῆς χρείας εἰς φάρμακα εὐθετούσης, Diosc. v. 136 τὸ εὐθετοῦν εἰς τοὺς πολέμους. Cl. has in mind Mt. vi. 31—33. H. J. suggests εὐθετεῖν with transitive force 'to arrange.' I am not sure that P.'s reading οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν may not be defended, as giving more reason for the clause εἰς τὴν ἀναγκαίαν χρῆσιν, 'the gnostic seeks none of the βιωτικά, nothing at all as absolutely necessary.' Or should we read εὐθετῶν 'being provided for all necessary use he seeks nothing further (ἐπιζητεῖ) of the things pertaining to this life'?

7. ἐθνικῶς. See below p. 154. 5 ὁ ἐθνικῶς ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ πολιτευόμενος, *Str.* VI. P. 761 *init.* ἐδήλωσεν τὸν ἕνα καὶ μόνον θεὸν ὑπὸ μὲν Ἑλλήνων ἐθνικῶς, ὑπὸ δὲ Ἰουδαίων Ἰουδαϊκῶς, καινῶς δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν καὶ πνευματικῶς γνωσκόμενον. The general meaning seems to be that prayer cannot be

regarded as an abstract thing, apart from the mind and character of him who prays; and thus the answer to prayer is limited by the receptive power of the suppliant. The prayer for knowledge, *e.g.*, would be differently conceived and answered in the three cases supposed. See above, §§ 38 and 44.

9. ἐπιστρέφων, intransitive: the two stages of discipleship need different gifts. **H.** See *Str.* VI. P. 770 ὁ καθαρισμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς οὗτός ἐστιν, ἡ ἀποχὴ τῶν κακῶν...καὶ ἔστιν ἀπλῶς τοῦ κοινοῦ πιστοῦ ἡ τελείωσις αὐτῇ, τοῦ δὲ γνωστικοῦ μετὰ τὴν ἄλλοις νομιζομένην τελείωσιν ἡ δικαιοσύνη εἰς ἐνέργειαν εὐποιίας προβαίνει, καὶ ὅτῳ δὴ ἡ ἐπίτασις τῆς δικαιοσύνης εἰς ἀγαθοποιίαν ἐπιδέδωκεν, τούτῳ ἡ τελείωσις ἐν ἀμεταβόλῳ ἔξει εὐποιίας καθ' ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ θεοῦ διαμένει, below p. 100. 7 f.

10. ἐπαναβαίνων. Cf. *Str.* v. P. 690 εἰὰν ἐπιχείρῃ τις ἐπ' αὐτὸ ὃ ἐστιν ἕκαστον ὁρμᾶν καὶ μὴ ἀποστατεῖν τῶν ὄντων, πρὶν ἐπαναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὑπερκείμενα αὐτὸ (MS. αὐτῷ) ὃ ἐστιν ἀγαθὸν αὐτῇ νοήσει λάβῃ, above p. 62. 22 κατ' ἐπανάβασιν αὐξήσας, below l. 19 ἐπαναβεβηκός.

12. συνεχές, adverbial, as often: 'uninterruptedly.' **H.** So *Arist. Eq.* 21, *Luc. Somn.* 4, *Epict. Diss.* II. 21. 8, cf. τέλειον below p. 86. 4.

14. συνεργῶν, cf. p. 66. 28.

16. ὀλισθήσαντας αὐθις χαμαί. Does αὐθις imply that the angels originally belonged to a lower sphere (see *Ecl. Proph.* § 57)? or should we understand it in the sense it bears in *Xen. Mem.* I. 2. 23 σωφρονήσαντα πρῶτον αὐθις μὴ σωφρονεῖν, *Eur. Or.* 907 κὰν μὴ παραυτίκ', αὐθις εἰσι χρήσιμοι, of which Klotz (on *Dev.* II. 214) says 'reiecta alia re iam nova inducitur, quasi, antequam fuisset illa, haec fuisset.' On the fall of the Angels cf. *Paed.* III. P. 250 *fin.*, *ib.* P. 280. C.'s language here implies the possibility of the restoration of the fallen Angels, and even a certain progress towards this end (μηδέπω τέλειον). Similarly *Origen de Princ.* I. 6. 3, and elsewhere, cf. *Huet Originiana* II. 5 *de Angelis*, *Hagenberg Hist. of Doctr.* I § 52. 5.

τὴν μίαν ἐκέλην ἕξιν, 'that single habit.' Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 633 *in*it. μυστικῶς οὖν ἐφ' ἡμῶν καὶ τὸ Πυθαγόρειον ἐλέγετο ἓνα γενέσθαι καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον δεῖν, ἐπεὶ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς εἰς ἐνὸς ὄντος τοῦ θεοῦ κατὰ τὴν ἀμετάτρεπτον τοῦ αἰεὶ θεῖν τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἕξιν, *ib.* εἰς τὴν ἀπάθειαν θεούμενος ἄνθρωπος ἀχράντως μοναδικὸς γίνεται, where Potter cites P. 777 ἐν τῇ μῇ ἕξει μένει τῇ ἀμεταβόλῳ, and 635 τὸ εἰς αὐτὸν καὶ τὸ δι' αὐτοῦ πιστεῦσαι μοναδικὸν ἐστὶ γίνεσθαι, ἀπερισπάστως ἐνούμενον ἐν αὐτῷ· τὸ ἀπιστῆσαι διστάσαι ἐστὶ καὶ διαστῆναι καὶ μερισθῆναι. **H.** Cf. also below p. 190. 9 κατὰ τὴν μονάδα, and *Protr.* P. 72 there quoted, P. 1009 (*Adumbr. in Joh.* I. 5) una quippe via est secundum praecepta divina. Monas namque Dei opus est, dyas autem, et quicquid praeter monadem constat, ex vitae perversitate contingit. See *Kaye Clem.* p. 149 n. 6. μίαν ἕξιν seems here to be equivalent to ἐνότητος ἕξιν.

17. διπλόην. See *Tim. Lex.* s.v. διπλόον. ἐπὶ σιδήρου εἴρηται ὅταν ἀπὸ τινος ἐνώσεως ἀπόλυσίς τις ἢ εἰς παράθεσιν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐνωσιν· ἐπὶ δὲ ἡθους τροπικῶς τὸ μὴ ὑγιὲς δηλοῖ, where Ruhnken cites many exx. It is used in a different sense below P. 901. Cf. δίψυχος and διψυχία *St James* I. 8.

The angels fell when other motives interfered with their single-hearted devotion to God.

ἐπιτηδεύτης, 'aptness': used in a neutral as well as a good sense. **H.**

18. ἐκθλίψαντας. Cp. Arist. *H. A.* ix. 40 'the bee leaves its sting in the wound and so perishes,' εἰ μὴ ὁ πληγῆς τὸ κέντρον ἐκθλίψῃ, 'unless he squeezes out the sting,' *De Anima* i. 2. 3 'Democritus held that life is sustained by respiration, which supplies fresh atoms in place of those which are forced out' (ἐκθλίβοντος τοῦ περιέχοντος), *de Resp.* 4, *Meteor.* i. 4. 7 'when the air contracts from cold, the heat is squeezed out' (ἐκκρούεται καὶ ἐκθλίβεται), *ib.* 9 of falling stars, *ib.* 9. 8 'lightning is caused by the expulsion (ἐκθλιβόμενον) of the air (πνεῦμα) inclosed in the cloud,' *ib.* iv. 6. 5, *de Audib.* i. 'the lungs by their contraction ἐκθλίσουσιν the air,' Plut. *Mor.* 81 c.

19. ἐπαναβεβηκός. See on p. 18. 4.

20. πρὸ ὁδοῦ, 'advantageous,' 'appropriate': originally 'forward,' but later like προύργον. **H.**

22. μονότονον, 'bent one way.' **H.** Chiefly used of music, also metaphorically of obstinacy.

ἑδραιότητα. Cf. below p. 88, l. 9 ἐν ἀμεταπτώτῳ καὶ ἐδραίῳ βίῳ, p. 192. 6 ἡ τῶν διχλούντων ἐδραιότης.

23. βρίθουσα. Cf. Plato *Phaedr.* 247 A βρίθει γὰρ ὁ τῆς κάκης ἵππος μετέχων, ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ῥέπων, *Wisdom* ix. 15 φθαρτὸν γὰρ σῶμα βαρύνει ψυχὴν, καὶ βρίθει τὸ γεῶδες σκῆνος νοῦν πολυφροντίδα, *Str.* v. P. 696 ἄνω τῶν ὑπερκειμένων αἶρεται ἡ ψυχὴ πᾶν τὸ βρίθον ἀποτιθεμένη, *Anton.* x. 26 τὴν βρίθουσαν καὶ τὴν ἀνωφερῇ δυνάμιν (centripetal) (centrifugal).

The γωνία of the MS. making no sense, the emendation which naturally suggests itself is ἀγωνία. This may be thought to receive some support from *Il.* XXI. 385 θεοῖσιν ἔρις πέσε βεβριθυία, but it does not suit the context. ἀγνώσια is suggested by H. J. with a reference to γνώσεως ἀκρότητα in l. 18, and makes very good sense; but I am rather disposed to prefer ἀτονία, for which compare Plut. *Mor.* 535 D ἔοικεν ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀτονία σώματος κράσει κακῶς πεφυκνία, below p. 166. 6 δεῖ τῷ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐραστῇ ψυχικῆς εὐτονίας σφάλλεσθαι γὰρ ἀνάγκη μέγιστα τοὺς μεγίστοις ἐγχειροῦντας πράγμασιν ἢ μὴ τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἀληθείας παρ' αὐτῆς λαβόντες ἔχωσι τῆς ἀληθείας, *Carpocrates ap. Hippol. Haer.* vii. 32 τὴν ψυχὴν Ἰησοῦ εὐτονον καὶ καθαρὰν γεγυνίαν διαμνημονεῦσαι τὰ ὁρατὰ μὲν αὐτῇ ἐν τῇ μετὰ τοῦ ἀγενήτου θεοῦ περιφορᾷ (Plato *Phaedr.* 246 f.).

24. 'In them even what is uplifted by their faith [the lower stage which they have reached] is dragged down.' **H.**

26. φυσιοῦται, 'becomes a nature.' **H.** Cf. Arist. *Cat.* 8 διαθέσεις λέγονται ἃ ἔστιν εὐκίνητα καὶ ταχὺ μεταβάλλοντα...εἰ μὴ τις καὶ αὐτῶν τούτων τυγχάνοι διὰ χρόνου πλῆθος ἤδη πεφυσιωμένη...ἢ ἂν τις ἴσως ἔξιν ἤδη προσαγορεύσαι. Used in a different sense below P. 896 *fn.*

καθάπερ τῷ λίθι τὸ βάρος. The same illustration is used in Arist. *Eth. N.* II. 1 οὐδεμία τῶν ἠθικῶν ἀρετῶν φύσει ἡμῖν ἐγγίνεται· οὐθὲν γὰρ τῶν φύσει

ὄντων ἄλλως ἐθίζεται, οἷον ὁ λίθος φύσει κάτω φερόμενος οὐκ ἂν ἐθισθεῖν ἄνω φέρεσθαι. Cf. p. 72. 18 f., of the goodness of God.

§ 47. p. 82, line 1. ἐπεὶ τὸ μὴ ἀποβληθέν. The ms. has ἐπὶ for ἐπεὶ also in P. 684; ἀποβληθῆναι for ἀποβληθέν is explained by the following ΔΙ mistaken for ΑΙ, and by the constant confusion of long and short vowels. The following μέν and δέ make it probable that καὶ εὐλογιστίας has been lost after εὐλαβείας.

3. τῆς εὐλογιστίας. A branch of φρόνησις according to the Stoics, the others being εὐβουλία ἀγχίνοια νουνέχεια εὐμηχανία *Stob. Ecl.* II. p. 106. Cf. Philo M. I. 130 εἰάν γὰρ ἔλθῃ εἰς τὴν διάνοιαν ἔννοια θεοῦ, εὐλογιστεῖ εὐθύς.

6. μέγιστον δ' ἄρα. The particle is wanted to show that we have here not the conclusion, but the minor premiss, and Δ is easily lost before Α as in I. 1.

9. μόνος. This may be true, but does not follow from the argument. Why may not ὁ πιστεύων be εὐσεβής as well as ὁ γνωστικός? Perhaps we are to take γνῶσις here as including faith, see p. 136. 28 below.

13. δι' ὧν ἔγνω φθάσας οἷά ἐστιν. I think this is an instance of the use of the finite verb with the relative to express the infinitive with article = διὰ τοῦ φθάσας γνῶναι οἷά ἐστιν, cf. below n. on p. 104. 9 ἐπίστευσεν ἐξ ὧν ἐθαύμασεν, p. 130. 17 χαίρων μὲν ἐφ' οἷς ἔγνω, συσπελλόμενος δὲ ἐφ' οἷς ἐγκυλίεται.

14. καὶ κέκτηται τοῦτο. The changed position of καὶ in the ms. is probably to be accounted for by its omission before κέ-. It would naturally be inserted in the margin by the corrector, and might then be misplaced by a subsequent copyist. For the thought cf. Mk. xi. 24 and *Str.* VI. P. 777 *ἰνίτ.* ὁ δὲ ἐν οἷς ἔσται δι' ἀγάπης ἤδη γενόμενος, τὴν ἐλπίδα προειληφώς διὰ τῆς γνῶσεως οὐδὲ ὀρέγεται τινος, ἔχων ὡς οἷόν τε αὐτὸ τὸ ὀρεκτόν, P. 778 τὴν ἐν οἷς ἐστί κατάστασιν βεβαίαν τῶν μελλόντων κατάληψιν εἰδὼς δι' ἀγάπης προαπαντᾷ τῷ μέλλοντι, also p. 136. 26 below.

15. The connexion is hard to seize. Probably it means 'what he has is only inchoate and imperfect, but its true nature is seen by reference to the perfect standard,' 'is measured by what is fitting (normal).' See what follows. H. There seems no reason for drawing a fine distinction between τὸ ἐνδεές καὶ ἐπιδεές, while it is important to state that both sufficient and insufficient must be determined by reference to a standard. I propose therefore to read ἀνενδεές.

πρὸς τὸ ἐπιβάλλον. Cf. Luke xv. 12 τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μέρος, and Wytt. on Plut. *Mor.* 37 F, who cites Pl. 1036 A ἐπιβάλλει τοῦτο ποιεῖν (convenit facere), 1034 D ἐπιτελεῖν τὰ ἐπιβάλλοντα, Diogenianus *ap.* Eus. *Pr. Ev.* VI. 8 τὸ χρεῶν εἰρῆσθαι τὸ ἐπιβάλλον καὶ καθήκον κατὰ τὴν εἰμαρμένην, also Anton. VII. 7 ἐνεργεῖν τὸ ἐπιβάλλον, where see Gataker's excellent n.

17. ὁ ἀνενδεοὺς μετέχων ἀνενδεῆς εἴη ἄν. Cf. *Paed.* I. P. 113 οὐκοῦν ἀτελὴς ὁ ἐγνωκὼς τὸ τέλειον.

18. κινούντων καὶ ἰσχόντων, 'moving and stopping' (correlatives). H.

19. ἐνεργείας. Probably 'inspiration': or at least 'Divine action.' H.

μετίσχοτος. Rare and chiefly Platonic. **H.** As we have the form **μετέχω** in l. 17, it is possible that this form is due to **ισχόντων** in l. 18: still Cl. often uses **ἰσχω**=**ἔχω** (as in *Paed.* P. 114) and we find **ὑπίσχοσι** τὴν τιμωρίαν P. 598.

20. **ἀφαιρουμένου**, 'being robbed.'

ἀμείωτος. See Index.

22. **κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν...κατὰ τὸν ἀριθμόν.** So we have **δυνάμει** opposed to **ἀριθμῷ** in Arist. *de Gen. et Corr.* I. 3 νόησις ἢ ἐνέργεια· ὥστε ἐξ ἐνεργείας ἢ δύναμις· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ποιοῦντες γιγνώσκουσιν· ὕστερον γὰρ γενέσει ἢ ἐνέργεια ἢ κατ' ἀριθμόν (cited by Trend. on Ar. *de An.* p. 308). The more common opposition is that of **κατ' εἶδος** to **κατ' ἀριθμόν**, contrasting qualitative to quantitative (see my n. on *N. D.* I. 49 *ad numerum* and Waitz on *Cat.* 2, p. 276). As opposed to **δυνάμει** it is nearly equivalent to **ἐνέργεια** 'in actual reality.'

24. **ἐνθέους προκοπᾶς.** Cf. p. 16. 5, 28 f., p. 20. 5, 15 f., p. 78. 25.

§ 48. 26. **προσεχιστέρη.** See Index.

27. **τιμήσας.** One would rather expect **τηρήσας**, as in *Protr.* P. 10, where I am disposed to read **γεράνδρουν δὲ ψάμμοις ἐρήμας τετηρημένον** for **τετιμημένον**.

p. 84, line 1. He will not take away whatever is for the sake of virtue from them, as it is for their sake that all things exist. **H.**

4. **τιμῶν ἦν ὅς γε.** **H.** J.'s excellent emendation of the ms. **τιμώμενός τε**: cf. for the periphrastic tense Mk. x. 22 **ἦν γὰρ ἔχων χρήματα πολλά**, Blass *N. T. Gr.* p. 202 f., Schmid *Att.* III. pp. 112—115.

7. **καὶ συλλαμβανόμενος**, middle here, as active in p. 82, l. 26, 'helping' as well as 'exhorting.' **H.**

ἐπιγεννηματικόν. A Stoical and medical word for what is accessory and accidental. Cf. Epictet. III. 7. 7 οὐδέ, τοῦ προηγουμένου μὴ ὅντος ἀγαθοῦ, [δύναται] τὸ ἐπιγέννημα ἀγαθὸν εἶναι. **H.** The adjective seems to be found only in Cic. *Fin.* III. 32 posterum quodam modo et consequens putandum est, quod illi ἐπιγεννηματικόν appellant, cf. Laert. VII. 94 where (after defining τὸ ἀγαθόν as τὸ τέλειον κατὰ φύσιν λογικοῦ ὡς λογικοῦ) Zeno continues τοιοῦτον δ' εἶναι τὴν ἀρετὴν...ἐπιγεννήματα δὲ τὴν τε χαρὰν καὶ τὴν εὐφροσύνην καὶ τὰ παραπλήσια. Similarly **δυσθυμία** and **δυσφροσύνη** are mentioned as ἐπιγεννήματα of vice, *ib.* 85 *fin.* ὁ δὲ λέγουσί τινες, πρὸς ἡδονὴν γίνεσθαι τὴν πρώτην ὁρμὴν τοῖς ζώοις, ψεύδος ἀποφαίνουσιν· ἐπιγέννημα γὰρ φασι, where see Menage, and Seneca *V. B.* c. 9 (quoted in his note) 'voluptas non est merces nec causa virtutis, sed accessio.' It is equivalent to Aristotle's ἐπιγινόμενόν τι τέλος in τελειοῖ τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἢ ἡδονήν, οὐχ ὡς ἡ ἕξις ἐνυπάρχουσα, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐπιγινόμενόν τι τέλος (*Eth.* N. x. 4).

12. **εὐπραγίαν**, cf. below p. 102. 22, and P. 802 *in it.* **H.**

13—14. God's Commandments and His Promise are indissolubly joined: the promise receives fulfilment simultaneously with the performance of a commandment. **H.**

16. **πολλῷ τῷ χρόνῳ.** The dative marking one cause of the result. **H.**

I rather doubt this. The dat. is often used of duration of time in late Greek. See Schmid *Att.* iv. 58, Blass *Gr. N. T.* § 38. 5, Jannaris § 1394, Winer, p. 273.

17. εἰς Ὀλύμπι' ἀναβᾶς. There is no reason to depart from the ms., cf. Cic. *Divin.* ii. 144 ad Olympia proficisci.

20. φέρων, 'make haste and': the pass. φερόμενος (lit. 'being carried along') is similarly used. H. Possibly the act. may get its meaning from the use of the imperative φέρε, 'come now,' or = our 'took and gave.' For exx. see P. 569 τῷ τὸ σωματίον αἰτοῦντι φέρων προσδίδωσι, P. 535 Σαμουήλ κωλεὸν φ. ἔδωκε τῷ Σαουλ φαγεῖν, P. 44 *fin.* Ῥωμαῖοι φέροντες ἀνέθηκαν τὴν τύχην, Q. D. S. 937 P. αὐτὸν ὑποβαλέτω φέρων γυμναστῇ, where see Segaar's n., Luc. *Necyom.* 8 ἐμὲ δὲ φέρων ἐνεσκεύασε τῷ πῖλφ, *Dial. Mort.* vi. 3 τοῖς ἀτέκνοις τῶν γερόντων εἰσποιεῖτε φέροντες αὐτοὺς where many exx. are given by Hemst., also Plut. V. 159, 353, Plut. *Mor.* 4 with Wytts's n. The moral of the anecdote is scarcely in harmony with such texts as Lk. xvii. 10, but it agrees with p. 126. 15. Cf. Epict. *Diss.* iv. 10. 14—16 ἀρκεῖ μοι ἂν δύνωμαι πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἀνατείνει τὰς χεῖρας καὶ εἰπὲν ὅτι, ὅς ἔλαβον ἀφορμὰς παρά σου πρὸς τὸ αἰσθῆσθαι σου τῆς διοικήσεως καὶ ἀκολουθῆσαι αὐτῇ, τούτων οὐκ ἡμέλησα· οὐ κατήσχυνά σε τὸ ἐμὸν μέρος. ἰδοὺ πῶς κέχρημαι ταῖς αἰσθήσεσιν, ἰδοὺ πῶς ταῖς προλήψεσιν. μή ποτέ σε ἐμεμψάμην, μή τι τῶν γινομένων τινὶ δυσηρέστησα; κ.τ.λ.

24. εὐαρέστησιν τῷ θεῷ. Cf. below p. 114. 29 τὴν πρὸς τὸν θεὸν εὐαρέστησιν, above n. on p. 34. 2, p. 80 l. 1.

No use of συναρῶμαι (apparently never deponent) seems possible here. What is wanted is συναίρεται, 'is helpful,' cf. above p. 24. 23. Yet συναρῶμενον appears to be similarly used, P. 896½ τὸ παράπαν ταῖς ἡδοναῖς συναρῶμενον. H.

25. τὴν σωτηρίαν, in apposition with τὴν τελειότητα. H. The gen. read in the text seems to me far more natural.

26. καὶ τῶν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀνηκόντων, 'which concern us.' So with πρὸς often Polyb. Diod., with εἰς Demosth. Aristot., &c. H. I take καὶ here in the exegetical sense, cf. Winer *Gr.* p. 545 n. 4, Hermann-Viger p. 525.

28. διανομή. So I read, instead of the διαμονή of ms., because I cannot see how the latter could be reckoned among τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν (l. 26). Compare Epict. *Ench.* I. 1 τῶν ὄντων τὰ μὲν ἐστὶν ἐφ' ἡμῖν, τὰ δὲ οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν. ἐφ' ἡμῖν μὲν ὑπόληψις, ὁρμή, ὄρεξις, ἔκκλισις, καὶ ἐνὶ λόγῳ ὅσα ἡμέτερα ἔργα. It is true the same objection might be made to κτήσις, as we read in *Diss.* iii. 24. 68 κτήσις οὐκ ἐμὴ, συγγενεῖς, οἰκείοι, φίλοι...σὸν οὖν τί; χρήσις φαντασιῶν; but perhaps we may distinguish between two uses of the word. In Epict. κτήσις evidently means 'possession,' in the text we may understand it of the act of acquiring.

§ 49. p. 86, line 5. τὰς εὐχὰς...ποιεῖσθαι. There is a rule against praying with heretics in *Const. Ap.* vii. 28 οὔτε μὴ προσεύξησθε τῷ ψευδο-διδασκάλῳ ἵνα μὴ συμμιανθῇτε αὐτῷ.

ἐπικικῶς καὶ μετ' ἐπικικῶν. Here used in the wide sense given to it in Plato and Aristotle. See my note on the word in St James iii. 17.

7. **συνεπιγράφεσθαι**. The act. ἐπιγράφω ἑμαυτὸν τινι is used of endorsement, and so the p. ἐπιγράφεσθαι ἀλλοτρίαις γνώμας. Hence the compound means 'to give one's name to,' cf. Philo M. 1. p. 517 τῷ ψευδεὶ συνεπιγράφεται πᾶς ὁ τῶν ἀγελαίων ὄχλος.

8. **τοῖς κοινότερον πεπιστευκόσι**. So I read instead of καινότερον, cf. *Str.* v. P. 659 τὴν κοινὴν πίστιν πῇ μὲν θεμέλιον λέγει, πῇ δὲ γάλα, *ib.* P. 892 (p. 172. 7) ὑπερβῆναι σπουδάσαντες τὸ κοινὸν τῆς πίστεως, ἐξέβησαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν, P. 608 πίστεως τελειότης πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν διαστέλλεται πίστιν, *Plut. Mor.* 568 C εἰ δὲ κοινότερον ἐθέλοι τις ταῦτα συγγράφαι κ.τ.λ.

10. **πανήγυρις**, used esp. of a great religious gathering such as that of the Olympic games, cf. above p. 62. 12 πάντα τὸν βίον ἑορτὴν ἄγοντες, *Jer. Ep.* 151 nobis qui in Christum credimus resurgentem iugis et aeterna festivitas est, *Justin Dial.* 12 σαββατίζειν ὑμᾶς ὁ καινὸς νόμος διὰ παντὸς ἐθέλει, and, for what follows, *Paed.* II. P. 228 *in*it. μεθ' ἡμέραν...εὐχῆς καὶ ἀναγνώσεως καὶ τῶν...εὐέργων ἔργων ὁ καιρὸς, ἐσπέρας δὲ ἀναπαύσασθαι καθήκει μετὰ τὴν ἐστίασιν καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀπολαύσεσιν εὐχαριστίαν, above p. 58. 24 f., p. 22. 11, below p. 140. 3 f. and *Str.* II. P. 506.

11. **ἐντεύξεις**, 'private reading,' cf. *Polyb.* IX. 1. 3 οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι συγγραφείς...πολλοὺς ἐφέλκονται πρὸς ἔντευξιν τῶν ὑπομνημάτων, and n. on ἐντυχόντες, below p. 172. 6. See *Const. Ar.* VI. 27. 3. **H.**

12. **παρὰ τὴν ἐστίασιν**. *Paed.* II. P. 194 ὡς ἀρμόδιόν ἐστι πρὶν ἡμᾶς μεταλαβεῖν τροφῆς τῶν συμπάντων εὐλογεῖν τὸν ποιητὴν, οὕτως καὶ παρὰ πότον καθήκει ψάλλειν αὐτῷ τῶν αὐτοῦ μεταλαμβάνοντας κτισμάτων...ἐπὶ πᾶσί τε, πρὶν ὑπνου λαχεῖν, εὐχαριστεῖν ὅσιον τῷ θεῷ κ.τ.λ., *Str.* VI. P. 785 *in*it.

13. **νύκτωρ εὐχαί**. *Paed.* II. P. 218 *in*it. ἐπεγερτικῶς ἀπονυστακτέον...διὸ πολλάκις καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀνεγερτέον τῆς κοίτης καὶ τὸν θεὸν εὐλογητέον.

14. **τῷ θεῷ χορῶ**, cf. above p. 78. 12.

14, 15. **ἐκ τῆς συνεχοῦς μνήμης**. Potter cites Basil, p. 14 οὔτε γὰρ ἀμαρτίας καιρὸν τινα δώσομεν, οὔτε τῷ ἐχθρῷ τόπον ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ἡμῶν καταλείψομεν, διὰ τῆς συνεχοῦς μνήμης ἔνοικον ἔχοντες ἑαυτῶν τὸν θεόν.

15. **ἀέμνηστος** is either active or passive: here probably active. Probably τῆς συνεχοῦς μνήμης is the present human state, ἀέμνηστον θεωρίαν the supernal or angelic state. **H.** So πολύμνηστος has both the active and passive meanings.

16. **τὴν ἄλλην**. Prayer and alms often associated. **H.** As in Acts x. 4.

18. Mt. vi. 7 προσευχόμενοι δὲ μὴ βαττολογήσητε ὥσπερ οἱ ἐθνικοί· δοκοῦσι γὰρ ὅτι ἐν τῇ πολυλογίᾳ αὐτῶν εἰσακουσθήσονται κ.τ.λ.

18, 19. **εὐχῇ...μαθών**. Matt. vi. 6—13.

20. **ἀντικρυς**, 'publicly,' cf. Ar. *Plut.* 134 καὶ νῆ Δί' εὐχονται γε πλουτεῖν ἀντικρυς: often used of open warfare. **H.**

21. **ὁ δὲ καὶ περιπάτῃ χρώμενος**. Cf. above p. 62. 13 f. For the pleonastic ὁ δέ, continuing the subject of the preceding sentence, see Schweigh. *Lex. Herod.* s.v. ὁ, Krüg. *Gr.* 50. 1. 4, Jelf 655. 6. 2. It is also

often used to introduce the apodosis, as in *Paed.* i. P. 137 ὁ κύριος οὐ διὰ μῖσος τοῖς ἀνθρώποις λουδορεῖται, οὐς ἐξόν αὐτῷ ἀπολέσαι, ὁ δὲ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ πέπονθεν, *Q. D. S.* 935 P. ἀσεβεῖς μὲν...ἐπίβουλοι δέ, ὅτι καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς περιουσίας καθ' αὐτὴν ἱκανῆς οὐσης χαννῶσαι τὰς ψυχάς...οἱ δὲ προσεκπλήσσουσι, also P. 430 ...αἱ δὲ σκαλεύουσαι ἐκλέγονται, cf. Jacob's *Aelian N. A. praeef.* xxvi. f.

24. ἐννοηθῇ μόνον. See above p. 70. 27.

26. τριῶν δ' ὄντων...τελῶν. The relations between the *honestum*, the *utile* and the *dulce* are discussed in *Cic. de Off.* and *de Fin.* The Stoics held that the second was a constant accompaniment of the first, see *de Off.* iii. c. 3, *Str.* iv. 499.

§ 50. p. 88, line 1. ἐξεταζόμενον. Cf. Wyttenbach on *Plut.* ii. 74 B μέτριοι ἐν τοῖς ἀνηκέστοις ἐξεταζόμενοι, who says of this use 'elegans usus verbi inserviens paraphrasi, pro ὄντες, sed ita ut notio *famae, cognitionis, et iudicii apud alios homines* subsit; *spectari, censeri in aliquo ordine, spectandum se praeberē, ostendere*'; and quotes many exx. H. It is frequently followed by a participle, or by the gen. pl. or ἐν with dat. pl. or, more rarely, dat. sing. as here.

2. πρόχειρον, 'prompt,' 'readily disposed.' H.

3. καθοριστική. καθορίζω very rare, used by *Cyr. Al.* (*Soph. Lex.*) of God defining penalties for sin. The definition is evidently from another source, probably Stoic. H. On the prohibition against swearing see notes on *St James* v. 12.

4. προσπαράληψως. Very rare. Somewhat similarly *Philo* i. 285 *fin.* μόνῳ θεῷ χωρὶς ἐτέρου προσπαράληψως οὐ ῥάδιον πιστεῦσαι, 'without calling in the help of something else.' In *Strom.* viii. P. 927½ we have *προσπαράληπτέον* used in a cognate sense. H. παραλαμβάνω μάρτυρα is the regular term for 'producing a witness.'

6. καθωρισμένως, 'definitively.' H. See on l. 3 above.

8. ἐν ἀμεταπτώτῳ καὶ ἑδραίῳ βίῳ. See above p. 80. 21 f. ἀμεταπτώτως βιοῦν ἐλομένῳ διὰ τὴν τῆς γνώμης ἑδραιότητα.

10. τοῦ διαπονουμένου. Cf. *Acts* iv. 2 οἱ Σαδδουκαῖοι διαπονούμενοι διὰ τὸ διδάσκειν αὐτοὺς τὸν λαόν, *ib.* xvi. 18, *Eccles.* x. 9 ἐξαίρων λίθους διαπονηθήσεται ἐν αὐτοῖς.

11. <οὐχ> ὡς ἀδικῶν τὸ θεῖον. The negative seems required not only by the protasis, which lays down the principle that guilt is determined by the intention of the agent, not by the suffering of the injured party; but also by the confirmatory clause, affirming that God can suffer no injury.

13 foll. Three grounds of abstinence from perjury: duty toward God, neighbour and self. H.

19. ἐπίρρημα. Schömann (*Die Lehre von den Redetheilen*, p. 164) quotes the definition of *Dion. Hal.* ἐπίρρημά ἐστι μέρος λόγου ἁκλιτον, κατὰ ῥήματος λεγόμενον ἢ ἐπιλεγόμενον ῥήματι. It included the particles of affirmation and negation (p. 153). For the order τὸ ναὶ ἐπίρρημα cf. ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμός, *Krüger Gr.* 50. 7.

20. ὅρκον...προσφέρεσθαι, 'to employ an oath,' cf. below P. 891 (p. 168. 30) ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς προσφέρονται ῥήτοισι, Demosth. 284. 1 προσφέρεσθαι φιλοτιμίαν.

ἀπὸ διανοίας...παραστατικῆς. Cf. Euseb. *Pr. Ev.* vi. 6. 51 γένοιτο δ' ἂν καὶ ἄλλα τοῦ προβλήματος παραστατικά μυρία, Plut. *Mor.* 238 A κέντρον δ' εἶχε ταῦτα τὰ μέλη ἐγερτικὸν θυμοῦ καὶ φρονήματος καὶ παραστατικὸν ὁρμῆς ἐνθουσιώδους, and n. on παράστασιν, l. 22 below, Orig. *de Orat.* 24 ὀνομά ἐστι προσηγορία τῆς ἰδίας ποιότητος τοῦ ὀνομαζομένου παραστατικῆς.

§ 51. 22. εἰς παράστασιν. Suidas s.v. (interpreting by ὁρμή, προθυμία) cites Diod. *Fr.* xxxiii. (vol. x. p. 88 W.) παράστασις ψυχῆς πρὸς ἐλευθερίαν ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πλήθεσι (*libertatis studium*): Schweig. *Lex. Polyb.* quotes exx., where the meaning is *impetus, studium, animi ardor*, as in Pol. v. 9. 6 παράστασις εἶχε τὸν βασιλέα *fiducia regem tenebat*, xvi. 13. 2 μετὰ παραστάσεως equivalent to τετολμηκότως. Cf. Diod. xiv. 52 τοιαύτης παραστάσεως ἐμπεισούσης εἰς τὰς τῶν πολιορκουμένων ψυχάς (*haec pertinacia cum animos incessisset*), Polyb. iii. 63 λαμβάνειν ὁρμὴν καὶ παράστασιν, *ib.* viii. 23 τοιοῦτος ἐνθουσιασμός ἐγένετο καὶ παράστασις τοῦ στρατοπέδου, *ib.* x. 5 περιχαρὲς οὖσα...μετὰ παραστάσεως ἡσπάζετο τοὺς νεανίσκους, similarly παράστημα in Cl. P. 589 τὴν χεῖρα ἐπὶ τοῦ πυρὸς θεῖς ἀτρέπτω πάνν τῷ παραστήματι, Jos. *B. J.* xx. 7. 580 'Ρωμαῖοι δι' ἄλκην σώματος καὶ ψυχῆς παράστημα...κρατοῦσιν. Similarly the verb παραστήσαι is used in the sense 'to rouse' or 'stimulate,' Polyb. vi. 53. 10 *fin.* τὸ γὰρ τὰς τῶν ἐπ' ἀρετῇ δεδοξασμένων ἀνδρῶν εἰκόνας ἰδεῖν...τίν' οὐκ ἂν παραστήσαι; and παραστήναι in a neuter sense Diod. xvii. 43 τὸ δεινὸν ἔχοντες ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς...ταῖς ψυχαῖς οὕτω παρέστησαν πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον ὥστε τοῦ θανάτου καταφρονῆσαι, *ib.* c. 99 τοῦτ' ὅτ' ἐν θυμῷ παραστάς. The metaphor seems to be taken from soldiers standing in battle array. More commonly the substantive is used in the sense of 'proof,' as in P. 864 (p. 94. 8) εἰς παράστασιν ἀληθείας.

25. ὡς μὴδὲ ὅρκον αἰτεῖσθαι. As in the case of Xenocrates, Cic. *Ep. ad Att.* i. 16. 40.

πρὸς ἑαυτόν. How can it be said that the gnostic χρή ἔχειν εὐγνωμοσύνην towards himself? His life is to be a sufficient guarantee, as regards outsiders: those who know him more intimately should have a further assurance from their experience of his fairness of mind. I think we must read τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ and possibly (as Sylburg) συνόντας. Probably ἀξίόπιστον ἔχειν should be understood with εὐγν.

26. τοὺς συνιέντας, 'those who have a right understanding,' seems justified by the quotation from Prov. viii. 9 in vi. P. 803½. H.

27. αὐτίκα. For its meaning here see Appendix.

p. 90, line 4 foll. Observance of the oath is exactly correspondent with observance of the simple rules of duty, and therefore needs no special rule. H.

5. κατόρθωσιν...καθίκουσιν. The Stoics distinguished between κατόρθωμα (or καθήκον τέλειον, *officium perfectum*), and καθήκον (or καθήκον μέσον), see Cic. *Fin.* iii. 58, *Off.* i. 8. Here the word κατόρθωσις (used by

Cic. *Fin.* III. 45 in its technical sense, *recta effectio*,—κατόρθωσιν *enim ita appello, quoniam recte factum* κατόρθωμα)—seems to be used in a more general sense.

7. πολλοῦ γε δεῖ ἐπιορκήσει. This, the ms. reading, is explained by the adverbial use of the phrase π. γ. δ.=οὐδαμῶς. It is followed by an ind. in Dem. 631. 5 πολλοῦ γε δεῖ διώρισεν, ὅς γε πάντα τὰναντία εἶρηκεν, where Reiske questions the reading; but Schaefer's *dictum* 'Vulgata est sanissima' is confirmed by its frequent use, without an infinitive, as an appendage to a sentence, cf. Arist. *Ach.* 543 καθῆσθ' ἂν ἐν δόμοισιν; ἢ πολλοῦ γε δεῖ, *Str.* II. P. 429 οὐκ ἀμυνομένων ἡμῶν τοὺς κατηγοροῦς, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ.

9. πῶποτε. Used in later Greek as a strengthened form of ποτε, see exx. in Lobeck *Phryn.* p. 458.

16. πάντα τὸν θεὸν εἶναι πάντοτε. For the meaning of πάντα see above p. 62. 9 and 13.

20. ποιεῖ τι. H. J.'s emendation for τι ποιεῖται. Probably, the true reading having been corrupted into ποιεῖται, the correction τι was made in the margin and wrongly inserted in the text.

22. ἐναποθνήσκει ταῖς βασάνοις. The same phrase is used in Athen. XIII 596 *fin.* Λέαινα ἡ ἐταῖρα αἰκίζομένη ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ Ἰππίαν τὸν τύραννον, οὐδὲν ἐξειπούσα ἐναπέθανε ταῖς βασάνοις.

§ 52. p. 92, line 1. συνάφειαν, 'combination'; close fellowship or coupling. H.

ἐμμεσιτεύει, 'brings about by his mediation': not used elsewhere, but μεσιτεύω in just this sense and transitive in the historians. H.

3. ἐπὶ, 'in the presence of,' common of judges or witnesses: so in the fourth line it seems to refer to the presence of a congregation at the κατήχησις. H.

4. On the force of ἀγαλμάτων see line 13 foll. H.

6. παραλαμβάνεται. Specially used of the reception of wisdom and learning by a disciple from a teacher. H.

8. ὁ τῷ ὄντι ἄνθρωπος. The teacher more than others is the true man, the true image of God as exercising specially a function like God's. H.

δημιουργεῖ. See above p. 22. 4 ἐαυτὸν κτίζει καὶ δημιουργεῖ...ἐξομοιούμενος θεῷ.

9. μεταρρυθμίζει. Below p. 106. 16.

10. σίδηρον Ἄρην. Cf. *Protr.* 56 πολλοὶ τὸ ξίφος μόνον πήξαντες ἐπιθύουσιν ὡς Ἄρεϊ.

12. ἀναφοράν. Cf. p. 14. 2. H. See ἀναφέρεται just above, l. 7, and for exx. Cic. *N. D.* II. 60 with notes.

14. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῆς μορφῆς ιδιότητα. Cf. P. 798 ἡ δὲ ὁμοίωσις οὐχ, ὡς τινες, ἡ κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα τὸ ἀνθρώπειον, P. 809 κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ γεγονέναι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶρηται οὐ κατὰ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὸ σχῆμα, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ὁ μὲν θεὸς λόγῳ τὰ πάντα δημιουργεῖ, ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπος ὁ γνωστικός γενόμενος τῷ λογικῷ τὰς καλὰς πράξεις ἐπιτελεῖ. See reff. in Kaye, pp. 134 f.

15. κατὰ τὸ τῆς δυνάμεως σύμβολον. Probably a reference to δημιουργεῖ

in l. 8: also *Paed.* P. 220 κατὰ τοῦτο εἰκὼν ὁ ἄνθρωπος γίνεται τοῦ θεοῦ καθὼς εἰς γένεσιν ἀνθρώπου ἄνθρωπος συνεργεῖ.

18. ἐκ τῆς συγκαταθέσεως. Cf. below p. 118. 8, 9 ἡ ὁμόνοια ἡ περὶ ταῦτο πρᾶγμα συγκατάθεσις.

§ 53. 19. ἀπὸ γνώμης. Cf. Wytt. *Plut.* II. 44 D, where exx. are given of two meanings, (1) *ratione et consilio*)(*temere et casu* p. 798 E, (2) *ex animi iudicio et sententia*. H. For the harmony of thought, word, and action see below p. 176. 2.

21. ἐν θεραπείας μέρει. See *Plato Rep.* II. 382 and III. 389 B with the nn. of Stallbaum and Ast, also *Philo M.* I. p. 141, and *Orig. in Joh.* x. 4 σωζομένου πολλάκις τοῦ ἀληθοῦς πνευματικοῦ ἐν τῷ σωματικῷ ψευδεῖ (of allegorical interpretation), and in a fragment of *Strom.* VI. where he comments on *Plato*, cf. *Gieseler tr.* I. 235 n.

22. ψεύσεται ἢ ψεύδος ἐρεῖ. Cf. *Str.* VI. P. 802 ψεύσται τῷ ὄντι οὐχ οἱ συμπεριφερόμενοι δι' οἰκονομίαν σωτηρίας, οὐδ' οἱ περὶ τινα τῶν ἐν μέρει σφαλλόμενοι, ἀλλ' οἱ εἰς τὰ κυριώτατα παραπίπτοντες. Potter refers to *Gell.* II. 11, quoting *Nigidius*: 'inter mendacium dicere et mentiri distat. Qui mentitur ipse non fallitur, sed alterum fallere conatur: qui mendacium dicit ipse fallitur...vir bonus praestare debet ne mentiat, prudens ne mendacium dicat.' H.

26. ἀποσπῶν might be taken in its usual transitive sense: but the position suggests the intransitive, found in *Lucian* and other writers. H. Cf. *Luc. Dial. Deorum* XX. 5 πολὺν προϊόντες ἀπεσπάσαμεν τῶν ἀστέρων, 'progressi longius processimus a stellis,' where *Hemst.* says that, in its later use, the verb, whether in the p. (as *Lk.* XXII. 41 ἀπεσπάσθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν), or intr., as here, 'simpliciter pro χωρισθῆναι *digredi* ponitur.' He cites 2 *Macc.* XII. 10 ἐκεῖθεν ἀποσπάσαντες σταδίου ἐννέα, *Luc. Dial. Mar.* XII. 1 ἐπειδὴν πολὺν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀποσπάσωσιν.

27. ἀφηνιάζοντας. Common in late writers. See *Index*, *Schmid Att.* III. 234, and *Siegfried's Philo* p. 62, s.v. ἀφηνιασμός and ἀφηνιαστής.

27, 28. τοὺς ἀκροωμένους τῶν Ἑβραίων, 'his disciples (cf. *Str.* I. 323 *med.*) among the Hebrews.' H.

28. ἀπορρήξαι, intransitive, as rarely (*Steph.* p. 1646 c); once in *Lucian Abd.* 6 ὑποικουροῦν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ κακὸν ἀπέρρηξε καὶ ἐς τοὺς φανερὰς ἐξενίκησε. H.

συναγωγῆς, apparently not used by *Clement* for 'Judaism': probably 'the religious assembly,' Jewish or Christian: cf. *Paed.* III. § 80, P. 300 and *Heb.* x. 25 ἐπισυναγωγῇν. H. Other instances in my n. on *St James* II. 2.

συμπεριφερόμενος, 'consorting,' especially with assimilation to another's ways, or even blandishments. Often in *Epictet.*, e.g. III. 147, and LXX. H. Cf. below, p. 106. 30 συμπεριφέρεται τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις, p. 140. 19 ἀσφαλῆς ἐν συμπεριφορᾷ, and P. 802 (quoted just above on l. 22), where the case of *Timothy* is discussed.

29. πάντας. This reading of DFG vg. occurs also in *Str.* VI. P. 802

and (with τοὺς) P. 656: but πάντως τινάς P. 332. **H.** The subjunctive κερδήσῃ is found also in the original after the past indicative.

30. μέχρι τῆς συμπεριφορᾶς. Cf. P. 802 κατὰ συμπεριφορὰν σώζων τὰ κύρια τῶν δογμάτων. No need to omit the words διὰ τὴν τῶν πέλας σωτηρίαν, which Dindorf brackets; they express the limitation in general terms, the sense being afterwards repeated, with a closer reference, to prevent misunderstanding. The double διὰ is like the double ὑπέρ in p. 94. 5 below. **H.**

31. ψιλήν. Emphatically at the end; cf. for the predicative use P. 737 κατὰ ψιλήν τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἐνέργειαν, P. 891 αὐτῇ ψιλῇ ἀποχρώμενος τῇ λέξει, and often, as we have ἐπὶ τῶν πλησίων ὠφελεία μόνῃ just below.

p. 94, line 2. ἀναγκάζεται. Some word expressing falsehood or shirking seems required. ἀναχάζεται suggested by Potter seems too poetic, though Xenophon has it ('retreats'). **H.** Perhaps the ms. reading may be retained with Potter's explanation: 'is nequaquam cogitur, metu scilicet, quem ad modum paulo post dicitur ἀδούλωτος οὗτος ἐν φόβῳ,' cf. below p. 134. 4 ἵνα μὴ ὁ τόπος ἀναγκάζῃ.

6. γνωρίμων. Often found in this special sense in later Greek. See below p. 188. 12, and W. Schmid *Att. Index s.v.*

8. εἰς παρῶσταισιν τῆς ἀληθείας. See n. on p. 88, l. 22, and *Index s.v. παρίστημι*.

11. We have here the Stoic distinction between the spoken and unspoken word (λόγος προφορικός and λόγος ἐνδιάθετος), which was also used by Christian writers in regard to the Word. Cf. Zeller³, vol. iv. p. 65 f., Wytt. on Plut. *Mor.* 44 A, Philo M. 1. pp. 209, 215, 270, M. 2. p. 347.

12. τὸ ἀναμάρτητον. See nn. on p. 22. 20 above, and p. 138. 29 below.

13. αὐτῷ. For the dat. cf. above pp. 36. 22, 52. 19.

§ 54, line 21. κατὰ λόγον τὸν ὀρθόν. See p. 44. 14, Stein *Erkenntnis-theorie d. Stoa* II. p. 254.

24. τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸ προκείμενον. See above § 1, p. 2.

27. οὐδὲ ἀσεβεῖ, ἀλλ' ἢ μόνος θεοσεβεῖ. See below p. 194. 5 ἀλλ' ἢ ὡς ὁ χνοῦς. ἀλλ' ἢ in later Gr. is often used for ἀλλά, much as εἰ μὴ and πλὴν; see below on p. 96. 16, and *Index*, also p. xvii of my *Introd.* to St James. Probably the use arose from comic phraseology, such as we find in Arist. *Pax* 474 οὐδ' οἶδε γ' εἰλκον οὐδὲν Ἀργεῖοι πάλαι, ἀλλ' ἢ κατεγέλων τῶν ταλαιπωρουμένων.

29. βασιλεία παντοκράτορα. The ms. inserts καί, probably because π. is often used as a substantive; but it is evident that β. needs an epithet to balance the preceding θεὸν πανηγεμόνα: cf. below P. 895 *med.* τὸν παντοκράτορα θεόν.

30. προστρεπόμενος. The ms. here repeats ὁσίως from l. 28.

§ 55. p. 96, line 1. Sharp opposition to the Pseudo-gnostics, who drew an impassable line between the γνωστικός and other men. Clement looks on Gnosis as what should be the aim of every man. See below 6 foll. **H.**

3, 4. *κατά τε τὸν τρόπον καὶ τὸν βίον καὶ τὸν λόγον.* Cf. below p. 176. 2 *οἷος ὁ λόγος, τοιούσδε καὶ ὁ βίος.*

5. *τελειούται.* See below p. 98. 30, and St James i. 4, ii. 22, iii. 2, Kaye p. 143 foll.

7. *ἐνδιδάθεται.* Cf. above p. 68. 21 *τὴν ἐνδιδάθεται ὁμίλιαν ὁ θεὸς ἐπαίει.* The contrasted word *προφορικόν* appears above p. 94. 11 and below l. 15, where it is used to characterize *σοφία*. As used to distinguish *πίστις* from *γνώσις*, *ἐνδ.* probably implies that the former is inarticulate, cannot give an account of itself.

ἀπὸ τοῦ ζητεῖν. The gnostic belongs to *τὸ γένος τὸ ἐκλεκτόν, τὸ ζητητικόν* *εἰς γνώσιν*, below p. 102, l. 9.

9. *ἀναγόμενον*, 'starting,' specially 'putting to sea.' H. Cf. *Str.* III. P. 511 *οἱ ἀπὸ Καρποκράτους ἀναγόμενοι*, Plut. *Mor.* 392 F *ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀναγόμενος*, 'eadem institutus disciplina.'

12 foll. The distinction between *γνώσις* and *σοφία* here given is very difficult to follow; indeed it seems to me to be an amalgamation of contradictory notions. In l. 12 the difference between them is said to lie in the fact that *σοφία* comes through teaching; but in l. 21 foll. we are told that *γνώσις* is handed down by tradition and is intrusted as a deposit to those who show themselves worthy of being taught, and in l. 2 that it is completed by the science of divine things. Then in l. 13 we are told that *γνώσις* is a species of *σοφία*, and in l. 15 that the name *σοφία* is somehow connected with the uttered word, while *γνώσις* is founded in faith. In § 77 below (p. 132. 24 foll.) *γνώσις* is said to be shown *ἐν τῷ τὰ αὐτὰ μεταθηκέναι καὶ φρονεῖν*, while faith is shown *ἐν τῷ τὰ αὐτὰ αἰρεῖσθαι*: again in § 61 (p. 104. 25) it is said that knowledge is taught by the Lord through the mouth of man. Turning to Bk vi. P. 771, we read that if we call Christ our wisdom, *σοφία* *εἴη ἂν ἡ γνώσις, ἐπιστήμη οὖσα καὶ κατὰληψις τῶν ὄντων τε καὶ ἐσομένων καὶ παρῳχρότων βεβαία καὶ ἀσφαλής, ὥς ἂν παρὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ παραδοθεῖσα... ἡ γνώσις δὲ αὕτη* (MS. *αὕτη*) *ἡ κατὰ διαδοχὰς εἰς ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἀγράφως παραδοθεῖσα κατελήλυθεν, ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἄρα γνώσιν εἴτε σοφίαν συνασκηθῆναι χρὴ εἰς ἕξιν θεωρίας αἰδίων.* The last sentence seems to refer to the narrower meaning of *γνώσις* as the knowledge of a secret tradition handed down by the initiated. In Barnabas *γνώσις* is used of allegorical interpretation, cf. x. 10 and Harnack's n. on i. 5. The fundamental difference, however, between *γινώσκω* and *γνώσις* on one side, and *οἶδα* and *σοφία* on the other, as they are generally used, is that the former implies direct cognizance of an object, the latter right judgment about it. This would agree fairly with the distinction in l. 12. If *γνώσις* is the result of a direct inspiration it is in that respect distinguished from the knowledge which is the result of study and instruction. But I do not remember to have read of *σοφία* being limited to this latter. In P. 333 and elsewhere Cl. defines *σοφία*, with Philo and the Stoics, *ἐπιστήμη θείων καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων καὶ τῶν τούτων αἰτιῶν* (cf. Cic. *Off.* II. 5): in P. 331 *γνώσις* is identified with *ἡ ἐν θεοσεβείᾳ αἴσθησις*, see P. 531 *ὁ γὰρ ὀφθαλμὸς ἐν σώματι, τοῦτο ἐν τῷ νῷ ἡ γνώσις*, P. 454 *ἡ ἐποπτικὴ θεωρία, ἡ τῷ ὄντι ἐπιστήμη... αὕτη*

ἀν εἷη μόνη ἡ τῆς σοφίας γνῶσις and P. 775 *ἰνιτ.* γνῶσις δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο θέα τίς ἐστι τῆς ψυχῆς τῶν ὄντων, ἦτοι τινὸς ἢ τινῶν, cf. Kaye p. 140 foll.

13. *ἡ μὲν γὰρ τί ἐστι γνῶσις, ταύτη πάντως καὶ σοφία τυγχάνει.* Cf. P. 441 *ἡ μὲν σοφία φρόνησις, οὐ μὴν πᾶσα φρόνησις σοφία.* Thus φρόνησις includes more, has a wider extension, than σοφία, and σοφία again has a wider extension than γνῶσις. See P. 820 *ῥητ.* πολυμερὴς οὕσα ἡ φρόνησις δι' ὅλου τεταμένη τοῦ κόσμου...μεταβάλλει τὴν προσηγορίαν, καὶ ἐπειδὴν μὲν ἐπιβάλλῃ τοῖς πρώτοις αἰτίοις νόησις καλεῖται, ὅταν δὲ ταύτην ἀποδεικτικῶς λόγῳ βεβαιωσῇται γνῶσις τε καὶ σοφία καὶ ἐπιστήμη ὀνομάζεται...καὶ ἄνευ θεωρίας παραδεξαμένη τὸν ἀρχικὸν λόγον...πίστις λέγεται, κὰν τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς, πιστωσαμένη τό γε δοκοῦν...ἀληθέστατον, δόξα ὀρθή (and under other conditions is called τέχνη and ἐμπειρία).

15. *ἐν μονῇ.* So I read with H. J. instead of μόνη which would require the addition of a substantive. He compares Plato *Meno* 97, 98 where the difference between δόξα ὀρθή and ἐπιστήμη is made to depend on the *permanence* of the latter. See also Joh. xv. 7 *ἐὰν τὰ ῥήματά μου ἐν ὑμῖν μένῃ.*

τῇ τοῦ προφορικοῦ λόγου τὸ τῆς σοφίας ὄνομα φαντάζεται. H. J. translates 'For the meaning of the word σοφία is shown in the abiding of the uttered word,' and suggests that there is an allusion to the etymology of σοφία (from *συθῆναι* = *φέρεισθαι*, and *ἐπαφή*) given in Plat. *Cratyl.* 412 B (*φορᾶς ἐπαφήν σημαίνει ἡ σοφία, ὡς φερομένων τῶν ὄντων*). This very ingenious explanation of a most difficult passage supplies a reason for the use of προφορικοῦ (being one of the *φερόμενα* as distinguished from the *ἐνδιάθετος λόγος*). Otherwise, it is strange to find Cl. defining wisdom by the memory of uttered words, say, of the Creed or Pater Noster; esp. as in P. 323 we read *οὐχὶ τῇ ἐκφράσει ἡσθέντες, μόνη δὲ τῇ κατὰ τὴν ὑποσημείωσιν τηρήσει*, and in P. 646 *ὁ τοῦ πατρὸς τῶν ὅλων λόγος οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ προφορικός, σοφία δὲ καὶ χρηστότης φανερωτάτη τοῦ θεοῦ*, where wisdom is opposed to the προφορικός λόγος. In Theoph. *ad Aut.* II. 22 we have both terms used of the Divine λόγος. *ὁ μὲν πατὴρ τῶν ὅλων ἀχώρητός ἐστιν...ὁ δὲ λόγος αὐτοῦ, δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα πεποίηκεν...οὗτος ὠμίλει τῷ Ἀδάμ.* (For the voice which spoke to Adam signifies) *τὸν λόγον τὸν ὄντα διὰ παντὸς ἐνδιάθετον ἐν καρδίᾳ θεοῦ. πρὶ γὰρ τι γίνεσθαι τοῦτον εἶχε σύμβουλον, ἑαυτοῦ νοῦν καὶ φρόνησιν ὄντα. ὁπότε δὲ ἡθέλησεν ὁ θεὸς ποιῆσαι ὅσα ἐβουλεύσατο, τοῦτον τὸν λόγον ἐγέννησε προφορικόν, πρωτότοκον πάσης κτίσεως, οὗ κενωθεὶς αὐτὸς τοῦ λόγου.*

16. *πλὴν ἀλλά.* This pleonastic expression is frequent in late Greek, see Index, and W. Schmid *Atticismus* I. 285, III. 343, IV. 559, πλὴν being used by itself in the sense of ἀλλά or even δέ, as in *Str.* VI. P. 797 *ἰνιτ.* κομπῶδους μὲν ψυχῆς καύχημα πλὴν εὐσυνειδήτου, Herodian III. 4. 1 πολλὴν στρατιὰν πλὴν ἁπειρον, cf. Jannaris *Gr. SS.* 1734; πλὴν εἰ μή above p. 64. 10, and the use of ἀλλ' ἢ above p. 94. 27.

18. *ὁ τε θεμέλιος ἢ τε ἐποικοδομητής.* Eph. ii. 20 *ἐποικοδομηθέντες ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ τῶν ἀποστόλων καὶ προφητῶν, ὅντος ἀκρογωναίου αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἐν ᾧ πᾶσα ἡ οἰκοδομὴ αὖξιν εἰς ναὸν ἅγιον ἐν κυρίῳ.* In 1 Cor. iii. 12

Paul speaks of himself as having laid the foundation, viz. Christ, on whom other teachers build.

19. τὰ τέλη. Cf. VI. 792 *fin.* ἐκλεγέντες πρὸς τοῦ καὶ τὰ τέλη προορῶμενου. H. The one ἀρχή has many ends, but these may all be summed up in ἀγάπη.

20. πίστις καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη. Ign. *Eph.* 14 ἀρχή μὲν πίστις τέλος δὲ ἀγάπη with Lightfoot's n. (vol. II. p. 67). They begin and end the list of graces in 2 Peter i. 5—7, see below p. 100. 8—10.

23. οἷον παρακαταθήκη. Cf. *Str.* I. P. 322 *fin.* οἱ μὲν τὴν ἀληθῆ τῆς μακαρίας σώζοντες διδασκαλίας παράδοσιν εὐθύς ἀπὸ Πέτρου τε καὶ Ἰακώβου, Ἰωάννου τε καὶ Παύλου...παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς ἐκδεχόμενος...ἤκον δὲ καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς τὰ...ἀποστολικά καταθησόμενοι σπέρματα.

24. ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς φῶς. Cf. above p. 22. 29 εἰς τὸ ἀνενδεῆς ἐκ τοῦ ἀνενδεοῦς.

25. προστεθήσεται. See Resch *Agrapha*, p. 231 foll.

26. ἡ κληρονομία. Col. iii. 24, Eph. i. 18, above p. 16. 29 γνώσεώς τε καὶ κληρονομίας ὑπεροχὴν, p. 18. 3 κληρονομίαις, and *Protr.* P. 75 with the quotation from Isa. liv. 17.

§ 56. 27. ἐκκρεμασθῇ τοῦ κυρίου. Cf. P. 936 τῆς ἐνταῦθα ζωῆς ἐκκρεμασθέντες. The change from the ms. κρεμασθῇ is required by the genitive.

p. 98, line 3. ἐπὶ τέλει, probably 'ultimately,' as immediately from the Son: hence also παραδίδοται: the Son transmits what He has received. H. Cf. p. 144. 16 below.

4. ἐγκρίτοις. See Lobeck on *Phryn.* p. 385 where he explains the word ἐγκριτέον 'tractatum a senatorum et athletarum probatione,' Stallb. on Plato *Leg.* VII. 802 B, XI. 936 A, where ἐγκρίνω is opposed to ἀποκρίνω, and *ib.* XII. 952 A. In *Leg.* 966 D Stallbaum reads τῶν πρὸς ἀρετὴν ἐγκρίτων γίγνεσθαι.

5. διὰ τό, κ.τ.λ. Apparently gnosis is given them as a means of perfecting life, because they need more preparation than without it they could receive: cf. I. 21 below. H.

6. καταστολήν βίου. Cf. κ. παθῶν P. 137, 778, κ. ἡθους P. 785.

7. ἐπὶ πλέον τῆς κατὰ νόμον δικαιοσύνης. See Barnard *Cl.'s Bibl. Text* p. 6.

κατ' ἐπίστασιν. The word is often used by Polybius in cases where 'subsistimus ad rem et ei immoramur ad eam considerandam' (Schweigh.), as in II. 2. 2 μετ' ἐπιστάσεως (παρέργως, and XXII. 17. 2 where it is contrasted with ἐκ παραδρομῆς. Similarly ἐξ ἐπιστάσεως is opposed to ἐκ παρέργου, *ib.* III. 58. 3. [See also Berlin Index to Aristotle *s.vv.* ἐπίστασις, ἐφιστάναι. H. J.]

8. τέλος ἀτελεύτητον. So P. 500 ἡμῖν εἰς τέλος ἀτελεύτητον ἀφικέσθαι πρόκειται.

9. προδιδάσκουσα, 'supplying in this life a preliminary teaching.' H.

10. μετὰ θεῶν. See above pp. 20. 15, 32. 12, and below I. 18 foll.

11. ᾧς. κόλασις and τιμωρία are alike εἰς παιδείαν σωτήριον. H. Cf.

above pp. 20. 7 f., 28. 22. Elsewhere Cl. denies τιμωρία of God, below p. 180. 14 f. θεὸς δὲ οὐ τιμωρεῖται (ἔστι γὰρ ἡ τιμωρία κακοῦ ἀνταπόδοσις), κολάζει μέντοι, where see n., also P. 794 foll.

15. λειτουργίας. Cf. line 30: apparently 'ritual' in both places. H. See n. on p. 22. 2.

κἀν ἀγία ἡ καὶ ἐν ἀγίοις. Even the holiest forms are now a thing of the past. Cf. for phrase p. 20. 16.

16. τὸ προσεχές, i.e. in the future life. H. On the word see Index, and above p. 18. 4 ἕως τῆς προσεχοῦς τοῦ κυρίου θεωρίας, and p. 20. 9 with n.

17. προσμένει. For the following dative cf. 1 Tim. v. 5 ἡ δὲ ὄντως χήρα προσμένει ταῖς δεήσεσι, Acts xiii. 43 ἐπειθον αὐτοὺς προσμένειν τῇ χάριτι τοῦ θεοῦ. The realization of the ideal of humanity depends upon the contemplation of the Divine, like the victory over Amalek on the uplifted arms of Moses.

τῇ θεωρίᾳ. The contemplation of God promised to the pure in heart; on which waits ἀποκατάστασις. H. I think this is a better construction than to make θεωρία depend on ἀποκατάστασις. Such a dative would be very harsh, and ἀποκατάστασις, so limited, would surely have required the definite article (ἡ τῇ θεωρίᾳ ἀποκ.), cf. Str. II. P. 500 ἡ πρὸς τὸν ὀρθὸν λόγον ὡς οἶόν τε ἐξομοίωσις τέλος ἐστὶ καὶ εἰς τὴν τελείαν νιοθεσίαν διὰ τοῦ νιού ἀποκατάστασις. Moreover, the contemplation of the pure in heart seems to precede the restoration to bliss, ll. 26, 27 below. The word ἀποκ. (Acts iii. 21), like παλιγγενεσία (Mt. xix. 28), was borrowed from the Stoics, see Zeller iv. 155. If the reading here is correct, the absence of the article is to be explained by the word being treated as a proper name.

19. οἱ σύνθρονοι. Cf. Ecl. Proph. P. 1004 τὸ ὑπεράνω πάσης ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐξουσίας...οἱ τελειωθέντες εἰσὶν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, ἄγγελοι, ἀρχάγγελοι, εἰς τὴν πρωτόκτιστον τῶν ἀγγέλων φύσιν κ.τ.λ.

20. πρώτων, probably both 'first' in time and 'highest' in place: cf. πρωτοτόκων in Heb. xii. 23. H. Comparing Str. vi. P. 813 ἐπτά μὲν εἰσιν οἱ τὴν μεγίστην δύναμιν ἔχοντες πρωτόγονοι ἀγγέλων ἄρχοντες, and the seven πρωτόκτιστοι mentioned in Exe. Theod. P. 969 fin. foll., of whom it is said that ὁμοῦ τε ἐγένοντο καὶ τὸ ἐντελὲς ἀπειλήφασιν...οὐδὲ ὑπολείπεται τις αὐτοῖς προκοπὴ ἐξ ἀρχῆς, and that (P. 971) τὸν τε νῦν ὀρώσι καὶ ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τὰ ὑποβεβηκότα, ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ ἀρχάγγελοι τοὺς πρωτοκτίστους, I think the reference is rather to Apoc. viii. 2, Tobit xii. 15. Cf. above p. 16. 4 f.

21. εἰς κάθαρσιν. Cf. P. 581 κἀν τῷ ὄντι τὸ ἀληθὲς σκοπῶμεν, ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ τῆς ψυχῆς κάθαρσις ἐστὶ καὶ ἐνέργειά ἐστιν ἀγαθὴ (the converse of Mt. v. 8 cited below l. 27. Cf. above p. 30. 21).

22. εὐπρόσδεκτον, sc. to God, the question being whether Christian gnosis renders men dear to God (θεοφιλές § 2, &c.). But also see Paed. I. P. 106 imit. on the offering of doves (τὸ ἀναμάρτητον...τῶν νεοτῶν εὐπρόσδεκτον εἶναι λέγων τῷ θεῷ, καὶ τὸ ὅμοιον τοῦ ὁμοίου καθάρσιον ὑφηγούμενος). H. I think it makes better sense to take εὐπρ. as in Plut. Mor. 801 c ὅπως εὐπρόσδεκτος γένηται τοῖς πολλοῖς. If it is to be taken εὐπρ. θεῷ, I

should understand it more generally as that which is in accordance with the divine Will, rather than with a reference to *θεοφιλής*, which seems to me far-fetched.

§ 57. 23. *εἰς τὸ συγγενὲς τῆς ψυχῆς*. Cf. P. 80 *init.* τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐπὶ τὴν οὐρανὸν γεγόμενον θέαν, φυτὸν οὐράνιον ὡς ἀληθῶς, and above n. on p. 34. 9, below p. 118. 19.

24. *διὰ τίνος οἰκείου φωτός*. This mystic light is referred to in *Str.* I. P. 323 μεταδιδόναι τῶν θείων μυστηρίων καὶ τοῦ φωτὸς ἐκείνου τοῦ ἁγίου τοῖς χωρεῖν δυναμένοις, *Protr.* P. 92 ὡ τῶν ἁγίων ὡς ἀληθῶς μυστηρίων, ὡ φωτὸς ἀκηράτου. δαδουχούμαι, τοὺς οὐρανοὺς καὶ τὸν θεὸν ἐποπτεύσας, ἅγιος γίνομαι μουόμενος, *ieroφαντεῖ δ' ὁ κύριος καὶ τὸν μύστην σφραγίζεται φωταγωγῶν*. *Paed.* I. P. 113 βαπτιζόμενοι φωτιζόμεθα, φωτιζόμενοι νιοποιούμεθα...φῶτισμα δὲ δι' οὗ τὸ ἅγιον ἐκείνο φῶς τὸ σωτήριον ἐποπτεύεται. Compare the description of the mysteries given by Themistius (*ap. Stob. Flor.* 120, § 28) πρὸ τοῦ τέλους αὐτοῦ τὰ δεινὰ πάντα...ἐκ δὲ τούτου φῶς τι θαυμάσιον ἀπήντησε καὶ τόποι καθαροὶ καὶ λειμῶνες ἐδέξαντο, and Apuleius (*Met.* xi. 23) *accessi confinium mortis et calcato Proserpinae limine per omnia vectus elementa remeavi, nocte media vidi solem candido coruscantem lumine, &c.*

τὰς προκοπὰς. Cognate accusative [or is it not rather expressive of movement over, as in Polyb. II. 34 *διαβ. αὐτοὺς τὸν Πάδον*? M.]. Cf. *κατὰ προκοπὴν ἐκάστην* P. 834 *med.* (p. 16. 28): indeed all § 10 illustrates this passage. H. 'Alludit auctor ad varias illas lustrationes, quas certo ordine subibant qui Cereris Eleusinae mysteria ἐποπτεύειν cupiebant.' Potter.

25. *τὰς μυστικὰς*. See n. on p. 78. 12 above.

26. *ἀναπαύσεως*. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 636 τῇ ἐβδόμῃ γὰρ ἡ ἀνάπαυσις θρησκευέται, τῇ δὲ ὀγδόῃ ἰλασμόν προσφέρει...εἴτ' οὖν ὁ χρόνος εἴη ὁ διὰ τῶν ἐπτά περιόδων τῶν ἀριθμουμένων εἰς τὴν ἀκροτάτην ἀνάπαυσιν ἀποκαθιστάς, εἴτε ἐπτά οὐρανοί...εἴτε καὶ ἡ ἀπλανὴς χώρα ἡ πλησιάζουσα τῷ νοητῷ κόσμῳ ὀγδοὰς λέγοιτο. H. Also P. 793 *fin.* οἱ τοιοῦτοι, κατὰ τὸν Δαβίδ, καταπαύσουσιν ἐν ὄρει ἁγίῳ θεοῦ, τῇ ἀνωτάτῳ ἐκκλησίᾳ...οἱ μὴ καταμείναντες ἐν ἐβδομάδι ἀναπαύσεως, ἀγαθοεργία δὲ θείας ἐξομοιώσεως εἰς ὀγδοαδικῆς εὐεργεσίας κληρονομίαν ὑπερκύψαντες foll., P. 667 τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς ἁγίας κιβωτοῦ ἱστορούμενα μηνύει τὰ τοῦ νοητοῦ κόσμου, *ib.* εἴτ' οὖν ὀγδοὰς καὶ ὁ νοητὸς κόσμος, εἴτε καὶ ὁ περίξ πάντων περιεκτικὸς...δηλοῦται θεός, τὰ νῦν ὑπερκεῖσθω λέγειν· πλὴν ἀνάπαυσιν μηνύει τὴν μετὰ τῶν δοξολόγων πνευμάτων. See Index, Mt. xi. 29, Apoc. xiv. 13.

27. *ἐπιστημονικῶς καὶ καταληπτικῶς τὸν θεὸν ἐποπτεύειν*. Below p. 100. 6 μετ' ἐπιστήμης καταληπτόν, p. 104. 22 ἐγγυμναζόμενος τῇ ἐπιστημονικῇ θεωρίᾳ, p. 132. 11 ὅταν ἐπιστημονικοῦ θεωρήματος κατάληψιν λάβῃ, τὸν κύριον ὁρᾶν νομίζει, 178. 31, ἡ καταληπτικὴ θεωρία above p. 20. 25, below p. 160. 9.

29. *ἐνταῦθα*, 'in this life': the contrast comes below p. 100. 13. H. But can it be said that the Christian attains such perfection in this life? Has he now got beyond πάσας καθάρσεις καὶ λειτουργίας? Is he now σὺν τῷ κυρίῳ ὅπου ἔστιν προσεχῶς ὑποσταγμένος? I translate ἐνταῦθα 'herein,' see n. on p. 32. 27 above.

30. *ὑπερβάσαν*. Seems never to take the genitive: so that either this is an unique usage, or more probably we must read the plural accusative *πάσας καθάρσεις*, which may have been corrupted through *ἡ τελείωσις*. **H.** See above n. on l. 15.

p. 100, line 3. *σύντομος*. Cf. p. 18. 20 *τὴν ἐπίτομον τῆς σωτηρίας διὰ πίστεως*.

4. *τῶν κατεπειγόντων*. See n. on p. 4. 5 above.

ἡ γνῶσις δὲ ἀπόδειξις. Cf. *Str.* II. P. 454 *ἡ γνῶσις ἂν εἴη ἐπιστημονικὴ ἀπόδειξις τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀληθῆ φιλοσοφίαν παραδιδόμενων*.

6. *ἐποικοδομουμένη τῇ πίστει*. Cf. p. 32. 9 above, P. 646.

7. *καταληπτόν*. See above p. 20. 25 n., *Exc. Theod.* P. 975 *ὅσον καταληπτόν τοῦ πατρὸς δι' υἱοῦ δεδιδαγμένοι θεωροῦσι*. Barnard.

9. *μεταβολὴ σωτηρίας*. Cf. p. 16. 30 *σωτήριοι περιτροπαί* and P. 986 *σωτηρίους ὁδοὺς* quoted in the n., also *Str.* IV. P. 587 *ὁ μὲν οὖν πρῶτος βαθμὸς τῆς σωτηρίας ἡ μετὰ φόβου διδασκαλία, δι' ἣν ἀπεχόμεθα τῆς ἀδικίας, δεύτερος δὲ ἡ ἐλπίς δι' ἣν ἐφίεμεθα τῶν βελτίστων, τελειοὶ δὲ ἡ ἀγάπη, ὡς προσήκόν ἐστι, γνωστικῶς ἤδη παιδεύουσα*.

ὡς προείπον. Above p. 80. 9.

11. *περαιουμένη*, 'passing over' (a sea or river). The stop in Dindorf's text is fatal. The point is that the second transition already makes the object and subject of gnosis dear to each other by its own approach to *ἀγάπη*. What follows is not so much a *μετάβασις* as a continuous process. **H.**

12. *τὸ γινώσκον τῷ γινωσκομένῳ*. Cf. p. 136. 15, 16 *τὴν μὲν τοῦ πιστεύοντος ἐνέργειαν, τὴν δὲ τοῦ πιστευομένου* (if the text is right).

13. *ισάγγελος*. Cf. below p. 136. 11 *ὁ δὲ καὶ μετ' ἀγγέλων εὐχεται ὡς ἂν ἤδη καὶ ἰσάγγελος*, 146. 22 *ἐξομοιουμένη θεῷ ἰσάγγελος ἀληθῶς γενομένη*, P. 792 *ὁ τοίνυν...εἰς ἀπάθειαν μελετήσας αὐξήσας τε εἰς εὐποιαν γνωστικῆς τελειότητος ἰσάγγελος μὲν ἐνταῦθα, φωτεινὸς δὲ ἤδη καὶ ὡς ὁ ἥλιος λάμπων κατὰ τὴν εὐεργεσίαν, σπεύδει τῇ γνώσει τῇ δικαίᾳ δι' ἀγάπης θεοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν ἁγίαν μονήν*. [The word also occurs in P. 120 and P. 974. Barnard.]

14. *ὑπεροχὴν*. See above p. 16. 30. **H.**

16. *κυριακὴν*, sc. 'the eighth': cf. *Str.* v. P. 712 *fin.* 713 *τὴν τε κυριακὴν ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῆς Πολιτείας ὁ Πλάτων διὰ τούτων καταμαντεύεται, Ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι ἐκάστοις ἑπτὰ ἡμέραι γένοιτο, ἀναστάντας ἐντεῦθεν δεῖ τῇ ὁγδοῇ πορεύεσθαι*, where C. explains the seven days to be *ἐκάστην κίνησιν τῶν ἑπτὰ καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἐργαστικὴν τέχνην εἰς τέλος ἀναπαύσεως σπεύδουσας*, but the eighth day is the movement up to the unchanging heavens beyond the planetary spheres. **H.** See also the passages quoted on *ἀναπαύσεως*, p. 98. 26, and *Exc. Theod.* P. 984 *fin.* *ἡ μὲν οὖν τῶν πνευματικῶν ἀνάπαυσις...ἐν ὁγδοάδι, ἡ κυριακὴ ὀνομάζεται...αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι πισταὶ ψυχαὶ παρὰ τῷ δημιουργῷ, περὶ δὲ τὴν συντέλειαν ἀναχωροῦσι καὶ αὗται εἰς ὁγδοάδα*, *ib.* P. 987 *ὃν γεννᾷ ἡ μήτηρ, εἰς θάνατον ἄγεται καὶ εἰς κόσμον, ὃν δὲ ἀναγεννᾷ Χριστός, εἰς ζωὴν μετατίθεται <καὶ> εἰς ὁγδοάδα*. Cl., according to his wont, is delighted to find in Plato a parallel or illustration for ideas

derived from another source. See Kaye p. 152 n. 'By the Hebdomas according to the Gnostic doctrine was meant the rest from evil-doing, with reference to the Jewish Sabbath: by the Ogdoas, the creation of man anew to a life of active well-doing, with reference to our Lord's resurrection on the 1st or 8th day.' He cites *Str.* iv. P. 612 εἶτα ἐβδομάδος καὶ ογδοάδος μυστήριον γνωστικὸν ἐπιφέρει...γνώσιν γὰρ αἰνίττεται διὰ τούτων μετὰ τε ἀποχῆς κακῶν μετὰ τε ἐνεργείας ἀγαθῶν...τελειοῦσθαι διδάσκων, *Str.* vi. P. 810 ἡ ἐβδόμη τοίνυν ἡμέρα ἀνάπαυσις κηρύσσεται, ἀποχή κακῶν, ἐτοιμάζουσα τὴν ἀρχέγονον ἡμέραν τὴν τῷ ὄντι ἀνάπαυσιν ἡμῶν, τὴν δὲ τῷ ὄντι φωτὸς γένεσιν foll., P. 667. I don't think there is much ground for Dr Bigg's suggestion (*Christian Platonism* p. 54) that one reason why Cl. insists on the mystery of the Ogdoad is the Ebionite observance of the sabbath, which made it necessary to point out the higher sanctity of the Lord's day. The words ογδοάς and ἐβδομάς play an important part in the Gnostic systems. Basilides gives the former name to his Ethereal Creation, which was under the control of the Great Archon, reaching down to the sphere of the moon; and the latter name to the inferior creation of the Aerial World, which was under the rule of the Second Archon. See Hort's Art. on Basilides in *D. of Chr. Biog.*, Hippolyt. *Ref. Haer.* p. 368. 59, 370. 89, 379. 15 foll. Similarly Valentinus, according to *Iren.* i. 5. 2 'Εβδομάδα καλοῦσιν τὸν Δημιουργόν, τὴν δὲ μητέρα τὴν Ἀχαμῶθ Ὀγδοάδα.

πατρῶαν αἰλήν. Probably a reference to *Joh.* xiv. 2 ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ πατρὸς μου μοναὶ πολλάι εἰσιν. The same words occur *Paed.* iii. P. 300 τοὺς καπηλεύοντας τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς πατρῶας ἐξέβαλεν αἰλῆς, cf. *Joh.* ii. 16.

17. μονήν. Cf. *Str.* vi. 792 *fin.* quoted under ἰσαγγελος l. 13. H.

φῶς, κ.τ.λ. So P. 418 $\frac{1}{2}$, the pillar of fire δηλοῖ τὸ ἐστὸς καὶ μόνιμον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ἄτρεπτον αὐτοῦ φῶς καὶ ἀσχημάτιστον. H. Cf. p. 20. 23 ταυτότητι τῆς ὑπεροχῆς, and see Potter's n. on P. 456 in reference to the title ὁ ἐστὼς used of Simon Magus by his followers.

§ 58. 19. ὁ πρῶτος τρόπος, i.e. the Old Dispensation, the method of law as opposed to the method of grace.

28. τὸν κύριον. The Ps. has αὐτόν. H.

30. κατὰ παραδρομήν. Cf. *Protr.* P. 55 τὴν φιλοσοφίαν...δαιμόνια ἅττα ἐκθειάζουσιν κ. π. παραστήσαι, *Arist. Pol.* vii. 17. 12 νῦν μὲν οὖν τούτων ἐν παραδρομῇ πεποιήμεθα τὸν λόγον· ὕστερον ἐπιστήσαντας δεῖ διορίσαι μᾶλλον.

31. πρόσωπον. Similarly *Paed.* i. P. 132 *med.* πρόσωπον τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ λόγος, ᾧ φωτίζεται ὁ θεὸς καὶ γνωρίζεται (where see Potter), *Strom.* v. P. 665 s.f. Cf. Newman *Theological Tracts* 49 foll. The assumption comes from the parallelism of ζητούντων τὸν κύριον, ζητούντων τὸ πρόσωπον. H. See also *Exc. Theod.* P. 970 οἱ δὲ διὰ παντὸς τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ θεοῦ βλέπουσιν, πρόσωπον δὲ πατὴρ ὁ υἱός, δι' οὗ γνωρίζεται ὁ πατήρ, P. 971 ὁ δὲ υἱὸς ἀρχὴ τῆς πατρικῆς ὑπάρχει θέας, πρόσωπον τοῦ πατρὸς λεγόμενος, *ib.* P. 975 τάχα δὲ τὸ πρόσωπον ἔστι μὲν καὶ ὁ υἱός, ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὅσον καταληπτὸν τοῦ πατρὸς δι' υἱοῦ δεδιδαγμένοι θεωροῦσι, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἀγνωστὸν ἔστι τοῦ πατρὸς.

p. 102, line 4. *ὃν οὐδεὶς ἔγνω*. Our text of Mt. xi. 27 has *οὐδὲ τὸν πατέρα τις ἐπιγινώσκει*. In Q. D. S. 939 P. Clem. has *ὃν οὐδεὶς ἐπιγινώσκει εἰ μὴ ὁ υἱός*, and *οὐδεὶς γινώσκει* below p. 192. 19; but elsewhere *ἔγνω*, as here and *Protr.* P. 10, *Paed.* i. P. 109, P. 142, P. 150, *Str.* i. P. 425, v. P. 697. See Barnard C.'s *Bibl. Text* p. 16.

7. *μόνον ὄντα...ἀγαθόν*. Above p. 72. 7.

9. *ζητητικόν*. See below p. 104. 13. The addition *εἰς γνῶσιν* is probably intended to distinguish these Seekers from the sceptical school so named, see Diog. L. ix. 69 *οὗτοι πάντες Πυρρώνειοι μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου, ἀπορητικοὶ δὲ καὶ σκεπτικοὶ καὶ ἔτι ἐφεκτικοὶ καὶ ζητητικοὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἶον δόγματος προσηγορεύονται*.

§ 59. 10. *οὐδέν*. The original has *τί*.

14. *θυμοειδής*. On courage see above § 18, below §§ 63—67. 'Haud aliter Aristoteles (*Eth. ad Nic.* III. 8. 10) καὶ τὸν θυμὸν δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἐπιφέρουσιν· ἀνδρείοι γὰρ εἶναι δοκοῦσιν οἱ διὰ θυμὸν ὥσπερ τὰ θηρία ἐπὶ τοὺς τρώσαντας φερόμενοι, *ib.* § 11 οἱ δὲ διὰ ταῦτα μάχιμοι μὲν, οὐκ ἀνδρείοι δέ, οὐ γὰρ διὰ τὸ καλόν, οὐδ' ὡς ὁ λόγος, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ πάθος.' Potter.

17. *δρῶσι*, the most external of words. H. See quotation in Arist. *Nic. Eth.* VII. 8 1151 a 9 *Μιλήσιοι ἀξύνετοι μὲν οὐκ εἰσίν, δρῶσιν δ' οἳά περ ἀξύνετοι*. H. J.

βασάνους. See below §§ 63 and 64.

18. *οὔτε...οὔτε καί*. See below P. 895 *init.* *οὔτε...οὔτε καὶ κρίνουν*.

19. *οὐδ' ἂν τὸ σῶμα ἅπαν ἐπιδιδῶσιν*. W.H. read in 1 Cor. xiii. 3 *κἂν παραδῶ τὸ σῶμά μου ἵνα καυχῆσμαι* with AB Sin. Most mss. have *ἵνα καυθήσμαι*. Clem. again omits the doubtful clause in *Str.* iv. P. 614 *init.* *ἐὰν τὸ σῶμά μου ἐπιδῶ, φησίν, ἀγάπην δὲ μὴ ἔχω*, but adds it a few lines afterwards, *ἔστι καὶ ἄλλος παραδιδούς τὸ σῶμα ἵνα καυθήσεται*.

21. *τὴν διὰ τῆς γνώσεως γεννωμένην*. See above p. 100. 9—11, and 96. 21—26.

21, 22. *πάσα ἡ διὰ τοῦ ἐπιστήμονος πράξις εὐπραγία*. Action is good or bad as it is done through the instrumentality of a wise man or a fool. See P. 796 *πάσα πράξις γνωστικοῦ μὲν κατόρθωμα*, in accordance with the Stoic doctrine *ἐν πάσιν ἀμαρτωλὸν εἶναι τὸν ἀμαθῆ, περὶ πάντα δ' αὖ κατορθοῦν τὸν ἀστείον*. Compare Mt. vii. 18 *οὐ δύναται δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρποὺς πονηροὺς ποιεῖν οὐδὲ δένδρον σαπρὸν καρποὺς καλοὺς ποιεῖν*, and 1 Joh. v. 18, 19.

22. *εὐπραγία*. *Str.* v. P. 801 *fin.* *ἡ σωτηρία διὰ τε εὐπραγίας διὰ τε γνώσεως παραγίνεται, ὣν ἀμφοῖν ὁ κύριος διδάσκαλος*. H.

23. *ἔνστασις*, 'rule or fixed manner of life.' Seemingly Stoic, cf. Epictet. *Ench.* 23 *ἐάν ποτέ σοι γένηται ἔξω στραφήναι πρὸς τὸ βούλεσθαι ἀρέσαι τινί, ἴσθι ὅτι ἀπώλεσας τὴν ἔνστασιν*, *Diss.* III. 22. 19, 14. 7 *τῶν πραττομένων τὰ μὲν προηγουμένως πράττεται, τὰ δὲ κατὰ περίστασιν, τὰ δὲ κατ' οἰκονομίαν, τὰ δὲ κατὰ συμπεριφοράν, τὰ δὲ κατ' ἔνστασιν* (Upton, n.). Also below p. 106. 3 *παράγειν τῆς ἐνστάσεως*, *Paed.* II. P. 190 $\frac{3}{4}$ *ἀκόλουθον εἶναι ταῖς ἐνστάσεσι τοῦ χριστιανοῦ δεῖ* ('*Christiani hominis instituto conformem esse oportet*.' Potter). H. See also Index s.v. and Eus. *Pr. Ev.*

VI. 6. 49 ἀγαπητικῶς ὑπομένειν βασάνους δι' ἔνστασιν εὐσεβείας, Orig. *Cels.* II. 10 τοιαύτην ὑπομονὴν καὶ ἔνστασιν μέχρι θανάτου ἀνείληφέναι τοὺς Χριστοῦ μαθητὰς κ.τ.λ.

24. ἐπεὶ μή. The use of μή after ἐπεὶ and ὅτι is very common in late Greek. See Jannaris *Gr. Gr.* § 1818.

25. καταστρέφοντων. The v. means 'to turn sharp round,' 'to bring' (or 'come') 'to an end': with εἰς, or ἐπὶ followed by acc. or gen., 'to end in,' e.g. Polyb. III. 4. 1 καταστρέφειν τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τὰς ῥηθείας πράξεις, *ib.* III. 118. 10 ταύτην τὴν βίβλον ἐπὶ τούτων τῶν ἔργων καταστρέφωμεν, and intransitive *ib.* IV. 2. 8 ἡ σύνταξις ἐπὶ τούτους καταστρέφει τοὺς καιροὺς, Alciphron III. 70 αἱ τοιαῦται μεταβολαὶ εἰς ἀπώλειαν καταστρέφουσι. The reading of the MS. τῶν ἐπὶ ἀρετῆς καὶ ἀπὸ ἀρετῆς καταστρεφόντων probably originated in the text τῶν ἐπὶ ἀρετῇ καταστρεφόντων, corrected in margin to ἐπὶ ἀρετῆς, which would naturally be added to the text and corrected to ἀπὸ ἀρετῆς. I cannot see that the latter phrase has any meaning here.

27. οὐ μόνον, 'true not of ὁσιότης alone, but,' &c. According to the Christian conception (ἡμῖν, not the pseudo-Gnostics) the Gnostic is a Gnostic not only in this single region. H.

p. 104, line 1. παρατίθεσθαι. Plato *Leg.* v. 735 C τὰ μὲν παραδείγματος ἕνεκα μόνον ἄξια παραθέσθαι τῷ λόγῳ, *Tim.* 47 E δεῖ δὲ καὶ τὰ δι' ἀνάγκης γινόμενα τῷ λόγῳ παραθέσθαι.

ὑστερον ἐκθησόμεθα. The reference is to a doctrinal treatise to follow the *Στρωματεῖς*, which (according to Faye, p. 81) was to bear the name Διδάσκαλος. See Introduction. [In P. 516 and 520 mention is made of an intended treatise ἡ περὶ ἀρχῶν καὶ θεολογίας ἐξηγήσις: in *Q.D.S.* § 26, P. 950 it is already written. Barnard.]

2. σώζοντες τὴν ἀκολουθίαν. *Str.* v. P. 550 τὴν ἀκολουθίαν σώζουσαι τοῦ νόμου πρὸς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον.

§ 60. 5. χωρήσας. Mt. xix. 11 οὐ πάντες χωροῦσι τοῦτον τὸν λόγον. See Index.

6. Plat. *Theaet.* 155 D μάλα γὰρ φιλόσοφον τοῦτο τὸ πάθος τὸ θαυμάζειν· οὐ γὰρ ἄλλη ἀρχὴ φιλοσοφίας ἢ αὕτη (referred to in *Strom.* II. P. 453). Hence Arist. *Met.* I. 2, § 9 (Bekk.) διὰ τὸ θαυμάζειν οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ τὸ νῦν καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἤρξαντο φιλοσοφεῖν. H. Two sayings attributed to Christ are recorded in *Str.* II. P. 453, one taken from the *Gospel of the Hebrews* ὁ θαυμάσας βασιλεύσει καὶ ὁ βασιλεύσας ἀναπαύσεται, the other from the *Traditions of Matthias* θαύμασον τὰ παρόντα, cf. Resch *Aggrapha* p. 378.

7. κομίζων οἰκοθεν, 'bringing from his own sources.' κομίζω seems to imply a person to whom a thing is offered, or a place to which it is brought. H. H. J. cites Plat. *Soph.* 252 C τὸ λεγόμενον οἰκοθεν τὸν πολέμιον...ἔχοντες, ἐντὸς ὑποφθεγγόμενον...περιφέροντες αἰεὶ πορεύονται.

8 foll. As wonder precedes faith, so faith knowledge. H.

9. ἐξ ὧν ἑθαύμασεν = ἐκ τοῦ θαυμάσαι. In later Greek a relative phrase is often substituted for an infinitival or participial or adverbial phrase, e.g. *Q.D.S.* 943 δυνάμενον καὶ καλῶς τούτοις χρῆσθαι καὶ κακῶς, ἀφ' ὧν ἂν ἔλθαι,

ib. 945 πτωχέουσα ὧν ἂν τις ὑπὸ πλούτου διαφθαρῇ; above p. 72. 4 εὐχαριστῶν ἐν οἷς ἐτελεύτησεν τὴν διακονίαν, p. 130. 17 χαίρων ἐφ' οἷς ἔγνω, συσσελλόμενος ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεγκυλίεται, *Protr.* P. 90 μμείσθαι τις δυνήσεται τὸν θεὸν δι' ὧν ὁσίως θεραπεύσει, *Str.* IV. P. 616 δι' οὗ τεθαύμακεν κρίνεται, *Herodian* I. 4. 2 ἐκ γὰρ ὧν αὐτὸς διάκειμαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀμοιβαίαν εὐνοίαν εἰκότως ἥλπικα, *ib.* II. 10. 2 τὸ πιστὸν ὑμῶν δεδηλώκατε δι' ὧν ἀγανακτεῖτε ἐφ' οἷς οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην στρατιῶται ἐτόλμησαν, *ib.* 3 τὸ ἐλεούμενον ἐφ' οἷς ἐσφάλλετο, *ib.* VI. 1. 9 χάριν εἰδὼς ἐφ' οἷς ἐτιμᾶτο... αἰτιώμενον δὲ ἐφ' οἷς ὑβρίζετο, *Const. Apost.* VIII. 12. 17 εὐχαριστοῦντές σοι ἐφ' οἷς κατηξίωσας ἡμᾶς ἐστάναι ἐνώπιόν σου, *Ign. Eph.* 15 (we are the temple of God) ὅπερ φανήσεται ἐξ ὧν δικαίως ἀγαπῶμεν αὐτόν.

12. "As faith advances, a desire mingled with seeking arises." **H.** See above p. 102. 9 τὸ γένος τὸ ζητητικόν. Clem. held in opposition to Tertullian that the Christian must always be a seeker. Cf. *Tert. de Praescr.* 7 nobis curiositate opus non est post Christum Jesum; nec inquisitione post Evangelium. Cum credimus, nihil desideramus ultra credere, 14 cedat curiositas fidei; cedat gloria saluti, and the whole passage from § 7 to § 16. On the other hand Clem. says (*Str.* I. P. 346) τὴν ζήτησιν εἰς εὑρεσιν περαιοῖ, τὴν κακὴν ἐξελάσας φλυαρίαν, ἐγκρίνων δὲ τὴν ὀχυροῦσαν τὴν πίστιν ἡμῖν θεωρίαν: at the beginning of Bk IV. he mentions πίστις and ζήτησις as subjects of which he had yet to treat, and in Bk V. P. 646 says τὴν μὲν μετὰ πίστεως συνιούσαν ζήτησιν, ἐποικοδομοῦσαν τῷ θεμελίῳ τῆς πίστεως τὴν μεγαλοπρεπῆ τῆς ἀληθείας γνῶσιν, ἀρίστην ἴσμεν: see also P. 650 τὴν πίστιν τοίνυν οὐκ ἀργὴν καὶ μόνην ἀλλὰ σὺν ζητήσει δεῖν προφαίνειν φαρμέν, 651 τὸ δὲ ἄρα ζητεῖν περὶ θεοῦ, ἂν μὴ τις εἰς ἔριν, ἀλλὰ εἰς εὑρεσιν τείνη, σωτήριόν ἐστι... οἱ γὰρ ζητοῦντες κατὰ τὴν ζήτησιν τὴν ἀληθῆ αἰνοῦντες κύριον ἐμπλησθήσονται... τῆς γνώσεως, P. 655 *in* it., P. 914.

14. τοσαύτης καὶ τηλικαύτης, often combined as in Plato *Symp.* 177 D, Plut. *Cic.* 22, *Pomp.* 8, Isocr. v. 98, xv. 257 cited in Rost and Palm.

17. οὐσίας... καὶ τὰ πράγματα αὐτά. πράγματα as distinguished from the forms and sounds which convey them to the senses: "essences and things themselves," almost synonymous: cf. p. 106. 10 below. **H.** See above p. 8. 1, *Exc. Theod.* P. 970 οἱ πρωτόκτιστοι εἰ καὶ ἀριθμῷ διάφοροι... ἀλλ' ἡ ὁμοιότης τῶν πραγμάτων ἐνότητα ἐπιδείκνυται, P. 976 (ἡ ψυχὴ ἐκείνη) ἀξιούται πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον θεὸν ὁρᾶν... ἐπὶ τὴν γνῶσιν καὶ κατάληψιν τῶν πραγμάτων ἔρχεται κ.τ.λ., and Orig. *in Joh.* I. 9 τὰ πράγματα ὧν αἰνίγματα ἦσαν αἱ πράξεις.

19. τὰ δέοντα, 'duties.' The mental perception generates a simultaneous ethical aspiration. **H.**

20. ἐκλαμβάνων ὡς εἴρηται τῷ γνωστικῷ, *i.e.* in the spiritual sense as explained in Mt. v., perhaps also in the allegorical sense explained in *Str.* VI. P. 816, and below p. 186. 9 f.

§ 61. 22. There is perhaps no need for change, though πρόεισιν is better. Not two distinct stages, but the discipline and the action within the same. Cf. *Strom.* VIII. P. 928½ (ἐπιστήμη not of individual particulars, but resting on καθολικά and ὀρισμένα θεωρήματα). **H.**

ἐγγυμναζόμενος. Above p. 78. 4, below p. 122. 24.

23. Possibly ἐπαγωνίσασθαι, 'to contend by virtuous conduct on the base of —.' Cf. Jude 3 παρακαλῶν ἐπαγωνίζεσθαι τῇ ἀπαξ παραδοθείσῃ τοῖς ἁγίοις πίστει. H. It seems impossible to make sense of the ms. reading. The passage in Jude is usually rendered 'to contend for the faith,' as in Plut. *Mor.* 1075 D ἐπαγωνίζόμενος τῇ ἐκπυρώσει, and in Cl. P. 553 ἐπ. τῇ ἀθέῳ δόξῃ. In Plut. V. 65 C ἐτέροις ἐπαγωνίζεσθαι τεκμηρίοις, it has the same sense as in our passage.

25. κύριός ἐστιν...κύριος ἐνεργῶν. H. suggests that the second κύριος may be a corruption of κυρίως, but there seems no special reason for the latter. [Perhaps it might mean 'normally': 'though at times He may speak directly by miracle, He speaks usually by the mouth of a man.'] Or we may suppose that the second κύριος was carelessly added by the scribe from the line above. Cl. however uses similar repetition of the subject in *Paed.* I. P. 98 κεκλήσθω δ' ἡμῖν παιδαγωγός, πρακτικός οὐ μεθοδικός ὧν ὁ παιδαγωγός, *ib.* II. P. 166 ἡ δὲ ἐπίγειος εὐωχία δείπνον καλεῖται...δι' ἀγάπην μὲν γινόμενον τὸ δείπνον, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀγάπη τὸ δείπνον. We may compare the resumptive use of ὁ δὲ in *Paed.* I. 137 ὁ κύριος οὐ διὰ μῖσος τοῖς ἀνθρώποις λοιδορεῖται οὐδ' ἐξὸν αὐτῷ ἀπολέσαι, ὁ δὲ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ πέπονθεν, p. 86. 19 f. ἐν παντὶ τοίνυν τόπῳ...εἴχεται· ὁ δὲ καὶ περιπάτῳ χρώμενος...εὐχεται. The thought resembles that in Ps. xciv. 9 'He that formed the eye, shall not He see?'

28. τὸ ἡδὺ πρὸ τοῦ συμφέροντος. Above p. 86. 26, and below p. 144. 25.

p. 106, line 1. περίστασιν. Cf. below l. 28, and n. on περιστατικά p. 28. 16.

2. ἐπεὶ μηδέ. For μή following ἐπεὶ and ὅτι see nn. on p. 102. 24, and p. 112. 15.

3. ἐνστάσεως. See above p. 102. 23.

10. τὸ πρᾶγμα ἀφ' οὗ φέρεται τὸ φανεῖν. If the reading is right, cf. for the use of πρᾶγμα p. 104. 17. But πνεῦμα would be more natural here, cf. *Plac. Phil.* IV. 19 Πλάτων τὴν φωνὴν ὀρίζεται πνεῦμα διὰ στόματος ἀπὸ διανοίας ἡγμένον, *ib.* IV. 21 οἱ Στωικοὶ φασιν εἶναι τῆς ψυχῆς ἀνώτατον μέρος τὸ ἡγεμονικόν...ἡ μὲν ὄρασις ἐστὶ πνεῦμα διατεῖνον ἀπὸ ἡγεμονικοῦ μέχρις ὀφθαλμῶν...τὸ δὲ 'φωνᾶεν' ὑπὸ τοῦ Ζήνωνος εἰρημένον...ἔστι πνεῦμα διατεῖνον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ μέχρι φάρυγγος καὶ γλῶττης, Zeller³ vol. IV. p. 198; with which agrees the language of Clem. in *Str.* VI. P. 808 διὰ τοῦ σωματικοῦ ἀρα πνεύματος αἰσθάνεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἐπιθυμεῖ, ἡδέται, ὀργίζεται...καὶ δὴ πρὸς τὰς πράξεις διὰ τούτου πορεύεται τὰ κατ' ἐννοιάν τε καὶ διάνοιαν, P. 178 τὸ πνεῦμα ὀκείωται τῇ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ φερομένη ψυχῇ.

12. τῶν περιστατικῶν. See n. on p. 28. 16 above.

14. κτίσεως ἀνάγκη. Cf. p. 130. 19—21 τῇ τοῦ βίου ἀνάγκῃ.

15. φάρμακον σωτηρίας. A phrase of Euripides, cf. Plato *Phaedr.* 274 σοφίας φάρμακον, Diod. I. 25 ἀθανασίας φ. of Isis; the same phrase is used of the Eucharist by Ignatius, *Eph.* xx. More frequently the gen. is used to express what is averted.

16. ἀπηνέστερον, 'reluctantly.' H. Cf. below p. 180. 9 ἀπείθεια ἀπηνής,

Odyss. XXIII. 230 νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ ἤδη σήματ' ἀριφραδέα κατέλεξας... πείθεις δὴ μεν θυμὸν ἀπηνέα περ μάλ' ἐόντα. The original meaning seems to be 'surly,' 'unaccommodating,' as opposed to *προσηνής*. It corresponds here to *σκληροκάρδιος* above p. 10. 13.

μεταρρυθμιζόμενος. Cf. above p. 92. 9 *μεταρρυθμίζει τὸν κατηχούμενον*.

§ 62. 20. *τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν κτίσαντα εὐχαριστίαν*. This use of *ἐπὶ* instead of *πρὸς* is rare.

21 foll. His thanksgiving and reverence (*σέβει*) to the Creator leads him to a right treatment of God's creatures, his fellow man, his own body. **H.**

25. *ὑπερευχόμενος... διὰ τὴν ἀγνοίαν*. Cf. *Lk.* xxiii. 34.

27. *ἐνδεδμεμένος*. Cf. above p. 68. 30 *τοῦ δεσμοῦ τοῦ σαρκικοῦ*, p. 54. 31 *μετένδεσιν*.

πρωτοπαθεῖ. *Athenag. Res.* 21. p. 64 A *ἐν οἷς πρωτοπαθεῖ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἔλκει πρὸς συμπάθειαν καὶ κοινωνίαν τῶν ἐφ' ἃ δέεται πράξεων*. A medical word, denoting a primary affection, out of which a secondary arises by *συμπάθεια*. Cf. *Strom.* II. 498 s.f. *Ἐπίκουρος πᾶσαν χαρὰν τῆς ψυχῆς οἶεται ἐπὶ πρωτοπαθοῦσῃ τῇ σαρκὶ γενέσθαι*, also VI. 808½ *τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ σαρκικὸν... διὰ τοῦ λοιποῦ σώματος πορευόμενόν τε καὶ πρωτοπαθεῖν*. **H.**

28. *περιστάσεις*. See above I. 1, *Q.D.S.* 957 P.

29. *τὰ οἰκεία... τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις*. Cf. *Epict. Diss.* IV. 1. 77 *ὃ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπὶ σοὶ παρασκευάσαι ἢ τηρῆσαι ὅτε θέλεις, τοῦτο ἀλλότριον*, *Enchir.* 14 *ἐὰν θέλῃς τὰ τέκνα σου πάντοτε ζῆν, ἡλίθιος εἶ· τὰ γὰρ μὴ ἐπὶ σοὶ θέλεις ἐπὶ σοὶ εἶναι καὶ τὰ ἀλλότρια σὰ εἶναι*, *Lk.* xvi. 12 *εἰ ἐν τῷ ἀλλοτρίῳ πιστοὶ οὐκ ἐγένεσθε, τὸ ὑμέτερον τίς ὑμῖν δώσει*; Cf. below p. 134. 31 *μόνων τῶν ἰδίων μεμνημένους*, *τὰ δὲ ἐνταῦθα πάντα ἀλλότρια ἡγούμενος*, where see n.

30. *συμπεριφέρεται*. Cf. above p. 92. 28—30.

p. 108, line 1. *ὑπολήψει*. Cf. *Plut. Mor.* 1121 E *ὑπόληψιν ἐμποιεῖ ἀγραμμάτοις ἅτε δὴ πολυγράμματος ὦν*, *Herodian* VII. 1. 14 *εἶναι ἐν ὑπολήψει ἀγχινίας*, *ib.* VIII. 3. 5 *καθεῖλον τοὺς ἐν ὑπολήψει ἀνδρείας*, *ib.* 8. 4 *ἔχειν ὑπολήψεις ἐμπειρίας*, see *Rost and Palm s.v.*

2, 3. *ἔργῳ βεβαίῳ καὶ λόγῳ ἐνεργῷ*. The MS. has *καὶ ἐνεργῷ*, which suggests some such reading as *βεβαίῳ καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἐν ἔργῳ*. Keeping the present reading, I suppose that *ἔργῳ* and *ἐνεργῷ* refer to *ἀληθεία*, and *βεβαίῳ* and *λόγῳ* to *γνώσει*: *ἐνεργῷ* would then mean 'operant,' 'carried out in deed.'

4. *βιάζεται*, 'presses forward,' properly 'forces his way,' usually with *eis*, *πρὸς*, or *ἐπὶ*. Cf. *Steph.* 239 B. **H.** See below I. 8 and Index.

5. *ἐκ τοῦ δούλου εἰς φίλον*, above p. 10. 8.

7. *καθαρῶς ἐκτήσατο*. See W. Schmid *Atticismus*, vol. II. p. 119, where many exx. of its use = *παντελῶς* are given, as *καθαρῶς ἡσυχάζουσι*, *Aristid.* XIII. p. 261 D.

§ 63. 9. *κατεσταλμένος*. See *καταστολή* in Index.

15. *παραστήσαντα δυνατὸν εἶναι*. Usually *π.* means to 'show' in *Clem.*, see above p. 2. 1 *παραστήσαι μόνον εἶναι θεοσεβῆ τὸν γνωστικόν*, p. 4. 9, &c.,

but here and in p. 100. 11 it is perhaps better to take it as in *Plut. Mor.* 821 B ἄνθρωπον πρῶτον πίστις παρίστησιν, *ib.* 1057 B πρακτικὴν ὁρμὴν οὐ παρίστησι φαντασία δίχα συγκαταθέσεως.

16. τὸν κορυφαῖον βίον. Cf. above p. 98. 26.

17. τὰ τοῦ κόσμου καλὰ οὐκ ἀγαθὰ. Cf. below p. 134. 26.

19. γνώσις (γινώσκειν) of them has come, but not yet κατάληψις. **H.** Cf. 1 Cor. xiii. 12, contrast of δι' ἐσόπτρου and πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον.

21. ὡς παρὰ τοῖς φιλοσόφοις. See below p. 128. 12 f.

ἀνδρείοι ἐλπίδι. *Arist. Eth. Eud.* III. 1. 1229 a ἄλλη δ' (ἀνδρεία) ἡ κατ' ἐλπίδα, *ib.* 1229 b ἐνιοὶ δὲ δι' ἄλλας ἡδονὰς ὑπομένουσιν· καὶ γὰρ ὁ θυμὸς ἡδονὴν φέρει, μετ' ἐλπίδος γὰρ ἐστὶ τιμωρίας· ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐτ' εἰ διὰ ταύτην οὐτ' εἰ δι' ἄλλην ἡδονὴν ὑπομένει τις τὸν θάνατον ἢ φυγὴν μειζόνων λυπῶν, οὐδεὶς δικαίως ἀνδρείος λέγεται <ἀν>, *Eth. N.* III. 7. 11 τὸ θαρρεῖν εὐελπίδος. With this is contrasted the confidence which proceeds from knowledge. See Index under 'Courage.'

24. πείσμα βεβαιότατον...ἀπολήψεως. This is contrasted with the ἐλπίς of earthly pleasure. The ms. has ἐλπίδος, corrected to ἐλπίδων, before ἀπολήψεως. Dindorf omits this, possibly regarding it as a corruption of ἐλπίδα, which may have been a marginal gloss on πείσμα. On the other hand it would make good sense, if placed after βεβαιότατον to emphasize the superiority of knowledge to hope. In that case the superlative would seem to be used for the comparative, as often in late Greek: see Kühner *Gr. Gr.* II. p. 21 f., Hermann-Viger p. 718 f., Blass *N.T. Gr.* p. 34, W. Schmid *Att.* vol. IV. p. 62 and cf. *Eus. Pr. Ev.* VI. 6. 41 καὶ τίς ἂν τούτων γένουτ' ἂν ἕτερος λόγος ἀσεβέστατος; below p. 118. 3 ἡ ἀγιοτάτη πάσης ἐπιστήμης ἀρετή. The lexicons give no example of the word ἀπολήψις in the sense answering to the verb ἀπολαμβάνω 'to receive one's due.' This looking forward to the future consequences of action does not seem quite consistent with p. 114. 30, and p. 116 f.

25. κολάσεων, 'persecutions,' as below p. 110. 12. **H.** Cf. *Polyc. Mart.* 2 fin. εἰς τὰ θηρία κριθέντες ὑπέμειναν δεινὰς κολάσεις.

27. We know that Peter was married from *Matt.* ix. 14 and 1 Cor. ix. 5. Cl. tells us that he and Philip had children (*Str.* III. P. 535). The story of his wife's martyrdom rests solely on the authority of this passage, and Cobet suggests that ἀγόμενον is the true reading in p. 110. 1. This would involve the transposition of ἀγόμεν. τ. ἐ. θ. before θεασάμενον and indeed the recasting of the sentence. *Eus. H. E.* III. 30 quotes it, as our ms. has it.

p. 110, line 1. Cobet may have rightly divined what stood in Clement's authority. It makes good sense to suppose that the warning here addressed by Peter to his wife may have been that she should remember the Lord whenever the moment of her own death should come. **H.**

τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον. See Bos, *Ellipses*, ed. Schäfer p. 188, on the omission of ὁδόν. The more common construction is with the dative which is read here in *Eus.*, cf. *Herodian* p. 478 δήμιος ὁ ἀπάγων τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, *Orig. Philocal.* 1 τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ κινδυνεύουσι, *Eus. H. E.* VI. 3 ἀπάγειν τὴν ἐπὶ

θανάτω, but *ib.* § 4 we have τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον ἀπάγειν, see many exx. in Heinichen's n. on *H. E.* vi. 5.

τῆς κλήσεως χάριν. See below p. 114. 21, and Epict. *Diss.* i. 29. 46—49.

2. ἐπιφωνήσαι. Cf. Plut. *V.* 620 *fin.* ὁ δῆμος ἐπεφώνησε τὸ τοῖς γαμοῦσιν ἐπιφωνοῦμενον ἐξ ἔθους παλαιού.

4. ὦ αὐτῇ. Heinichen on Eus. *l.c.* refers to Viger p. 448 for examples of αὐτῇ used in this sense without ὦ.

§ 64. 7. ἀπροσπαθῆ, a rare word: the adverb ἀπροσπαθῶς occurs in P. 570 ἀπρ. βιούν, P. 187 τοῖς παρατυχοῦσιν ἀπ. χρῆσθαι. The simple προσπάθεια is found in P. 880 (p. 138. 13 below) πρ. σαρκική, P. 320 μὴ προσπαθεία νικᾶσθαι, P. 128 προσπ. is contrasted with ἀντιπάθεια: προσπαθῶς in P. 554 οὐ πρ. τῇ κτήσει χρώμενοι, P. 577 πρ. κεκτηῖσθαι: προσπαθεῖν in Epict. *Diss.* ii. 16. 31 ἂν τοιούτοις προσπαθῆς, *ib.* iv. 1. 130 ἂν τινι τούτων ὡς ἰδίων προσπαθῆς, δώσεις δίκην ὡς ἀλλοτρίων ἐφιέμενος: similarly προσπάσχω, Epict. ii. 5. 9 μηδενὶ προσπάσχειν τῶν ἀλλοτρίων. Gataker on Anton. p. 421 distinguishes four degrees ἀπάθεια, προπάθεια, πάθος, προσπάθεια.

8. ἀπερίσπαστον τῆς ἀγάπης. For the gen. cf. P. 548 ἀπ. τῆς τοῦ κυρίου λειτουργίας.

12. ταῖς ἀκμαῖς. The plural is used by Hippocrates of the crisis of a disease. See L. and S.

15. περιστάσει. See above p. 106. 1.

18. γνωματεύουσα, 'measuring,' 'judging by the standard of.' So in various late writers: in Plat. *Rep.* vii. 516 E of discerning the shadows in the cave. H. See Ruhnken *s.v.* in Tim. *Lex.* Below p. 168. 17 the gnostic is said to be ἀκριβῆς γνώμων τῆς ἀληθείας.

19. τὰς ἀρχὰς θεόθεν ἄνωθεν. I think some such word as εἰληφνῖα has been lost. The word περιτεποιημένη is properly used of what man gains by his own effort, but hardly I think of the principles received θεόθεν ἄνωθεν.

20. πρᾶγματα ἡδονῶν. Cf. Plut. *Mor.* 37 B μετὰ πολλῆς πρᾶότητος ἄπτεσθαι τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἡδονῶν.

22. πεποιθώς. The gender shows a sudden change from the soul to the man. So again in l. 23 followed by 28. H.

25. συνηυξημένη. The dat. seems required as it is ἀρετή, not the soul, which grows up under the joint influence of φύσις (personified in Isaac), ἀσκησις (in Jacob), λόγος or μάθησις (in Abraham). See Gfrörer *Philo* p. 425 foll., *Str.* i. P. 334, and reff. to Plato in n. on p. 30. 22 above.

§ 65. p. 112, line 1. τῶν ὅσα. For the art. before relatives cf. below p. 128. 7 τοῖς ὅσοι ἀξιοὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ δίδονται, p. 150. 15 f. ἀποστερεῖτε τὸ ὅσον ἐφ' ὑμῖν τοὺς καθ' ὧν εὐχεσθε, *Protr.* P. 60 νόμους τοὺς ὅσοι ἀληθεῖς: other exx. will be found in Jannaris *Hist. Gr.* § 1219. Similarly we find (below p. 196. 1) εὐρετικούς εἶναι τοὺς εἴ τινας ἐντύχοιεν παρασκευάζουσιν.

7, 8. τὰ θαρραλέα...τὰ φοβερά. Plato *Laches* 195 B οἱ δημιουργοὶ ἅπαντες τὰ ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν τέχναις δεινὰ τε καὶ θαρραλέα ἴσασιν, *ib.* 198 δεινὰ μὲν εἶναι

ἀ καὶ δέος παρέχει, θαρραλέα δὲ ἂ μὴ δέος παρέχει...δεινὰ μὲν τὰ μέλλοντα κακὰ φαμεν εἶναι, θαρραλέα δὲ τὰ μὴ κακὰ ἢ ἀγαθὰ μέλλοντα, Arist. *Eth. Eud.* III. 1. 22 τῷ θρασεί τὰ φοβερὰ θάρραλέα (δοκεῖ εἶναι).

9. δόξης μάλλον ἢ ἀληθείας ἔχεται. Cf. Plato *Rep.* II. 362 A φήσουσι τὸν ἄδικον, ὅτε ἐπιτηδεύοντα πρᾶγμα ἀληθείας ἐχόμενον καὶ οὐ πρὸς δόξαν ζῶντα, οὐ δοκεῖν ἄδικον ἀλλ' εἶναι ἐθέλειν.

11. ἔξιν ἢ διὰθεσιν. They are distinguished also in *Str.* IV. P. 627 (the ἔξιν never departs from itself) ἀποπεσοῦσα τοῦ ἔξιν εἶναι· εἴτ' οὖν ἔξιν ἢ γνῶσις εἴτε διὰθεσις εἶναι λέγοιτο κ.τ.λ., *ib.* VI. P. 779 οἱ φιλόσοφοι τὰς ἀρετὰς ἔξεις καὶ διαθέσεις καὶ ἐπιστήμας οἶονται. The distinction is explained in Arist. *Categ.* 8. 86. 25 διαθέσεις λέγονται ἃ ἐστὶν εὐκίνητα καὶ ταχὺ μεταβάλλοντα, οἷον...νόσος καὶ ὑγίεια...διαφέρει ἔξιν διαθέσεως τῷ τὸ μὲν εὐκίνητόν εἶναι, τὸ δὲ πολυχρονιώτερόν τε καὶ δυσκινήτοτερον, see Waitz's note.

ἐνάρετος, p. 16. 15, p. 114. 10.

ὑπερβάς, as before p. 98. 30. H.

12. ἐμπαθῇ, cf. p. 32. 16. H.

πάντα εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται. Cf. Plato *Meno* 88 E τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἀνηρτήσθαι, τὰ δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτῆς εἰς φρόνησιν, *Menex.* 247 E ὅτῳ πάντα εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται. For the thought see above p. 76. 19.

14. τυχηρά. Plut. *Mor.* 23 F τὰ τυχηρά τῶν ἀγαθῶν...πάντα ὅλως τὰ ἐκτός.

14, 15. ὅτι μή. See above p. 102. 24, p. 106. 2 ἐπεὶ μὴδὲ τὸν Ἰωσήφ παράγειν ἰσχυσεν, below p. 114. 1 ὅτι μηδεμία, *Str.* I. P. 324 ἐπεὶ μὴ ῥάδιος ἢ τοιαύδε διακονία, P. 510 ἐπεὶ μὴδὲ ταῦτα πράττειν συγχωροῦσι, P. 437 οὐ μὴν μαθήσεται τις ἄνευ πίστεως, ἐπεὶ μὴδὲ ἄνευ προλήψεως, P. 512 ἐπεὶ μὴ διακρίνει πλούσιον ἢ πένητα, P. 496 ἐπεὶ μὴ ἔστιν παῖς εὐδαίμων ποτέ, P. 551 ὅτι μή, P. 488, Jannaris *Hist. Gr.* § 1818, Winer p. 594 n., W. Schmid *Attic.* IV. p. 91. 623.

16. ἐκ διαμέτρου. Cf. Lucian *Cat.* 14 ἐκ διαμέτρου ἡμῖν οἱ βίοι.

17. κατὰ ταῦτόν. The ms. has κατὰ τὸν αὐτόν which would be merely pleonastic. Cl. evidently has in mind such passages as Plato *Rep.* IV. 436 B ταῦτόν τ' ἀναντία ποιεῖν ἢ πάσχειν κατὰ ταῦτόν γε καὶ πρὸς ταῦτόν οὐκ ἐβέλῃσει ἅμα, where κατὰ ταῦτόν is illustrated by the top spinning round, which stands κατὰ τὸ εὐθύ but moves κατὰ τὸ περιφερές. The reasoning seems to be that as the Gnostic has all good things, he cannot have that which is diametrically opposed to them, viz. evil.

18. ἀπαντᾶν: used of things ('to happen'), for exx. see Schmid *Att.* II. 215, III. 232.

19. See Plato *Phileb.* 50 B ἐν τῇ τοῦ βίου ξυμπάσῃ τραγωδίᾳ καὶ κωμωδίᾳ λύπας ἡδοναῖς ἅμα κεράννυσθαι, Epict. *Ench.* 17 μέμνησο ὅτι ὑποκριτῆς εἰ δράματος οἷον ἂν θέλῃ ὁ διδάσκαλος...ἂν πτωχὸν ὑποκρίνασθαι σε θέλῃ, ἵνα καὶ τοῦτον εὐφρῶς ὑποκρίνῃ· ἂν χωλόν, ἂν ἄρχοντα, ἂν ιδιώτην. σὸν γὰρ τοῦτ' ἔστι, τὸ δοθὲν ὑποκρίνασθαι πρόσωπον καλῶς· ἐκλέξασθαι δ' αὐτὸ ἄλλου. [Also *Q. D. S.* § 40 ἐπὶ τῇ καταστροφῇ τοῦ δράματος. Barnard.] Other references in Potter.

§ 66. 22. "Surely cowardice cannot arise in any way, can it, save from ignorance?, &c." A direct application of the Stoic theory that passions are nothing but wrong judgments respecting good and evil. Cf. Zeller iv. 208 foll. η is sometimes found for $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (or $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega\varsigma$) η after negatives or interrogatives, specially in Xen., cf. Kühner ii. 842 a. 4. **H.** One may compare Plato *Crito* 53 E $\tau\acute{\iota}$ ποιῶν η εὐαχούμενος ἐν Θερταλία; *Protr.* P. 90 οὐ γὰρ μμείσθαι τις δυνήσεται τὸν θεὸν η δι' ὧν ὁσῶς θεραπεύσει, and the ellipse of μᾶλλον below p. 180. 30 οὐς ἐλεήσειεν ἄν τις η μισήσειεν, but the text seems to me very harsh. [Barnard would read καὶ for η , but this hardly suits the context. It has been assumed throughout that knowledge is essential to true courage.]

25. **συνεπιστάμενος τούτοις.** Usually this verb takes a dat. of the person, with whom knowledge is shared: here the dat. expresses things already known, to which fresh knowledge is added, the preposition having more the force of πρὸς. Compare the use of σὺν in συγκλείω Isocr. 238 A, συγκεράννυμι Aesch. *Choeph.* 744, συγκρίνω Anthol. xii. 204. 3, συμβιβάζω Thuc. ii. 29, συμπλέκω Plato *Soph.* 262 D.

28. The combination of πεφραγμένος with arms is curious: two other examples are given by Rost and Palm from Aelian and Heliodorus. **H.** Cf. also Soph. *Fr.* 376 ἀλλ' ἀσπιδίτην ὄντα καὶ πεφραγμένον, ὥς ἀσπιδούχος, η Σκύθης τοξεύμασι and Plut. *Dem.* v. 12 ἄνδρα καὶ πλούτῳ...καὶ φίλοις εὖ πεφραγμένον, Herodian iii. 4. 8 πανοπλία φράσσοντες αὐτούς, *ib.* ii. 6. 13 ἀναλαβόντες τὰς πανοπλίας καὶ φράξαντες αὐτούς, *ib.* iii. 4. 8, vii. 11. 7.

ταύτης. No other example known of καταπολεμεῖν with genitive: but the sense is probably different: with accusative 'to war down,' with genitive 'to war against.' **H.**

29.—p. 114, line 6. The sentence οὐ γὰρ εἰ...φερόμενα has nothing to do with this context; while that which follows (οὐδεὶς οὖν ἀλόγως κ.τ.λ.) is naturally connected with the sentence preceding.

p. 114, line 4. κακή. The ms. κακία contradicts the statement in l. 2 that no ἐνέργεια is a ἔξις, for πράξις is an ἐνέργεια and κακία a ἔξις.

5. ἀμαρτήματα, opposed to κατορθώματα. The passage is probably chiefly Stoic. **H.**

ἀπὸ κακίας φερόμενα. See above p. 106. 10 and P. 178 quoted in the n.

6. ἀλόγως ἀνδρείος. See above § 59, p. 102. 16. Potter cites Plato *Laches* 197 A οὐ γάρ τι ἔγωγε ἀνδρεία καλῶ οὔτε θηρία οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν τὸ τὰ δεινὰ ὑπὸ ἀνοίας μὴ φοβούμενον, ἀλλὰ ἄφοβον καὶ μωρόν· η καὶ τὰ παιδία πάντα οἶμαι ἀνδρεία καλεῖν, ἃ δι' ἄνοιαν οὐδὲν δέδοικεν;...ἐγὼ δὲ ἀνδρείας μὲν καὶ προμηθείας πάνυ τισὶν ὀλίγοις οἶμαι μετεῖναι· θρασύτητος δὲ καὶ τόλμης καὶ τοῦ ἀφόβου μετὰ ἀπρομηθείας πάνυ πολλοῖς καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων καὶ θηρίων, Arist. *Eth. Eud.* iii. 1. 10 η γὰρ ἀνδρεία ἀκολούθησις τῷ λόγῳ ἐστίν, ὁ δὲ λόγος τὸ καλὸν αἰρεῖσθαι κελεύει and *ib.* 13 foll. on the spurious kinds of courage, μία μὲν πολιτικὴ· αὕτη δ' ἐστίν η δι' αἰδῶ οὔσα. δευτέρα η στρατιωτικὴ· αὕτη δὲ δι' ἐμπειρίαν...τρίτη δ' η δι' ἀπειρίαν καὶ ἄγνοιαν δι' ἣν

τὰ παῖδια καὶ οἱ μαινόμενοι, οἱ μὲν ὑπομένουσι τὰ φερόμενα, οἱ δὲ λαμβάνουσι τὰς ὄφεις. ἄλλη δ' ἡ κατ' ἐλπίδα... ἄλλη δὲ διὰ πάθος ἀλόγιστον, also *Eth. N.* III. 8.

12. εἰς τὰς μαχαίρας κυβιστώντας. Cf. *Xen. Mem.* I. 3. 9 οὐ σὺ Κριτόβουλον ἐνόμιζες εἶναι τῶν σωφρονικῶν ἀνθρώπων μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν θρασέων;... νῦν τοίνυν νόμιζε αὐτὸν θερμουργότατον εἶναι καὶ λεωργότατον· οὗτος κἂν εἰς μαχαίρας κυβιστήσῃς, κἂν εἰς πῦρ ἄλλοιτο, *Xen. Symp.* II. 11, *Plato Euthyd.* 294.

ἔξ ἐμπειρίας. *Eth. N.* III. 8. 6 δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐμπειρία ἡ περὶ ἕκαστα ἀνδρεία τις εἶναι, ὅθεν καὶ Σωκράτης φήθη ἐπιστήμην εἶναι τὴν ἀνδρείαν.

κακοτεχνούντας. The word is used of sculpture *Protr.* P. 41, 51, of music P. 195, of rhetoric P. 339, cf. Lightfoot's n. on *Ign. Polyc.* 5 τὰς κακοτεχνίας φεῦγε, where he explains it of heretics.

13. λυπρῷ, 'wretched' in both senses: used of unproductive regions, scanty food, &c. **H.** Cf. *Diog. L.* x. 4 γράμματα διδάσκειν λυπροῦ τινος μισθαρίου.

14. διὰ ζῆλον. So *Clem. Rom.* I. 5 makes ζῆλος ('envy') the cause of persecution generally, and of the deaths of St Peter and St Paul. It seems difficult to introduce the idea of envy here. Perhaps we should translate 'fury' (cf. ζῆω), or possibly unpopularity (*invidia*).

16. λεγομένων μαρτύρων. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 571 λέγομεν δὲ καὶ ἡμεῖς τοὺς ἐπιπηδήσαντας τῷ θανάτῳ (εἰσὶ γάρ τινες οὐχ ἡμέτεροι, μόνου τοῦ ὀνόματος κοινωνοί, οἱ δὲ αὐτοὺς παραδιδόντες σπεύδουσι, τῇ πρὸς τὸν δημιουργὸν ἀπεχθεία, οἱ ἄθλιοι, θανατῶντες), τοὺτους ἐξάγειν ἑαυτοὺς ἀμαρτύρως λέγομεν, κἂν δημοσίᾳ κολάζωνται. οὐ γὰρ τὸν χαρακτῆρα σώζουσι τοῦ μαρτυρίου τοῦ πιστοῦ, τὸν ὄντως θεὸν μὴ γνωρίσαντες, θανάτῳ δὲ ἑαυτοὺς ἐπιδιδόασιν κενῷ, and P. 597.

17. παρέχουσιν... ἐπιρριπτούντες. Possibly the two participles of the ms. are right, the second clause alone having a verb by inadvertence through its length. If not, it seems better to alter παρέχοντες. ἐπιρριπτεῖν is once used intransitively by *Xen.*, but *Clement* has it transitive *Paed.* II. P. 171½. **H.**

18. οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως, a polite way of avoiding an offensive term, such as θρασύτερον, see passages quoted above on l. 16, also *Plat. Rep.* III. 400 B οὐκ οἶδα ὅπως διακοσμοῦντος, *Phaedr.* 265 B οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπῃ τὸ ἐρωτικὸν πάθος ἀπεικάζοντες, *Luc. Timon* 20 πεμφθεῖς ὑπὸ Διὸς οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως, βραδὺς εἰμι, and compare *Beier's* n. on *Cic. Off.* I. § 146 where he explains *nescio quomodo* as expressing 'quae odiosa aut molesta sunt... ut vere id valeat quod secius quam fieri debet, temere, inconsulto.'

εὐστομέω, usually 'to utter pleasant sounds': but also = εὐφημέω (*Hesych.*). Cf. *Aristid.* XL. p. 754 τοὺς μὲν παῖδας κελεύομεν εὐστομεῖν, κἂν τοῖς διδασκαλείοις καὶ κατ' οἰκίαν προδιδάσκοντες ὥς ἂ ποιεῖν αἰσχρὸν οὐδὲ λέγειν καλόν. **H.** *Arist. Nub.* 833 εὐστόμει καὶ μηδὲν εἴπῃς φλαῦρον ἄνδρας δεξιούς.

19. περιστελλόμενοι. The same word is used of avoiding persecution in IV. 597 *fin.* where *Bywater* reads ὑποστελλόμενος. It is there followed by the acc. τὸν διωγμόν, meaning 'keep out of the way of,' 'conceal oneself

from.' Not noticed in lexicæ. **H.** I take it here of 'guarding oneself from danger,' cf. the construction of φυλάττομαι.

21. τὴν κλῆσιν...βεβαιούσιν. Cf. 2 Pet. i. 10 σπουδάσατε βεβαίαν ὑμῶν τὴν κλῆσιν...ποιεῖσθαι. Here κλ. seems to have the same force as in p. 110. 1 and below l. 28, but in l. 27 the more general sense seems required.

22. τὸν ἄνδρα, the man within them, shown in ἀνδρεία. On the passion for martyrdom see iv. 597 foll. **H.**

§ 67. 24. φόβῳ τῶν μειζόνων δεινῶν. Cf. Pl. *Phaedo* 68 D οὐκοῦν φόβῳ μειζόνων κακῶν ὑπομένουσιν αὐτῶν οἱ ἄνδρεῖοι τὸν θάνατον, ὅταν ὑπομένωσι; Ar. *Eth. N.* III. 8.

25. ψόγον—ὑφορώμενοι, cf. *Eth. N.* III. 8.

30. ἅλα τῶν πόνων. So Pindar *Nem.* iv. 1 ἄριστος εὐφροσύνα πόνων κεκριμένων ἱατρός. The view here taken seems hardly consistent with p. 108. 22, above.

31. εὐλαβείᾳ κολάσεως. So Plato *Legg.* vii. 815 A εὐλ. πληγῶν. For the thought Lowth compares *Str.* iv. P. 629.

ἄλλης. Other than that inflicted by the heathen. **H.**

p. 116, line 1. διὰ τινος ἡδονᾶς. Cf. *Str.* iv. P. 625 *fin.*

3. ἄνδρες. Cf. ἀπηνδρωμένος p. 154. 15 below, *Str.* i. P. 320 οὐδὲ ἀντιμισθίας ἐφίεσθαι χρὴ τῷ εἰς ἄνδρας ἐγγραφομένῳ, and Eph. iv. 13, 14.

4. εἰσι γάρ, εἰσί. For examples of emphatic repetition (epanadiplosis) cf. *Protr.* P. 4 *fin.* ἡμεν γάρ, ἡμὲν ποτε καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀνόητοι, P. 52 ἡμεῖς γάρ, ἡμεῖς ἐσμὲν οἱ τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ θεοῦ περιφέροντες, P. 75 μὴ δῆτα οὖν, μὴ δῆτα ἐξανδραποδισθῶμεν, P. 88 ἀφέλωμεν οὖν, ἀφέλωμεν τὴν λήθην τῆς ἀληθείας, P. 91 φύγωμεν οὖν τὴν συνήθειαν, φύγωμεν...φεύγωμεν, ὃ συνναῖται, φεύγωμεν τὸ κύμα τοῦτο, P. 93 ἐθέλω γάρ, ἐθέλω καὶ ταύτης ὑμῖν μεταδοῦναι τῆς χάριτος, *ib.* σπεύσωμεν, δράμωμεν, ὃ θεοφιλῇ τοῦ λόγου ἀγάλματα, σπεύσωμεν, δράμωμεν, P. 94 ἡμᾶς γάρ, ἡμᾶς εἰσπεποιήται.

4, 5. καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι...οὕτως δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. For δὲ ἐν ἀποδοσὶ after a comparative protasis cf. Xen. *Cyr.* viii. 5. 12 ἐκάθευδον ὥσπερ οἱ ὀπλίται οὕτω δὲ καὶ οἱ πελτασταί, cited by Jelf *Gr.* § 770, and n. below on p. 164. 21—23.

6. στέφανοι παῖδων. *Puerorum certamina ab Eleis olymp.* 37 *primum instituta fuisse refert Pausanias*, v. 8. 9. (Potter.)

7—9. τῷ γνωστικῷ...ἡ τελειότης...αὐξεται μελετήσαντος. It would seem that we ought to read either τοῦ γνωστικοῦ or μελετήσαντι. Possibly the latter may have been changed to suit the preceding βίου. We meet however with curious specimens of anacoluthon in Clement in connexion with the use of the gen. abs. The Guardians in Plato's Republic are an instance of knowledge based on discipline.

10. πεποιθότα ἐπὶ κύριον. The dat. by itself is the classical construction after πέποιθα or πιστεύω, but we find πεποιθότας ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς Luke xviii. 9, πιστεύειν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν Luke xxiv. 25, and again πιστ. ἐπ' αὐτόν Mt. xxvii. 42, Acts ix. 42. See Winer *tr.* p. 292 and Jannaris § 1583 for exx. of the tendency to substitute the acc. for dat. after ἐπί.

11. ἀλείφουσα. Cf. *Str.* II. P. 484 ὁ θεῖος νόμος ἀλείφει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐπὶ τὴν ἐγκράτειαν. See Index.

14. ἔσται ὑμῶν τὸ ναὶ ναὶ καὶ τὸ οὐ οὐ. This is nearer to James v. 12 ἦτω δὲ ὑμῶν τὸ ναὶ ναὶ κ.τ.λ. than to Mt. v. 37 ἔσται δὲ ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν ναὶ ναὶ, οὐ οὐ, see Barnard *C's Bibl. Text* p. 7.

16. διὰ φιλοτιμίαν, sc. σωφρονούσι, suggested by προσποιούνται σωφρονεῖν.

καθάπερ οἱ ἀθληταί. Cf. *Str.* III. P. 534.

17. διὰ φιλοχρηματίαν. Cf. Plato's picture of the Oligarchical Man, *Rep.* VIII. 553 f. and *Phaedo* 82 c.

20. δι' ἀγροικίαν. *Arist. Eth.* N. II. 2. 7 ὁ πάσας φεύγων τὰς ἡδονάς, ὥσπερ οἱ ἀγροῖκοι, ἀναίσθητός τις.

23. καταγνύουσι τὸ ἀκαμπές. Cf. *Xen. Oec.* VI. 5 αἱ βαναυσικαὶ τέχναι τὰς ψυχὰς καταγνύουσι. The passive seems more appropriate here, as in *Plat. Prot.* 342 B οἱ μὲν ὧτα κατὰγνυνται.

25. καιρὸν λαβόντες. It seems necessary to correct the gen. of the MS., as there is no instance of such a construction after the Active voice, and the sense is opposed to the Middle here.

παρακλέπτουσι τὸν νόμον. Cf. below p. 186. 9 κλέπτειν τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

p. 118, line 1. ἄτεγκτον. See below p. 130. 6 ἄτεγκτος ἡδοναῖς.

2. τὸν ἀδάμαντα τῷ πυρὶ. *Clemens (Str.)* VIII. P. 931) *exemplo ostendens nullam causam nisi in idoneam materiam agere posse, αἰτ, καθάπερ τὸ πῦρ τῷ ξύλῳ· τὸν ἀδάμαντα γὰρ οὐ καύσει. Plinius H. N. XXXVII. 4 de certis adamantum generibus scribit, 'Incudibus hi deprehenduntur ita respuentes ictum, ut ferrum utrimque dissultet, incudesque ipsae dissiliant. Quippe duritia inenarrabilis est, simulque ignium victrix natura, et numquam incalescens. (Potter.)* Dr Gifford adds a reference to *Theophr. Fr.* II. 19.

§ 68. 3, 4. κυριωτάτη ἐπιστήμης. The reference is apparently to 1 Cor. xiii. 8—10, so that the superlative must be used with the comparative force. See Blass *N. T. Gr.* p. 33 'The absorption of the category of duality into that of plurality occasioned also the disappearance from the vulgar language of one of the two degrees of comparison,' usually the superlative as in *Protr.* P. 53 τὸ καινότερον, πρὸ τῆς συμπλοκῆς αἱ ὄψεις μεμοιχέκασιν, but sometimes the comparative, as in *πρώτος* for *πρότερος* as *Joh. i. 15* πρώτός μου, *Paed.* II. P. 166 οἱ ταῖς εὐτελεστάταις χρώμενοι τροφαῖς ἰσχυρότατοι εἰσι καὶ ὑγιεινότατοι καὶ γενναυότατοι, ὥς οἰκέται δεσποτῶν...καὶ οὐ μόνον ῥωμαλέωτεροι, cf. above n. on p. 108. 24 βεβαιοτάτον ἐλπίδος, *Jacobs* on *Ael. Anim.* I. c. 44, *W. Schmid Attic.* IV. 62. Or it might be possible to explain the genitive as depending on the meaning of the word κύριος, 'love which, beyond all other things, commands knowledge.'

5. τῷ ἐνὶ χαρακτηρίζεται. Cf. *Paed.* I. P. 136 τὰ τοῖς ἴσοις χαρακτηριζόμενα, and below p. 190 l. 8 f. ἡ ἐξοχή τῆς ἐκκλησίας κατὰ τὴν μονάδα ἐστίν. Love unites man to God and to his fellows and brings about an inner peace

and harmony in himself : cf. Plato's praise of Justice as that which gives unity to his Republic.

8. Apparently a Stoic definition of *ὁμόνοια*. Clement then translates the Stoic *ταυτό* into his own *τὸ ἓν*. **H.** Cf. Epict. *Diss.* iv. 5. 35 *ταῦτα τὰ δόγματα ἐν οἰκίᾳ φιλίαν ποιεῖ, ἐν πόλει ὁμόνοιαν*, below p. 132. 21—27.

11. God's unity being His perfection (line 5), he who loves Him becomes perfect by that unity. **H.** Cf. below p. 188. 23 f.

15. *κορυφασιώτην προκοπὴν*. Cf. p. 98. 24 f. *διαβιβάζει τὰς προκοπὰς τὰς μυστικὰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἄχρις ἂν εἰς τὸν κορυφαῖον ἀποκαταστήσῃ τῆς ἀναπαύσεως τόπον*.

19. *πρὸς τὸ συγγενές*. Cf. p. 98. 23 above, *εἰς τὸ συγγενές τῆς ψυχῆς θεῖόν τε καὶ ἄγιον μετοικίζει*.

20. *μένει εἰς τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν*. In P. 636 Clem. seems to identify the highest *ἀνάπαυσις* with the 7th heaven. In P. 866 (p. 98. 22 f.) he speaks of *γνώσις* as transplanting man to that holy and divine state which is cognate to the soul, and restoring him at length to that highest *ἀνάπαυσις* where he sees God face to face. In P. 866 (above p. 100. 13 f.) the gnostic, after reaching the final ascent in the flesh, is said to press on through the Hebdomad into the Father's house, there to remain a light standing for ever. In P. 794 he speaks of those who shall rest in God's Holy Hill, the Church above, those who are not content to remain in the Hebdomad of *ἀνάπαυσις* but have attained *εἰς ὀγδοαδικῆς εὐεργεσίας κληρονομίαν ὑπερκύψαντες, ἀκορέστου θεωρίας εἰλικρινεῖ ἐποπτεία προσανέχοντες*. Should *εἰς* here be taken as equal *ἐν*, as in p. 32. 22 *παγκρατιάξουσιν εἰς τὸ στάδιον*? Naturally we should translate it 'abides until,' but that hardly seems the sense required. Is not the soul which is 'all spiritual' already in the *ἀνάπαυσις*? Or if *ἀνάπαυσις* denotes a higher stage of glory, should we not rather have *μένει τὴν ἀν.* 'awaits the rest'? See nn. on p. 98. 26, p. 100. 15, 16.

§ 69. 22. *πρὸς τοὺς πέλαις*. The ms. has *πρὸς τε τοὺς π.* where *τε* was inserted under the idea that the phrase was subordinate to *ἔχων* like *πρὸς τὸ σῶμα*, whereas it depends on *ἴσος καὶ ὁμοίος*.

27. *βιωτικαῖς χρεαῖς*. Cf. 1 Cor. vi. 3, 4.

p. 120, line 2. *πρὸς δέ*. See Index *s.v.*

3. *εἰ τούτου δέουτο*, sc. *τοῦ δοῦναι*.

4. Either *αὐτόν* or *αὐτὸν αὐτῷ* is indispensable. **H.** [Here **H.** ends.]

6. *ἀφιλάργυροι*. Seems to be only found elsewhere in 1 Tim. iii. 3 and Heb. xiii. 5.

ἀμνησιπύνηροι. This *ἅπαξ λεγόμενον* is an emendation by Lowth (in the incorrect form *ἀμνησοπύνηροι*, if we are to trust Potter's n.) for the ms. *μισοπύνηροι*. A similar emendation *μνησιπυνηρεῖ* for *μισοπυνηρεῖ* had been made by Sylburg in *Str.* II. P. 475 *τοῖς γε κακῶς πεποιηκόσιν οὐ μνησιπυνηρεῖ*. Elsewhere Cl. uses the equivalent *ἀμνησικακος* (below p. 148. 11), *ἀμνησικακία* (pp. 150. 12, 152. 8) and *ἀμνησικακέω* (p. 154. 22).

8, 9. *ὅτε ἂν τις καὶ ὁπόσον καὶ ὁπότε καὶ ὅπως ἐπιδῇ*. Cf. Arist. *Eth.* N. iv. 1. 12 *ὁ ἐλευθέριος δώσει οἷς δεῖ καὶ ὅσα καὶ ὅτε καὶ τὰλλα ὅσα ἔπεται τῇ*

ὀρθῇ δώσει, καὶ ταῦτα ἡδέως ἢ ἀλύπως. The ms. has the subj. ἐπιδῶ for which I have written ἐπιδῶν (on this form see Veitch p. 167 f., Blass *N. T. Gr.* § 23. 4 and Jannaris § 996. 51), as the meaning requires ἄν with the opt.; or (omitting ἄν) we might take ἐπιδῶ as deliberative.

11. μή τι. See below n. on p. 152. 20.

13. πάντων γὰρ κτίστης. The fact of creation is alleged in proof of the Divine goodness in Wisdom xi. 25 f. ἀγαπᾷς γὰρ τὰ ὄντα πάντα καὶ οὐδὲν βδελύσσει ὃν ἐποίησας· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἄν μισῶν τι κατεσκεύασας· φεῖδῃ δὲ πάντων ὅτι σὰ ἐστὶ πάντα, δέσποτα φιλόψυχε, a passage referred to in *Paed.* I. P. 135 where Cl. continues οὐ γὰρ δήπου μισεῖ μὲν τι, βούλεται δὲ αὐτὸ εἶναι ὃ μισεῖ, οὐδὲ βούλεται μὲν τι μὴ εἶναι, αἷτιος δὲ γίνεται τοῦ εἶναι αὐτὸ ὃ βούλεται μὴ εἶναι, οὐδὲ μὴν οὐ βούλεται μὲν τι [μὴ] εἶναι, τὸ δὲ ἔστιν. εἴ τι ἄρα μισεῖ ὁ λόγος, βούλεται αὐτὸ μὴ εἶναι· οὐδὲν δὲ ἔστιν ᾧ (MS. οἱ) μὴ τὴν αἰτίαν τοῦ εἶναι ὁ θεὸς παρέχεται· οὐδὲν ἄρα μισεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ·...εἰ δὲ οὐ μισεῖ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ γενομένων οὐδὲν, λείπεται φιλεῖν αὐτό.

14. ὃ μὴ θέλει. One is tempted to read φιλεῖ, but in later Greek we find θέλω used transitively in the sense of 'desire' or 'love,' see Lightfoot on *Ign. Rom.* VIII. (p. 220) θελήσατε ἵνα καὶ θεληθῇτε, where he cites *Athan. c. Ariam.* III. 66 ὁ υἱὸς τῇ θελήσει ἢ θέλεται παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ταύτῃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀγαπᾷ καὶ θέλει καὶ τιμᾷ τὸν πατέρα. It is common in the LXX, as in *Ps.* xviii. 19 ῥύσεται με ὅτι ἠθέλησέ με, *Ps.* xxii. 8 ῥυσάσθω αὐτόν, ὅτι θέλει αὐτόν, *Ps.* xxxiv. 12 τίς ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος ὁ θέλων ζῶν; *Ps.* xli. 11 ἐν τούτῳ ἔγνω ὅτι τεθέληκάς με, see too *Hos.* vi. 7 ἔλεος θέλω ἢ θυσίαν, 1 *Sam.* xviii. 22 θέλει ἐν σοὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς ('the king hath delight in thee'), 2 *Sam.* xv. 26, 1 *Kings* x. 9, *Col.* ii. 18 θέλων ἐν ταπεινοφροσύνῃ.

16. οἷον τοὺς διεχθρεύοντας αὐτοῦ τῇ διαθήκῃ. I am disposed to omit τοὺς. Without it, διεχθρ. will give a reason for speaking of τοὺς ἀπειθεῖς as ἐχθρούς, whereas it is difficult to think of a definite class who could be described as τοὺς δ. τ. δ. If there were a reference to the backsliding Israelites we should have expected the past participle. διεχθρεύομαι is used below (p. 148. 27) with the same force. See Index.

20. ἄλλως τε seems to be used in the sense of *atque etiam*, see *Luc. Dial. Mort.* xv. 3 ἄλλως τε ὁρᾷς ὅσοι ἐσμέν, *Hermann-Viger* p. 781, *Klotz-Devar* II. 83—91. Cl. here reverts to the subject of discrimination in giving. In l. 9 foll. it was maintained that such discrimination could give no ground for offence: here it is asserted to be a higher kind of justice than that simple readiness to share alike with others which Carpocrates called justice (see *Str.* III. P. 512 *ἐπιτ.* τὴν δικαιοσύνην τοῦ θεοῦ κοινωνίαν μετὰ ἰσότητος), carrying it to the extreme of communism. μεταδοτική agrees with what is said of the Gnostic above § 19. The distinguishing of less or more is shown in Aristotle's *distributive*, as compared with *corrective* justice.

22. ἀλλὰ introduces the apodosis after the conditional clause, as ἀπάρ does in *Protr.* P. 12 θηρέουσιν γάρ, εἰ καὶ ἄλλοι τινές, ἀτὰρ δὴ καὶ οἱ μῦθοι κ.τ.λ., cf. *Rom.* vi. 5 εἰ γὰρ σύμφυτοι γεγόναμεν τῷ ὁμοιώματι τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἐσόμεθα, above p. 70. 6 εἰ δὲ τινες καὶ ὥρας

τακτὰς ἀπονέμουσιν εὐχῇ, ἀλλ' οὖν γε ὁ γνωστικὸς παρὰ ὄλον εὐχεται τὸν βίον. See Klotz-Devar II. 93.

25. κατὰ ἰδιωτισμόν. Cf. Orig. *de Orat.* 23 διὰ τὸν ἰδιωτισμόν μικρῶ καὶ βραχεὶ τόπῳ ἐμπεριλαμβάνουσι τὸν ἐπὶ πάντων θεόν, Epict. *Ench.* 33. 15 ἀπέστω δὲ τὸ γέλωτα κινεῖν· ὀλισθηρὸς γὰρ ὁ τρόπος εἰς ἰδιωτισμόν, *ib.* 6 (if you accept an invitation to dine) ἐντετάσθω σοι ἡ προσοχή, μήποτε ἄρα ὑπορρυῆς εἰς ἰδιωτισμόν. Potter also refers to *Ench.* 48. 1 ἰδιώτου στάσις καὶ χαρακτήρ· οὐδέποτε ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ προσδοκᾷ ὠφέλειαν ἢ βλάβην, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἕξω. φιλοσόφου στάσις καὶ χαρακτήρ· πᾶσαν ὠφέλειαν καὶ βλάβην ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ προσδοκᾷ.

26. ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν. The question of right action springing from inferior motives is also treated of in pp. 108. 20 f., 114. 30, 116. 15 f., 128. 12 f. Cf. Plato *Phaedo* 68 D εἰ γὰρ ἐθέλεις ἐννοῆσαι τὴν γε τῶν ἄλλων ἀνδρείαν τε καὶ σωφροσύνην, δόξει σοι εἶναι ἄτοπος...οὐκοῦν φόβῳ μειζόνων κακῶν ὑπομένουσιν αὐτῶν οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι τὸν θάνατον;...τῷ δεδιέναι ἄρα καὶ δεῖ ἀνδρεῖοί εἰσι πάντες πλὴν οἱ φιλόσοφοι...τί δέ; οἱ κόσμοι αὐτῶν οὐ ταῦτ' οὗτο πεπόνθασιν; ἀκολασία τινὶ σῶφρονές εἰσι;...φοβούμενοι γὰρ ἐτέρων ἡδονῶν στερηθῆναι...ἄλλων ἀπέχονται ὑπ' ἄλλων κρατούμενοι...μὴ γὰρ σκιαγραφία τις ἢ ἡ τοιαύτη ἀρετὴ καὶ τῷ ὄντι ἀνδραποδώδης, *ib.* 82 C on the virtue of the φιλόχρηματοι and φιλότιμοι.

27. τυχεῖν ὧν ἐρᾷ τις. A quotation from Theognis 256 πρῆγμα δὲ τερπνύτατον, τοῦ τις ἐρᾷ, τὸ τυχεῖν (Bergk). It appears in different forms in Arist. *Eth.* N. I. 8. 14 ἡδιστον δὲ πέφυχ' οὐ τις ἐρᾷ τὸ τυχεῖν and *Eth. Eud.* I. 1, p. 1214 a πάντων ἡδιστον κ.τ.λ.

29. κὰν τῇ πίστει=ἐν τοῖς πιστοῖς opposed to ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, I. 26. Cf. *Str.* II. P. 450 ἔδωκεν ἄλλην ἔτι τοῖς κὰν τῇ πίστει περιπίπτουσί τινα πλημμελήματι, Tit. iii. 15 ἄσπασαι τοὺς φιλοῦντας ἡμᾶς ἐν πίστει, Acts xiii. 8 διαστρέψαι τὸν ἀνθύπατον ἀπὸ τῆς πίστεως.

29, 30. ἡ δι' ἐπαγγελίαν ἡ διὰ φόβον. See above p. 114. 31 f. The difference of motive distinguishes the Gnostic from the ordinary Christian, cf. *Str.* IV. P. 625 ἔργον (τοῦ γνωστικοῦ) οὐχ ἡ ἀποχὴ τῶν κακῶν (ἐπιβάθρα γὰρ αὕτη προκοπῆς μεγίστης), οὐδὲ μὴν ποιεῖν τι ἀγαθὸν ἦτοι διὰ φόβον...ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δι' ἐλπίδα τιμῆς ἐπηγγελμένης...μόνη δ' ἡ δι' ἀγάπην εὐποία, ἡ δι' αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν, αἰρετὴ τῷ γνωστικῷ, also *Str.* III. P. 537, 538.

§ 70. p. 122, line 6. κατ' ἐπακολούθημα. Cf. *Str.* I. P. 331 πάντων μὲν αἴτιος τῶν καλῶν ὁ θεός, ἀλλὰ τῶν μὲν κατὰ προηγούμενον, ὡς τῆς διαθήκης...τῶν δὲ κατ' ἐπακολούθημα, ὡς τῆς φιλοσοφίας, *Str.* VIII. P. 927 *fin.* τὰ ὀνόματα σύμβολά ἐστι τῶν νοημάτων κατὰ τὸ προηγούμενον, κατ' ἐπακολούθημα δὲ καὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων 'primarily of concepts, incidentally of things,' below p. 124. 16, *Str.* VI. P. 789 τελειότατον ἀγαθὸν ἡ γνῶσις δι' αὐτὴν οὐσα αἰρετὴ, κατ' ἐπακολούθημα δὲ καὶ τὰ διὰ ταύτης ἀκολουθοῦντα καλὰ, *Str.* II. P. 434 *inil.* φασὶν ἐκλογὴν οἰκείαν εἶναι καθ' ἕκαστον διάστημα, κατ' ἐπακολούθημα δ' αὐτῆς ἐκλογῆς τὴν κοσμικὴν συνέπεσθαι πίστιν, Sext. *Emp. Math.* VII. 34 πολλαχῶς λεγομένου τοῦ κριτηρίου πρόκειται τὸ σκέπτεσθαι προηγουμένως μὲν περὶ τοῦ λογικοῦ, κατ' ἐπακ. δὲ καὶ περὶ ἐκάστου τῶν κατὰ τὸν βίον, Anton.

III. 2 τὰ ἐπιγινόμενα τοῖς φύσει γινομένοις ἔχει τι εὐχαρι... ὥστε, εἴ τις ἔχει ἔννοιαν βαθυτέραν, σχεδὸν οὐδὲν οὐχὶ δόξει αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν κατ' ἐπακολούθησιν συμβαινόντων ἡδέως πως συνίστασθαι, *ib.* VI. 36 πάντα ἐκείθεν (ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου) ἔρχεται, ἀπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ κοινοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ ὁρμήσαντα ἢ κατ' ἐπακολούθησιν, *ib.* 44 (if the gods) μὴ ἐβουλεύσαντο κατ' ἰδίαν περὶ ἐμοῦ, περὶ γε τῶν κοινῶν πάντως ἐβουλεύσαντο, οἷς κατ' ἐπακολούθησιν καὶ ταῦτα συμβαίνοντα στέργειν ὀφείλω, *ib.* VII. 76, *ib.* IX. 28 ἦτοι ἐφ' ἑκαστον ὁρμῇ ἢ τοῦ ὅλου διάνοια... ἢ ἀπαξ ὥρμησε, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ κατ' ἐπακολούθησιν. In his note on III. 2 Gataker quotes Max. Tyr. XXV. ἐν ταῖς τῶν τεχνῶν χειρουργίαις τὰ μὲν ἢ τέχνη προηγουμένως δρᾷ, στοχαζομένη τοῦ τέλους, τὰ δὲ ἔπεται τῇ χειρουργίᾳ, οὐ τέχνης ἔργα, ἀλλ' ὕλης πάθη, σπιωθήρες... καὶ ἄλλο τι ἀναγκαῖον μὲν τῇ ἐργασίᾳ, οὐ προηγούμενον δὲ τῷ τεχνίτῃ, Philo *de Prov.* (*ap.* Eus. *Pr. Ev.* VIII. 14) αἱ τῶν στοιχείων μεταβολαὶ ταῦτα γεννῶσιν (storms, &c.), οὐ προηγούμενα ἔργα φύσεως ἀλλ' ἐπόμενα τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις καὶ τοῖς προηγούμενοις ἐπακολουθοῦντα, *ib.* τὸ πῦρ φύσεως ἀναγκαϊότατον ἔργον, ἐπακολούθημα δὲ τούτου καπνός, *ib.* (the rainbow, &c.) τῶν ἐγκρινομένων τοῖς νέφεσιν ἐπακολουθήματα, οὐκ ἔργα φύσεως προηγούμενα φυσικοῖς δὲ ἐπισυμβαίνοντα ἔργοις, Plut. *Mor.* 117 D οὐδὲν δεινὸν τῶν ἀναγκαίων βροτοῖς, οὔτε τῶν κατὰ προηγούμενον λόγον συμβαινόντων οὔτε τῶν κατ' ἐπακολούθησιν, where see Wytt. It is equivalent to ἐπιγεννηματικόν in p. 84. 7, and to Aristotle's ἐπιγινόμενόν τι τέλος in *Eth.* N. x. 4.

8. κατ' ἄλλο σημαινόμενον. Cf. *Str.* VIII. P. 921, 922, below p. 170. 1.

ἐγκρατής. I suppose this refers to such a use as that in *Ar. Hist. An.* IX. 536 b τὰ παιδία διαλέκτου οὐκ ἐγκρατῇ: for the words which follow (βεβαίως...μεγαλεία) cf. *Eth.* N. VII. 1. 6 ὁ αὐτὸς ἐγκρατής καὶ ἐμμενετικός τῷ λογισμῷ... εἰδὼς ὅτι φαῦλαι αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι, οὐκ ἀκολουθεῖ διὰ τὸν λόγον.

12. περιστάσεως. See above p. 28. 16 n.

13. τῆς ἰδίας ἕξως ὁ γνωστικός ἐξίσταται. See *Arist. Eth.* N. VII. 1. 6 (ὁ αὐτὸς) ἀκρατής καὶ ἐκστατικός τοῦ λογισμοῦ.

15. ἐπιστήμη θείων καὶ ἀνθρωπείων πραγμάτων. This definition of wisdom, due probably to Chrysippus, is also given in *Paed.* II. P. 181, *Str.* IV. P. 638, VI. P. 807 *fin.*, P. 823, and more fully in *Str.* I. P. 333 *init.* ἡ σοφία ἐπιστήμη θείων καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων καὶ τῶν τούτων αἰτιῶν. Both definitions occur in Cicero, the shorter in *Off.* I. 153, the longer in *Off.* II. 5.

18. οὐ προηγούμενως ἀλλὰ ἀναγκαίως. For προηγούμενως see n. on I. 6 above, where exx. are given of its opposition to κατ' ἐπακολούθημα. For the contrast with ἀναγκαίως see *Str.* VI. P. 781 where the study of Greek learning is recommended οὐ κατὰ τὸν προηγούμενον λόγον, τὸν δὲ ἀναγκαῖον καὶ δεύτερον καὶ περιστατικόν, P. 779 *fin.*, where simple diet is recommended, ἀλλὰ μὴδὲ ταῦτα ὡς προηγούμενα, ἐκ δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὸν βίον κοινωνίας ὡς ἀναγκαῖα τῇ τῆς σαρκὸς ἐπιδημίᾳ εἰς ὅσον ἀνάγκη προσιέμενος· προηγούμενη γὰρ αὐτῷ ἡ γνῶσις. Other contrasted terms are κατὰ συμβεβηκός *Plac. Phil.* II. 3. 3 (Diels p. 330), παρακειμένως *Sext. Emp. Math.* VII. 182, ἀκολουθῶς *ib.* IX. 418, 419, κατὰ τὸ ἀκόλουθον below p. 152. 25, κατὰ περίστασιν *Epict. Diss.* III. 14. 7.

19. ἐὰν ὁ λόγος αἰρῇ. See below p. 136. 9.

20. εἰκόνας τοὺς ἀποστόλους. Peter was mentioned above (p. 108. 30 f.) as a pattern of married life. He and Philip are spoken of as having had children, and Paul as married in *Str.* III. P. 535 *fin.*, where see Potter. Below p. 134. 5 f. the Gnostic is said to fill the place of the Apostles.

22. ἄνδρας νικᾷ. See above p. 116. 4 f., *Str.* III. P. 546. For the cognate acc. after νικᾷ L. and S. cite Diog. Laert. VI. 33 Πύθια νικῶ ἄνδρας, Dem. 1342 *fin.* Ὀλυμπίασι παῖδας στάδιον νικᾷ, similarly ἄρμα ν., δίσκον ν.

25. ἀδιάστατος. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 626 τὸ δὲ αἰὲ νοεῖν οὐσία γινώσκοντος κατὰ ἀνάκραςιν ἀδιάστατον γενομένην, *Exc. Theod.* P. 969 ἀδιάστατος, ἀμέριστος, εἰς θεός. The lexx. give no example of this meaning, but it flows naturally from such a use as that in Arist. *Vesp.* 41 διυστάναι τινά τινος.

26. κατεξανιστάμενος. See above p. 110. 21, below p. 138. 17.

29. ἀπειράστω. See above p. 78. 19, and my n. on St James i. 13.

μόνον ἑαυτοῦ κηδόμενος. Cf. 1 Cor. vii. 32—34.

p. 124, line 1. εἰκόνα σώζοντος τῆς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ προνοίας. Cf. *Str.* III. P. 546 ἔχει γὰρ ὥσπερ ἡ εὐνουχία οὕτω καὶ ὁ γάμος ἰδίας λειτουργίας καὶ διακονίας τῷ κυρίῳ διαφερούσας, τέκνων λέγω κήδεσθαι καὶ γυναικός· πρόφασιν γὰρ τῷ κατὰ γάμον τελείῳ ἡ τῆς συζυγίας οἰκειότης γίνεται, τὴν πρόνοιαν πάντων ἀναδεδεγμένῳ κατὰ τὸν οἶκον τὸν κοινόν κ.τ.λ., *ib.* VI. P. 779 ἀπ' ἐκείνων ἄνωθεν τῶν ἀρχετύπων τὴν περὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπεια αὐτὸς διοίκησιν ἀπογραφόμενος.

§ 71. 6. καθαίρεται χαλκός. Plat. *Polit.* 303 D χρυσὸν καθ.

7. αὐτίκα. See Appendix.

8. ἡ γνῶσις οἷον ὁ λογικὸς θάνατος. Cf. Plato *Phaedo* 66 E εἰ μέλλομέν ποτε καθαρῶς τι εἶσθαι ἀπαλλακτέον τοῦ σώματος καὶ αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ θεατέον αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα, 67 D οὐκοῦν τοῦτό γε θάνατος ὀνομάζεται, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος; λύειν δέ γε αὐτὴν προθυμούνται αἰεὶ μάλιστα οἱ φιλοσοφοῦντες ὀρθῶς. St Paul uses the same figure in regard to baptism, Rom. vi. 4 f., Col. ii. 20, 2 Tim. ii. 11. See above p. 22. 16, *Str.* v. P. 686 θυσία δὲ ἡ τῷ θεῷ δεκτὴ σώματός τε καὶ τῶν τούτου παθῶν ἀμετανόητος χωρισμὸς and P. 569.

9. ἀπὸ τῶν παθῶν ἀπάγων...καὶ προάγων εἰς τὴν τῆς εὐποιίας ζωὴν. The two stages of Christian progress, abstinence from evil, produced by fear, active goodness produced by love, p. 136. 19 f., *Str.* IV. P. 576; compare the distinction between the Hebdomad and the Ogdoad, p. 100. 15 n., and p. 118. 20 n.

11. ὡς θέλεις ζῶ. There is the same self-complacent tone above, p. 84. 19 f.

12. ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκειν. Gal. i. 10 ἡ ζητῶ ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκειν, Col. iii. 22 μὴ ἐν ὀφθαλμοδουλίαις ὡς ἀνθρωπάρεσκοι.

13. θεῷ ἀρέσαι οὐ δύναται. Rom. viii. 8 οἱ δὲ ἐν σαρκὶ ὄντες θεῷ ἀρέσαι οὐ δύνανται. Probably Cl. may have had in his mind 1 Cor. vii. 32, 33 ὁ ἄγαμος μεριμνᾷ τὰ τοῦ κυρίου πῶς ἀρέσει τῷ κυρίῳ· ὁ δὲ γαμήσας μεριμνᾷ τὰ τοῦ κόσμου πῶς ἀρέσει τῇ γυναικί.

μὴ τὰ συμφέροντα ἀλλὰ τὰ τέροντα. Cf. p. 86. 26.

15. κατ' ἐπακολούθημα. See n. on p. 122. 6 above.

§ 72. 26. ἀνεπιθύμητος. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 632 θεὸς δὲ ἀπαθὴς ἄθυμὸς τε καὶ ἀνεπιθύμητος, *Stob. Ecl.* II. 304 σὺφρονα μὲν γὰρ εἶναι οὔτε τὸν καθάπαξ ἀνεπιθύμητον οὔτε τὸν ἐπιθυμητικόν, τὸν μὲν γὰρ λίθου δίκην μηδὲ τῶν κατὰ φύσιν ὀρέγεσθαι κ.τ.λ.

27. φιλόανθρωπος. Cf. *Wisdom* i. 6 φιλόανθρωπον πνεῦμα σοφία, xi. 26 φείδῃ δὲ πάντων ὅτι σά ἐστι, δέσποτα φιλόψυχε.

28, 29. τῷ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δεδομένῳ χαρακτήρι. See above p. 118. 5.

30. κατασχὼν ἑαυτοῦ. For the gen. L. and S. quote *Arist. Cat.* 8. 4 τοὺς τῶν ἐπιστημῶν μὴ πάννυ κατέχοντας, *Polyb.* xiv. 1. 9, *Diod.* xii. 82, *al.*

31. ἡ χήρα. Cf. below, p. 132. 6. Potter refers to *Str.* III. P. 558 τῆς παρθένου τὴν χήραν εἰς ἐγκράτειαν προτείνουνσι (? προτιμῶσι) καταμεγαλοφρονήσασαν ἥς πεπειράται ἡδονῆς.

p. 126, line 1. μισθὸς γνώσεως. It is stated here that both negative (ἀποχή) and positive virtue (εὐποιία) are the reward of γνώσις. More commonly Cl. makes the former the mark of the lower religious stage (πίστις), the latter of γνώσις: see *Str.* VI. P. 770 καθαρισμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς πρῶτος οὗτός ἐστιν, ἡ ἀποχή τῶν κακῶν, ἣν τινας τελείωσιν ἡγοῦνται, καὶ ἔστιν ἀπλῶς τοῦ κοινοῦ πιστοῦ ἡ τελείωσις αὕτη, τοῦ δὲ γνωστικοῦ μετὰ τὴν ἄλλοις νομιζομένην τελείωσιν ἡ δικαιοσύνη εἰς ἐνέργειαν εὐποιίας προβαίνει, also P. 791, 792. But it is further stated that these are the reward of knowledge to the Saviour, which He Himself asked for. In no passage of the N.T. is there any hint of our Lord making such a prayer for Himself, but *Joh.* xvii. is a prayer for His disciples, that they might be kept from sin, and might have that Eternal Life which consists in the knowledge of the Father and the Son. The nearest approach to our text is perhaps *Is.* liii. 11 'He shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied (μισθός): by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many,' where many take 'his knowledge' objectively = 'the knowledge of Him.' For μισθόν we may also compare *Joh.* iv. 36 καὶ ὁ θερίζων μισθὸν λαμβάνει καὶ συνάγει καρπὸν εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, 1 *Cor.* ix. 18 f., *Str.* I. P. 319 ἐνὶ τούτῳ μόνον καρποῦται τὸν μισθόν, τὴν σωτηρίαν τῶν ἐπαϊόντων.

2. τὴν ἀποχὴν. For this 'inverse attraction' of the noun into the case of the relative, see *Jelf Gr.* § 824, and cf. the Latin there cited, *haec est quam Scipio laudat temperationem rei publicae* (*Cic. Leg.* III. 12).

4, 5. δι' ὧν ἐπαιδεύθησαν... δι' ὧν ἐπίσταται. For the use of these relative clauses instead of the article with infinitive, see above p. 82. 13 δι' ὧν ἔγνω φθάσας, p. 104. 9 ἐπίστευσεν ἐξ ὧν ἐθαύμασεν, below p. 130. 17, 18 χαίρων ἐφ' οἷς ἔγνω, συσσελλόμενος δὲ ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεγκυλίεται, *Chrys. Hom. in Matt.* VI. p. 79 F ὅρα τ. ἀρετὴν οὐκ ἀφ' ὧν ἦλθον, ἀλλ' ἀφ' ὧν παρρησιάζονται.

7. τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐκκόψαι πάθος. Cf. *Mt.* v. 30 καὶ εἰ ἡ δεξιὰ σου χεὶρ σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον αὐτήν. H. J. compares *Plato Rep.* 519 A, B τοῦτο τὸ τῆς τοιαύτης φύσεως εἰ ἐκ παιδὸς εὐθὺς κοπτόμενον περιεκόπη τὰ τῆς γενέσεως συγγενῇ ὥσπερ μολυβδίδας κ.τ.λ. and *Str.* IV. P. 570.

14. πραγμάτων θεωρίαν. Cf. p. 104. 17, 18.

16, 17. μηδὲν...παραβεβηκνῆναι. The same tone as above, p. 124. 11, cf. Epict. Diss. III. 5. 8—11.

17. ἀπαιτούμεν. Below, p. 142. 5 ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀπαιτεῖ παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου.

18. οὐχ ὡς καθήκοντος. I have suggested ὡς οὐ κ., which gives a reason for asking τὰ συμφέροντα rather than τὰ κάλλιστα (like the sons of Zebedee, Mk x. 37). I can make nothing of the text.

19, 20. ἐπὶ συμφόρῳ δεξόμεθα. Cf. such phrases as ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἐμνήσθη, Plut. Mor. 520 E.

§ 73. 23—25. Compare for a similar chivalrous sentiment Str. IV. P. 626 τολμήσας εἶποιμ' ἂν, οὐ διὰ τὸ σώζεσθαι βούλεσθαι τὴν γνώσιν αἰρήσεται ὁ δι' αὐτὴν τὴν θείαν ἐπιστήμην μεθέπων τὴν γνώσιν...εἰ γοῦν τις καθ' ὑπόθεσιν προβείη τῷ γνωστικῷ πότερον ἐλέσθαι βούλοιο, τὴν γνώσιν τοῦ θεοῦ ἢ τὴν σωτηρίαν τὴν αἰώνιον (εἴη δὲ ταῦτα κεχωρισμένα, παντὸς μᾶλλον ἐν ταυτότητι ὄντα), οὐδὲ καθ' ὅτιοῦν διστάσας ἔλοιτ' ἂν τὴν γνώσιν τοῦ θεοῦ.

25. εὐχὴ ὁ βίος ἅπας. See above p. 60. 22 f., p. 68. 18 f., p. 70. 6.

28. ἐννοήθητι καὶ ποιήσω. See n. on p. 70. 27.

p. 128, line 3. τὴν θεοῦ δικαίαν ἀγαθότητα. Cl. combines the attributes which the Gnostics divided between their highest God and the Demiurgus, cf. above p. 24. 26, Str. VI. P. 795 ἀγαθὴ ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ δικαιοσύνη, καὶ δικαία ἡ ἀγαθότης.

5. ἡ οἰκονομία. See Kaye, p. 235 f.

7. τοῖς δ' ὅσοι ἄξιοι καὶ μὴ αἰτουμένοις δίδονται. Cf. above, p. 70. 31, 32, and Isa. lxx. 24, 1 Sam. i. 13, also Post. ap. Plat. Alc. II. p. 143 Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ τὰ μὲν ἐσθλά καὶ εὐχομένοις καὶ ἀνεύκτοις ἄμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις ἀπαλέξειν. For article with relative see Index s.v. ὅσος, and n. on p. 112. 1.

8—10. μὴ κατὰ ἀνάγκην...ἀλλ' ἐκ προαιρέσεως. See Str. IV. P. 126—131, and Frag. cited in Barnard's Q. D. S. § 42 *ad fin.* οὐ γὰρ τοὺς ἀνάγκη τῆς κακίας ἀπεχομένους, ἀλλὰ τοὺς προαιρέσει στεφανοῖ ὁ θεός. H. J. compares Arist. Eth. N. III. 8 §§ 3, 4, 5, 13, on the spurious ἀνδρεία.

10. ὁδὸς βασιλική. The phrase is taken from Numb. xx. 17 ὁδῷ βασιλικῇ πορευσόμεθα· οὐκ ἐκκλινοῦμεν δεξιὰ οὐδὲ εὐώνυμα, on which Philo comments (M. I. 294 f. Q. Deus est immutabilis): he explains it as 'wisdom,' τὴν τοῦ αἰωνίου καὶ ἀφθάρτου τελείαν ὁδὸν τὴν πρὸς θεὸν ἄγουσαν...διὰ γὰρ ταύτης ὁ νοῦς ποδηγετούμενος εὐθείας καὶ λεωφόρου ὑπαρχούσης ἄχρι τῶν τερμάτων ἀφικνεῖται· τὸ δὲ τέρμα τῆς ὁδοῦ γνώσις ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιστήμη θεοῦ, ib. 296 and M. 2, p. 364 quoted in my n. on St James ii. 8. Cf. below, p. 160. 10 f. ὥσπερ ὁδοῦ μᾶς μὲν τῆς βασιλικῆς τυγχανούσης, πολλῶν δὲ καὶ ἄλλων τῶν μὲν ἐπὶ τινα κρημνόν...φερουσῶν κ.τ.λ., Str. VI. P. 825 εἰ μὴ πλεονάσῃ ἡμῶν ἡ δικαιοσύνη πλεον...τῶν κατὰ ἀποχὴν κακῶν δικαιουμένων...τῷ τὸν πλησίον ἀγαπᾶν...οὐκ ἔσεσθε βασιλικοί, Str. IV. P. 565 ζητεῖ καὶ εὐρήσεις, τῆς βασιλικῆς ὄντως ἐχόμενος ὁδοῦ.

11. τὸ βασιλικὸν γένος. Cf. 1 Pet. ii. 9 ὑμεῖς δὲ γένος ἐκλεκτόν, βασιλεῖον ἱεράτευμα, and below, p. 136. 5 βασιλικὸς ὡς γνωστικός.

παρεκτροπαλ. The only example of this meaning.

12—14. Cf. above, p. 108. 20 f., and *Str.* vi. P. 827 where the endurance of the Christian martyr is contrasted with the timidity of the philosopher.

12. εἰ γοῦν τις ἀφελος—οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ ὑποστήσονται. Cf. above p. 54. 11.

14. γεννάσαι. Used with the same ironical force in *Str.* iii. P. 527.

§ 74. 15, 16. τρίβολοι καὶ σκόλοpes. Cf. Heb. vi. 8 ἐκφέρουσα δὲ ἀκάνθας καὶ τριβόλους ἀδόκιμος καὶ κατάρas ἐγγύς, Ezek. xxviii. 24 οὐκ ἔsονται οὐκέτι ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ σκόλοψ πικρίας καὶ ἄκανθα ὀδύνης, Mt. vii. 16 μήτι συλλέγουσιν ἀπὸ ἀκανθῶν σταφυλὴν ἢ ἀπὸ τριβόλων σῦκα;

17. κλαδεύων. See *Str.* i. P. 341 *fin.*, above p. 6. 13 f.

18, 19. τῶν εἰς πίστιν καταπεφυτευμένων. 2 Macc. i. 29 καταφύτευσον τὸν λαόν σου εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν ἅγιόν σου, below p. 194. 14, 18.

20. μισθὸν ἀργίας. Cf. the parable of the Talents.

21. ἀπαιτεῖ τὸν μισθὸν ὡς ἐργάτης. Luke x. 7 ἄξιος γὰρ ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ.

22. διπλοῦν. 1 Tim. v. 17 οἱ καλῶς προεστῶτες πρεσβύτεροι διπλῆς τιμῆς ἀξιούσθωσαν.

24. πειράζεται ὑπ' οὐδενός. Cf. above, p. 78. 18, 19 αὐστηρὸς οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἀδιάφθορον μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὸ ἀπείραστον.

25, 26. διὰ τὴν τῶν συνόντων ὠφέλειαν. See below p. 132. 3.

28. εἰς πῆξιν. We should rather have expected ἐπὶ πῆξει.

30. ἔναυλον. See Ruhnken's n. on Tim. *Lex.* s.v.

31. ὃν ἐγὼ πατάξω, σὺ ἐλέησον. The nearest approach to this in the Bible seems to be Job xix. 21 Have pity on me, O my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me, or Ps. lxi. 26 They persecute him whom Thou hast smitten.

p. 130, line 1. τοὺς μισοῦντας αἰτεῖται μετανοῆσαι. The connexion is difficult. Cl. has been speaking of the persecution of Christians, which, in the following sentence, he contrasts with the punishment of criminals in the amphitheatre. He speaks of the beneficial effect of the former and the injurious effect of the latter upon spectators. It would seem as if the words ἔχων οὖν—μετανοῆσαι would come in best after μὴ θεάσασθαι. 'The gnostic cannot delight in seeing these wretches punished, for he remembers that he is bound to show mercy to those who are smitten of God and will therefore pray for their conversion.'

On the Spectacles cf. above § 36, *Protr.* P. 36 (the cruelty of the demons is shown by what is done at the Spectacles) ἀνθρωποκτονίας ἀπολαύοντες, νυνὶ μὲν τὰς ἐν σταδίοις ἐνόπλους φιλονεικίας...ἀφορμὰς σφίσιν ἡδονῆς πορίζόμενοι, *Paed.* iii. P. 298 and 299 ἰνίτ. εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐν παιδιᾷς μέρει παραλαμβάνεσθαι φήσουσι τὰς θεάς εἰς θυμηδίαν, οὐ σωφρονεῖν φήσαιμ' ἂν τὰς πόλεις, αἷς καὶ τὸ παίξειν σπουδάζεται. οὐκέτι γὰρ παιδιαὶ αἱ φιλοδοξίαι <αἱ> ἀνηλεεῖς εἰς τοσοῦτον <ᾧστε> θανατῶσαι κ.τ.λ., *Tert. Spect.* 19 Bonum est cum puniuntur nocentes...Et tamen innocens de supplicio alterius laetari non potest, cum magis competat innocenti dolere quod

homo, par eius, tam nocens factus est ut tam crudeliter impendatur, *ib.* 21 Qui propter homicidae poenam probandam ad spectaculum veniat, idem gladiatorem ad homicidium flagellis compellat invitum, *ib.* 25 Poterit de misericordia moneri defixus in morsus ursorum? See a most interesting letter of Seneca (I. 7, with Lipsius' notes) of which the drift is that 'nihil tam damnosum bonis moribus quam in aliquo spectaculo desidere': also Friedländer *Sitteng. Roms* vol. II. 2. 2 (Das Amphitheater), Martial *Spectac.* 7 (on the criminal who acts the part of Laureolus).

2, 3. καὶ παίδων ἐστὶ μὴ θεάσασθαι. 'Even neophytes (p. 116. 2 above) should have enough of Christian feeling to keep them from the amphitheatre.' Perhaps θέλειν may have been lost before θεάσασθαι. Compare *Protr.* P. 58 πολλοῦ γε δεῖ ἀνδράσιν ἐπιτρέπειν ἀκροᾶσθαι τοιούτων λόγων οἷς μηδὲ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ἐαυτῶν ἐβίζομεν παρηγορεῖσθαι μυθίζοντες. It is reported of the youthful Caracalla (Ael. Spart. I.) that si quando feris obiectos damnatos vidit, flevit aut oculos avertit. Dr Gifford notes 'a love for shows is more excusable in children, for whom also the sight of punishment might be supposed to be a useful deterrent.'

4. παιδευθεῖη. The cruelties of the circus were defended on the ground that they strengthened the character, see Plin. *Pan.* 33 visum est spectaculum non enerve...nec quod animos virorum molliret et frangeret, sed quod ad pulchra volnera contemptumque mortis accenderet, cum in servorum etiam noxiorumque corporibus amor laudis cerneretur.

6. ἄτεγκτος. Cf. p. 118. 1 above.

9. κοσμικῶν ἐπαγγελιῶν, e.g. the fancies of the Chiliasts, on which see Origen *de Princ.* II. 11 § 32 f.

10, 11. οὐ πᾶς...θεοῦ. This differs from St Matthew's text by omitting μου after λέγων, by reading βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ instead of β. τῶν οὐρανῶν, and θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ instead of θ. τοῦ πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

13. κοσμικῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν. Titus II. 12 (ἀρνησάμενοι) τὰς κοσμικὰς ἐπιθυμίας.

15. On the gnostic's certain anticipation of the future, see above, p. 82. 11 f.

16. τῶν ἐν ποσὶ. Cf. above p. 121. 29 τῶν ἐν τοῖς ποσὶν ἡδέων.

§ 75. 17. εὐθετος. See Lk. ix. 62, quoted below p. 164. 19, *Str.* II. P. 503 εὐθετοι πρὸς γάμον, *Paed.* II. P. 189 εὐθ. εἰς πολλὰ.

χαίρων ἐφ' οἷς ἔγνω. For the use of the relative and finite verb instead of the art. and inf. see the next line, and above p. 104. 9 ἐπίστευσεν ἐξ ὧν ἐθαύμασεν.

18. συστελλόμενος. Above, p. 22. 7 εἰς ἀπάθειαν συνεσταλμένον.

ἐπεγκυλίεται. Apparently only used here: cf. ἐγκυλιόμενοι μέθαις, p. 40. 25.

22, 23. On the observance of days and hours, see above, p. 60. 16 f., p. 70. 4 f.

τῆς τετράδος καὶ τῆς παρασκευῆς. The earliest mention of the weekly 'stationes' is in the Didachè c. 8 αἱ δὲ νηστεῖαι ὑμῶν μὴ ἔστωσαν μετὰ τῶν ὑποκριτῶν· νηστεύουσι γὰρ δευτέρα σαββάτων καὶ πέμπτη (Lk. xviii. 12),

ὁμοίως δὲ νηστεύσατε τετράδα καὶ παρασκευήν, cf. *Hermas Sim.* v. 1 νηστεύων...βλέπω τὸν ποιμένα παρακαθήμενόν μοι καὶ λέγοντα· Τί ὀρθρινὸς ὧδε ἐλήλυθας; 'Οτι, φημί, στατίωνα ἔχω. Τί, φησίν, ἐστὶ στατίων; Νηστεύω, φημί, κύριε. Νηστεία δέ, φησί, τί ἐστὶν αὕτη, ἣν νηστεύετε; 'Ὡς εἰώθειν, φημί, κύριε, οὕτω νηστεύω. Οὐκ οἶδατε, φησί, νηστεύειν τῷ κυρίῳ, οὐδὲ ἐστὶν νηστεία αὕτη ἢ ἀνωφελής...νήστευσον δὲ τῷ θεῷ νηστείαν τοιαύτην.—τήρησον τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ κ.τ.λ., *ib.* 3, *Tert. de Jejun.* 14 cur stationibus quartam et sextam sabbati dicamus? See Bingham, *Ant.* xxi. 3.

23, 24. ἐπιφημίζονται ἡ μὲν Ἑρμοῦ, ἡ δὲ Ἀφροδίτης. Cf. *Plut. Mor.* 270 A τῶν ἡμερῶν τὰς μὲν...ἑπὶ ἔθνεσσι, τὰς δὲ δαίμοσιν ἐπιφημίζαντες...ἀπράκτους ἐνόμισαν. The reason generally assigned for fasting on these days was that 'ipsa quarta sabbati...consilium reperiuntur ad occidendum Dominum fecisse Judaei; intermisso autem uno die passus est Dominus sexta sabbati' (*Aug. ep.* 86).

24, 25. νηστεύει φιλαργυρίας. Cf. below l. 30 ν. ἀπὸ τῶν πράξεων τῶν φαύλων, *Str.* III. P. 556 μακάριοι οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ τοῦ κόσμου νηστεύοντες, *Str.* VI. P. 791 νηστεύει δὲ ἀποχὰς κακῶν μηνύουσι, *Ecl. Proph.* P. 992 ἡ νηστεία ἀποχὴ τροφῆς ἐστὶ κατὰ τὸ σημαϊνόμενον...κατὰ δὲ τὸ μυστικὸν δηλοῖ ὅτι...τῶν κοσμικῶν νηστεύειν χρή, ἵνα τῷ κόσμῳ ἀποθάνωμεν...τροφὴ μὲν οὖν κοσμικὴ ὁ πρότερος βίος καὶ τὰ ἁμαρτήματα, τροφή δὲ θεϊκὴ πίστις ἐλπίς ἀγάπη, *Logia* 2 λέγει Ἰησοῦς, ἐὰν μὴ νηστεύσητε τὸν κόσμον (? τοῦ κόσμου) οὐ μὴ εὕρητε τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, *Ptolemaeus* (A.D. 160?) *ad Floram* (*ap. Epiph.* XXXIII. 5) νηστεύειν τὴν πνευματικὴν νηστείαν ἐν ἣ ἐστὶν ἀποχὴ πάντων τῶν φαύλων. For *phil.* see 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 ρίζα γὰρ πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶν ἡ φιλαργυρία.

26. ἐξ ὧν αἱ πάσαι κακίαι. See *Lightfoot* on *Col.* iii. 5, where he cites *Bengel* 'homo extra Deum quaerit pabulum in creatura materiali vel per voluptatem vel per avaritiam,' and *Test. XII. Patr. Jud.* 18 φυλάξαθε—ἀπὸ τῆς πορνείας καὶ τῆς φιλαργυρίας...ὅτι ταῦτα ἀφιστᾷ νόμου θεοῦ.

27. τὰς ἀνωτάτω διαφορὰς. So *Str.* VI. P. 824 πᾶσα ὠφέλεια βιωτικὴ κατὰ μὲν τὸν ἀνωτάτω λόγον ἀπὸ τοῦ παντοκράτορος θεοῦ. Cf. *Waitz* (*Arist. Cat.* 1 b. 17) on διαφορὰ, *Anal. Post.* I. 20 (p. 82 a. 23) λέγω δ' ἄνω μὲν τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ καθόλου μᾶλλον, κάτω δὲ τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ κατὰ μέρος.

παρεστήσαμεν. Above, *Str.* III. P. 552 *ἐντὶ*. ὥς γὰρ ἡ πλεονεξία πορνεία λέγεται τῇ αὐταρκεῖᾳ ἐναντιουμένη, καὶ ὥς εἰδωλολατρία ἐκ τοῦ ἐνὸς εἰς τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐπὶνέμεσις ἐστὶ θεοῦ (MS. θεοῦ), οὕτως ἡ πορνεία ἐκ τοῦ ἐνὸς γάμου εἰς τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐστὶν ἑκπτώσις· τριχῶς γάρ, ὥς εἴρηται, ἢ τε πορνεία ἢ τε μοιχεία παρὰ τῷ ἀποστόλῳ λαμβάνεται, *Str.* VI. P. 816 μοιχεία δ' ἐστὶν ἐάν τις καταλιπὼν τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν καὶ ἀληθῆ γνῶσιν...ἐπὶ τὴν μὴ προσήκουσαν ἔρχηται ψευδῇ δόξαν...διόπερ ὁ γενναῖος ἀπόστολος ἐν τι τῶν τῆς πορνείας εἰδῶν τὴν εἰδωλολατρίαν καλεῖ.

28. κατὰ τὸν ἀπόστολον. St Paul only speaks of covetousness as idolatry. Cl. may be thinking of *Eph.* v. 5, where the three vices are named together (πᾶς πόρνος ἢ ἀκάθαρτος ἢ πλεονέκτης, ὅς ἐστιν εἰδωλολατρία), but in the O.T. idolatry is often spoken of as adultery, and so in *St James* iv. 4.

§ 76. 30 f. See Mt. v. 21, 22, 27, 28. Potter cites Justin, *Dial.* 10 (p. 227) ὑμῶν δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ λεγομένῳ εὐαγγελίῳ παραγγέλματα θαυμαστὰ οὕτως καὶ μεγάλη ἐπίσταμαι εἶναι, ὡς ὑπολαμβάνειν μηδὲνα δύνασθαι φυλάξαι αὐτά, and Joseph. *Ant.* xii. 9. 1 (§ 358), where Josephus expresses his surprise at Polybius ὅς ἀποθανεῖν λέγει τὸν Ἀντίοχον βουλευθέντα τὸ...ἱερὸν συλῆσαι· τὸ γὰρ μηκέτι ποιῆσαι τὸ ἔργον βουλευσάμενον οὐκ ἔστι τιμωρίας ἄξιον, as showing the difference between the Jewish and the Christian conception of sin.

p. 132, line 2. ἀποκάθαρσιν. This word occurs above, p. 54. 26 τὴν ἀποκάθαρσιν τοῦ ἀλόγου, but probably H. J. is right in reading αὐτοῦ κάθαρσιν here.

3. εἰς τὴν τῶν πέλας ὠφέλειαν. See above p. 128. 25.

6. ἐν πείρᾳ γενόμενον εἶτα ἀποσχέσθαι. Cf. above p. 124. 31, with n.

7, 8. ἐντολὴν τὴν κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον. Cf. above p. 130. 31, where the Gospel is distinguished from the Law as controlling thoughts.

8, 9. κυριακὴν τὴν ἡμέραν ποιεῖ. By rising out of our sins we commemorate the Resurrection of Christ; cf. Ign. *Magn.* 9 μηκέτι σαββαρίζοντες ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὴν κυριακὴν ζῶντες, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἡμῶν ἀνέτειλεν δι' αὐτοῦ, with Lightfoot's n. (vol. II. p. 129), Col. iii. 1, Eph. ii. 4—6, Ps. cxviii. 22—24.

11, 12. ὅταν ἐπιστημονικοῦ θεωρήματος κατάληψιν λάβῃ, τὸν κύριον ὁρᾶν νομίζει. We may compare Inge *Christian Mysticism* p. 249 "The peculiar happiness which accompanies every glimpse of insight into truth and reality, whether in the scientific, aesthetic, or emotional sphere, seems to me to have a greater apologetic value than has been generally recognized. It is the clearest possible indication that the true is for us the good, and forms the ground of a reasonable faith that all things...work together for good to those who love God."

12, 13. τὰς ὕψεις χειραγωγῶν. L. and S. quote Maximus Tyr. for the expression χειραγωγῶ τὴν ψυχὴν.

15. κατὰ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς ὕψους. See n. on p. 76. 27 above.

16. προσήκεν. For the imperfect cf. p. 146. 3 below, *Paed.* II. P. 212 *in*it. τρυφᾶν προσήκεν σωφρόνως, Plut. *Mor.* 7 B, 8 C, 11 D, F, 12 B, E, F.

18. τῆς σαρκὸς τὸ κάλλος αὐτῇ βλέπει τῇ ψυχῇ. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 616 εἰς εἰς κάλλος σώματος βλέψῃ τις, καὶ αὐτῇ ἡ σὰρξ εἶναι κατ' ἐπιθυμίαν δόξῃ καλὴ, σαρκικῶς ἰδὼν...δι' οὗ τεθαύμακεν κρίνεται· ἔμπαινον γὰρ ὁ δι' ἀγάπην τὴν ἀγνὴν προσβλέπων τὸ κάλλος οὐ τὴν σάρκα ἡγείται, ἀλλὰ τὴν ψυχὴν καλὴν, τὸ σῶμα, οἶμαι, ὡς ἀνδρίαντα θαυμάσας, δι' οὗ κάλλους ἐπὶ τὸν τεχνίτην καὶ τὸ ὄντως καλὸν αὐτὸς αὐτὸν παραπέμπει. [Cf. *Q. D. S.* § 35, P. 955 οὐ σαρκὸς τῆς σῆς ἄπτεσθαι δοκοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ψυχῆς ἕκαστος, οὐκ ἀδελφῷ λαλεῖν, ἀλλὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν αἰώνων ἐν σοὶ κατοικοῦντι. Barnard.]

§ 77. 20, 21. τὴν κτίσιν τὴν ἐξελεγμένην. Cf. *γένος ἐκλεκτόν* above, p. 60. 19, p. 102. 9, and *ἐκλεκτός* below, l. 30, p. 142. 20, 21. In *Str.* VI. P. 793 the elders of the Apocalypse (iv. 10) are called ἐκλεκτῶν ἐκλεκτότεροι. The actual word ἐξελεγμένος is used above p. 4. 24 οἱ ἐξελεγμένοι εἰς γνῶσιν, below p. 164. 15 ἡ ψυχὴ ἡ ἐξελεγμένη. The phrase κτίσις ἐξειλ.

may perhaps be taken from 2 Cor. v. 17 *εἰ τις ἐν Χριστῷ, καινὴ κτίσις*, but more probably it was suggested by the Gnostic distinction of the πνευματικοί from the ψυχικοί, on which see below p. 170. 18 f. (the Gnostics accuse us) *ὡς ἄλλης γεγονότας φύσεως μὴ οἷους τε εἶναι συνεῖναι τὰ οἰκεία ἐκείνοις*, *Str.* III. P. 510 (the followers of Basilides claim immunity from guilt) *διὰ τὴν ἔμφυτον ἐκλογὴν*, VI. P. 792 *οὐχ ὅτι ἦσαν ἐκλεκτοὶ γενόμενοι ἀπόστολοι κατὰ τι φύσεως ἐξαίρετον ἰδίωμα*, IV. P. 639 *ξένην τὴν ἐκλογὴν τοῦ κόσμου ὁ Βασιλείδης εἴληφε λέγειν ὡς ἂν ὑπερκόσμιον φύσει οὖσαν κ.τ.λ.*, *ib.* P. 603 *φύσει σωζόμενον γένος ὑποτίθεται Οὐαλεντίνος ἐμπερὶς τῷ Βασιλείδῃ, ἄνωθεν δὲ ἡμῖν δεῦρο τοῦτο δὴ τὸ διάφορον γένος ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ θανάτου καθαίρεσιν ἤκειν*.

21. *ὁμοήθειαν*. See Index.

22. *ἔργων ὑπόστασιν*, 'groundwork,' 'foundation,' 'substance,' then 'existence,' 'essence,' 'character,' 'person.' Cf. p. 188. 28 f. below *κατὰ τε οὖν ὑπόστασιν κατὰ τε ἐπίνοιαν...μόνην εἶναι φαμεν τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἐκκλησίαν*, *Str.* V. P. 645 *ἰνῖτ. οὐσίαν καὶ φύσιν καὶ ὑπόστασιν*, *Str.* IV. P. 626 *τὸ δὲ αἰε νοεῖν, οὐσία τοῦ γινώσκοντος...γενομένη καὶ αἰδῖος θεωρία, ζῶσα ὑπόστασις μένει*, *Paed.* I. P. 109 *ἰνῖτ. ὁ νήπιος...ἀνυπόκριτος, ἰθὺς τὴν γνώμην καὶ ὁρθός· τὸ δὲ ἐστὶν ἀπλόγητος καὶ ἀληθείας ὑπόστασις*.

25. *γνώσις ἐν τῷ τὰ αὐτὰ μεμαθηκέναί*. See above, p. 96. 21 f.

27, 28. *ὀλίγον τι τῆς ὥρας*. I do not see the force of the ms. *ὥρας* (though we find the expression *εὐχεται πᾶσαν τὴν ὥραν* in P. 791, perhaps with reference to Mt. xxvii. 40). Sometimes *ὥρα* seems to be used for *ἡμέρα*, as in Mt. xiv. 15 *ἡ ὥρα ἤδη παρῆλθε*, Polyb. xvii. 9. 2 *ὁ Φίλιππος ἡξίου τὸν Τίτον ὑπερθέσθαι τὴν σύνοδον εἰς τὴν αὐριον διὰ τὸ τὴν ὥραν εἰς ὄψε συγκλείειν*, *ib.* 7. 3 (which I think is wrongly translated in L. and S. 'as the season was now closing in, i.e. the days becoming shorter'). For *ὥρας* cf. Ael. N. A. I. 59 *ὑπὲρ τούτων οὐδὲ ὀλίγην ἔθεντο ὥραν*, *ib.* v. 50, vii. 17.

28. *χρεωκοπεῖσθαι*. Cf. Sext. Emp. *Math.* vi. 6 *ὅθεν καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ δοκεῖν τι τῆς διδασκαλίας χρεωκοπεῖν τὸν ἐκατέρου δόγματος χαρακτήρα ἐφοδεύσομεν*, Plut. *Mor.* 829 c *ὁ γὰρ οὐ γράφει λαμβάνων ἔλαττον χρεωκοπεῖται*.

30. *ὄναρ μὴ ἀρμόζον ἐκλεκτῷ*. See above, l. 13 f., and below, p. 137. 10. Plato contrasts the dreams of the bad and the good, *Rep.* ix. 572.

p. 134, lines 7, 8. *τὰ ὄρη μεθιστάς*. See *Str.* v. P. 644 *ὅποιοι ἦσαν οἱ ἀπόστολοι, ἐφ' ὧν τὴν πίστιν ὄρη μετατιθέναι καὶ δένδρα μεταφυτεύειν δύνασθαι εἶρηται*. So here, the removing of mountains is regarded as a sign of a true Apostolical Succession (*ἀπουσίαν ἀνταναπληροῖ* l. 6). Cf. also p. 122. 20, 21.

8. *τὰς τῆς ψυχῆς ἀνωμαλίας*. The word is used by Plutarch both locally, as in V. 534 c *χωρίων ἀνωμαλίας*, *ib.* 642 *ἡ ἀνωμαλία καὶ τραχύτης τῶν ὄχθων*, also 978, and metaphorically, as in V. 565 *ἡ κακία ἀνωμαλία ἐστὶ τρόπον*, *ib.* 1031.

9. *αὐτοῦ τε ἀμπελῶν*. The more correct order would be *αὐτοῦ ἀμπελῶν τε*.

13. *ὅπου γὰρ ὁ νοῦς*. As this reading occurs twice in Cl. we can hardly accept the transposition of Arcerius, approved of by Dindorf. See Barnard *Biblical Text of Cl.* p. 10. Is any support to be found for the reading in other Fathers?

14. *ἐαυτὸν μειονεκτεῖ*. If the text is correct, this is the only known example of the transitive use of the verb. The transitive force of *πλεονεκτεῖν* ('to defraud') is so different that it scarcely supplies a parallel. But we may compare its use in Maximus *Qu. ad Thalass.* 157 *δευτέραν κοινωνίαν ὁ λόγος ἐκοίνησε τῇ φύσει...ὡς ἐξ ἀρχῆς καθαρὰν παραστήσῃ τὴν φύσιν, τῇ θεώσει πλεονεκτοῦσαν τὴν πρώτην διάπλασιν*. H. J. suggests *ἐαυτοῦ*, 'gets less than his right.' Cf. for this use Xen. *Hiero* i. 18 *οἱ τύραννοι τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ τῆς ἐλπίδος μειονεκτοῦσι τῶν ιδιωτῶν*, *ib.* § 19 and § 27.

16. *μάλιστα* would be more natural before *ἐάν*.

18. *ἀληθδόνα...ἀλγῆμα*. The former seems to differ from the latter as being more subjective.

§ 78. 19. *ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἐνδείας*. Potter compares Mk xii. 44 *αὕτη δὲ ἐκ τῆς ὑστερήσεως αὐτῆς πάντα ὅσα εἶχεν ἔβαλεν*. See also 2 Cor. viii. 2—15.

22. *πραγμάτων*. For the pregnant force of the word cf. above p. 104. 18, and Index s.v.

23. *ἐπαινῶν* does not seem a very suitable word. Possibly it may have taken the place of *ἐπεξιών*, owing to the following *ἐπαινον*.

25. *περισπῶμενος ὑπὸ τῆς ἰδίας ἐλπίδος*. The word *περισπῶ* seems to be always used in a bad sense of that which distracts a man from his true aim. We want here an expression for the elevating influence of hope in leading a man to despise earthly honours, such as *ἐπισπῶ* in Plut. *V.* 992 *ἐπισπασθέντα τῷ ζήλῳ πρὸς τὸ καλὸν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*. Cf. however Orig. *Cels.* iii. 2 *οὐδένα τὸν ἐπαγγελλόμενον εἶχον προφητεύειν, καὶ δυνάμενον περισπᾶν τοὺς πόθῳ προγνώσεως αὐτομολεῖν <ἐτόιμους> πρὸς τοὺς παρ' ἄλλοις δαίμονας*, unless we ought to read *ἐπισπᾶν* there also. For *ἰδίας* perhaps we should read *αἰδίου*¹, contrasted with the following *τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ καλῶν* and *τῶν ἐνταῦθα*. It is to be noted however that *ἴδια* and *ἀλλότρια* are contrasted just below (p. 136, l. 1), where see n.

25—p. 136. 9. Cl. is fond of using the participle instead of the finite verb. In this long series (*καταμεγαλοφρονῶν—οἰκτεῖρων—ἐτοίμος ὢν—μεμνημένος—ἡγούμενος—θαυμάζων—μέτοχος ὢν—ὑπερορῶν*) it seems best to supply *ἐστιν* with *οἰκείος*.

26. *οὐ γέυεται τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ καλῶν*. Cf. p. 108. 17 *διὰ τοῦτο τὰ πρόχειρα πάντα τοῦ κόσμου καλὰ οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ...ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐλπιζόμενα*, and § 74, p. 130.

27. *τῶν ἐνταῦθα καταμεγαλοφρονῶν*. See above p. 130. 10.

28. *παιδευόμενος διὰ τῆς κολάσεως*. Cf. *Paed.* i. P. 140 *κολάζειν μὲν αὐτὸν ὁμολογήσαιμι <ἂν> τοὺς ἀπίστους· ἡ γὰρ κόλασις ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τοῦ κολαζομένου, ἔστι γὰρ ἐπανόρθωσις ἀντιτείνοντος...τιμωρία δὲ ἐστὶν ἀναπαύδοσις κακοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ τιμωροῦντος συμφέρον ἀναπεμπομένη*, *Str.* iv. P. 580 *τοῦ μετανοοῦντος τρόποι δύο, ὁ μὲν κοινότερος φόβος ἐπὶ τοῖς πραχθεῖσιν, ὁ δὲ ἰδιαιτέρος ἢ δυσωπία ἢ πρὸς ἐαυτὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἐκ συνειδήσεως*,

¹ When the initial *α* was lost, the termination *-ου* would naturally be changed to *-ας*. Cl. does not appear to have used the three terminations of *ἀτδιος*, as was done by some later writers, cf. Lob. *Phryg.* pp. 105, 106, Schmid iv. 43.

εἴτ' οὖν ἐνταῦθα εἴτε καὶ ἀλλαχῇ, ἐπεὶ μηδεὶς τόπος ἀργὸς εὐποιίας θεοῦ, *Str.* VI. P. 795 ἀγαθὴ ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ δικαιοσύνη καὶ δικαία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγαθότης αὐτοῦ. κἂν παύσωνται ἄρα που αἱ τιμωρίαι κατὰ τὴν ἀποπλήρωσιν τῆς κτίσεως καὶ τῆς ἐκάστου ἀποκαθάρσεως μεγίστην ἔχουσι παραμένουσιν λύπην οἱ τῆς ἄλλης ἄξιοι εὐρεθέντες αὐλῆς ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ συνεῖναι τοῖς διὰ δικαιοσύνην δοξασθείσιν, below p. 180. 14, above p. 98. 11.

29. εὐσυνειδήτος πρὸς τὴν ἔξοδον. See below p. 138. 3, p. 144. 22, Anton. VI. 30 ἢν' οὕτως εὐσυνειδήτῳ σοι ἐπιστῇ ἡ τελευταία ὥρα ὡς ἐκείνῳ, Ign. *Mag.* 4 with Lightfoot's n. The word ἔξοδος is used of death in Luke ix. 31, 2 Pet. i. 15, cf. Wisdom vii. 6 μία δὲ πάντων εἴσοδος εἰς τὸν βίον ἔξοδος τε ἴση.

p. 136, line 1. κληρονομημάτων τῶν ἰδίων. See n. on p. 106. 29 above. Cl. adopts the Stoic distinction of ἴδια (=τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν) and ἀλλότρια (=τὰ ἐκτός); cf. Epict. *Diss.* IV. 1. 130 τὸ σῶμα ἀλλότριον, τὰ μέρη αὐτοῦ ἀλλότρια, ἡ κτήσις ἀλλοτρία. ἂν οὖν τινι τούτων ὡς ἰδίῳ προσπαθῆς, δώσεις δίκας ἂς ἄξιον τὸν τῶν ἀλλοτρίων ἐφείμενον (other exx. in Schenkl's index s.v. ἀλλότριος), cf. the famous saying of Anaxarchus (*Str.* IV. 589) πτίσσε τὸν Ἀναξάρχου θύλακον· Ἀναξάρχον γὰρ οὐ πτίσσεις. See too *Str.* IV. P. 605 ἀλλότρια ἡμεῖς φάμεν τὰ τοῦ κόσμου...ἐπειδὴ μὴ καταμένομεν ἐν αὐτοῖς τὸν πάντα αἰῶνα, κτήσει ὄντα ἀλλότρια καὶ τῶν κατὰ διαδοχὴν ὑπάρχοντα, Q. D. S. 946 P. *init.* (of two kinds of poverty) ὁ μὲν κατὰ πνεῦμα πτωχὸς τὸ ἴδιον, ὁ δὲ κατὰ κόσμον τὸ ἀλλότριον, where see Segaar. The word κληρονόημα is very rare. In p. 96. 26 ἡ κληρονομία is mentioned as the goal of the Christian course. The usual punctuation is after κληρονομημάτων, in which case we should perhaps read μονῶν, but I think ξένος reads best with τῶν τῇδε alone. In any case the plurals are a little difficult. Perhaps they are meant to imply that the κληρονομία is given in portions.

3. θαυμάζων τὰς ἐντολάς. Plato (*Theæt.* 155 D) and Aristotle (*Met.* I. 2) make wonder the beginning of philosophy. Cl. (above p. 104. 6, where see n., and below p. 146. 2) makes the admiration of the universe the starting point of faith and knowledge. In p. 108. 11 fol. the gnostic is described as keeping his eyes fastened on noble images: here it is the Divine Law which excites his wonder.

5. οἰκείος τοῦ κυρίου καὶ τῶν ἐντολῶν. Gal. vi. 10 οἰκείους τῆς πίστεως, Eph. iii. 19 οἰκείοι τοῦ θεοῦ, above p. 14. 17 οἱ οἰκείοι τῆς προνοίας.

ἐξελεγμένος ὡς δίκαιος. Cf. p. 4. 24 ἐξειλ. εἰς γινώσκιν. Foreseen righteousness is the cause of their election, cf. *Str.* VI. P. 792 *fin.* οὐχ ὅτι ἦσαν ἐκλεκτοὶ γενόμενοι ἀπόστολοι κατὰ τι φύσεως ἐξαίρετον ἰδίωμα, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ Ἰούδας ἐξελέγη σὺν αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' οἱοί τε ἦσαν ἀπόστολοι γενέσθαι, ἐκλεγέντες πρὸς τοῦ καὶ τὰ τέλη προορωμένου, ἰδ. P. 778 καθάπερ προωρισμένως κείται δι' ὧν πράξει καὶ οὐ τεύξεται, οὕτως καὶ αὐτὸς προορίσας ἔχει δι' ὧν (MS. ὄν) ἔγνω ὃν ἡγάπησεν. 'All the early Fathers agree that God predestines men to bliss or condemnation, as He foresees their good acts: the foreseeing of these acts is not the cause of them, but the acts are the cause of the foreknowledge.' Gieseler in Hagenberg, *Hist. Doctr.* I. p. 270.

6. βασιλικός. Cf. above p. 36. 9 ὁ τῷ ὄντι βασιλικὸς τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ γνωστικός, p. 62. 23 οὗτος ὁ β. ἄνθρωπος, οὗτος ἱερεὺς ὅσιος τοῦ θεοῦ.

ὡς γνωστικός. The omission of the ms. article seems required by the corresponding ὡς δίκαιος and by l. 30 below.

10. διὸ καὶ ἐσθίων, κ.τ.λ. Potter compares p. 122. 17 f. διὸ καὶ ἐσθίει κ.τ.λ. ἐὰν ὁ λόγος αἰρή. See Index s.v. αἰρέω.

11. ὀνείρους βλέπων. See above p. 62. 28, 132. 30. Potter compares *Str.* vi. P. 779 *fin.* ἄκαμπτος ἡδοναῖς ταῖς τε ὕπαρ ταῖς δὲ δι' ὀνειράτων· διαίτη γὰρ λιτὴ καὶ αὐταρκεία συνειθισμένος, σωφρονικὸς ὑπάρχει.

11, 12. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἅγια ποιεῖ...καθαρὸς εἰς εὐχὴν πάντοτε. ὁ δὲ καὶ μετ' ἀγγέλων εὐχεται. Cf. for the use of ὁ δέ, referring to the subject of the preceding sentence, p. 86. 19 f. ἐν παντὶ τοίνυν τόπῳ...εὐχεται· ὁ δὲ καὶ περιπάτῳ χρώμενος...εὐχεται, *Herodian* iii. 11. 4 οὗτος ὑπερβαλλόντως τὸν Πλαυτιανὸν ἐθεράπευε· καὶ πάντων τοῦτο ποιούντων, ἐκείνος δὲ πλείονι θρησκείᾳ ὤκειωτο αὐτόν.

14. ἀγίας φρουράς. *Ps.* xci. 11, 12.

τὸν τῶν ἀγίων χορὸν συνιστάμενον ἔχει. See above p. 86. 14 διὰ τούτων (εὐχῶν) ἑαυτὸν ἐνοποιεῖ τῷ θεῷ χορῶ, below p. 138. 31 μετὰ τῶν ὁμοίων διάγει τῷ πνεύματι ἐν τοῖς χοροῖς τῶν ἀγίων κἂν ἐπὶ γῆς ἔτι κατέχηται. *Orig. de Orat.* 11 οὐ μόνος ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς τοῖς γνησίως εὐχομένοις συνεύχεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ ἐν οὐρανῷ χαίροντες ἄγγελοι...αἱ τε τῶν προκεκοιμημένων ἀγίων ψυχαί.

15—18. The ms. reading is difficult here. As a makeshift I suggest the omission of καὶ after οἶδε (in which I find I am anticipated by D. in Potter's n. vol. iv. p. 439), the transposition of ἐνέργειαν after οἶδε, and the change of πιστευομένου into ἐπισταμένου on account of the words which follow. By itself, it makes good sense to speak of the joint energy of the believer and of Him in whom he believes (which is quite in accordance with l. 4 μέτοχος ὢν τῆς θείας βουλῆσεως, and with p. 72. 16 f., where holiness is said to involve free choice on the part of God and man); but this does not seem to have any connexion with the subsequent distinction between the two kinds of righteousness, that of love, which belongs to the gnostic, that of fear, which belongs to the believer; cf. above p. 100. 7 f.

§ 79. 22. ἀποχὴν κακῶν ἐργάζεται ὁ φόβος. For the contrast between the motives of fear and love, cf. *Str.* vi. P. 625 ἔργον τοῦ γνωστικοῦ οὐχ ἡ ἀποχὴ τῶν κακῶν (ἐπιβάθρα γὰρ αὕτη προκοπῆς μεγίστης), οὐδὲ μὴν ποιεῖν τι ἀγαθὸν διὰ φόβον...ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δι' ἐλπίδα τιμῆς...μόνη δ' ἡ δι' ἀγάπην εὐποιᾶ, ἡ δι' αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν, αἰρετὴ τῷ γνωστικῷ, above p. 126. 1, n.

25. προστὴ ταῖς εὐχαῖς. The plural with the article seems to imply the prayers of the Church, as in *Acts* ii. 42. Catechumens were not allowed to use the Lord's Prayer.

26. εὐχαριστία. Cf. above p. 72. 2 ἡ εὐχ. ἔργον τοῦ γνωστικοῦ, and *Isidorus ap. Cl. Str.* iii. P. 510 *init.* ὅταν ἡ εὐχαριστία σου εἰς αἴτησιν ὑποπέσῃ, γάμησον.

27, 28. τοῖς μέλλουσιν ὡς ἤδη παροῦσιν. See above p. 82. 11 γέγηθεν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπηγγελμένοις ὡς ἤδη παροῦσιν, 130. 15 f.

28, 29. τούτου ἡγείται τὸ εἰληφέναι τὴν γνώσιν. For this use of ἡγέομαι see below p. 166. 26 ἡγ. τῆς γνώσεως, Aristides I. p. 385 (*Orat.* 30) ὅτου γὰρ ἂν πράγματος μὴ τὸ δυνατόν ἡγήται, τό γε λοιπὸν ὕθλοι καὶ σκιαί.

31. ὡς ἄσαρκος. Below p. 152. 16.

τυχεῖν μὲν τῶν ἀρίστων. Called in p. 76. 16, and p. 66. 27, τὰ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ τὰ περὶ ψυχὴν. We may pray for the ἀρίστα, but not the κάλλιστα (above p. 126. 19).

p. 138, line 1. ἐπικουφισμόν. See p. 142. 15, and p. 118. 26 θλιβόμενον ἐπικουφίζει παραμυθίαις.

3—5. See above p. 134. 29 f., and below p. 144. 21—25, also *Str.* IV. P. 640 ἀπολιπὼν τὴν οἴκησιν καὶ τὴν κτῆσιν ἀπροσπαθῶς, προθύμως τῷ ἀπάγοντι τοῦ βίου συνεπόμενος, οὐδαμῶς ὀπίσω κατ' οὐδεμίαν ἀφορμὴν ἐπιστρεφόμενος...εὐλογῶν δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ ἐξόδῳ, τὴν μονὴν ἀσπαζόμενος τὴν ἐν οὐρανῷ, *ib.* P. 569 καλούμενος ὁ γνωστικὸς ὑπακοῦει ῥαδίως καὶ τῷ τὸ σωματίον αἰτοῦντι φέρων προσδίδωσι...εὐχαρίστως ἐνούμενος πρὸς τὸ συγγενές, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ τιμῷ αἵματι τοὺς ἀπίστους δυσωπῶν.

4. προάγων. It seems better to take this of the gnostic rather than of ὁ καλῶν, in consequence of the following ὡς εἰπεῖν. That Christ goes before is literally true; that the martyr anticipates his call is only a hyperbolical expression to denote his willingness to obey the call.

εὐχαριστήσai is probably best understood as equivalent to εὐλογῶν in the passage quoted above from P. 640, but there seems to be some allusion to the blood of the martyr being offered as a eucharistic sacrifice; see *Str.* IV. P. 623 (the term 'perfect' cannot be used till the close of life) φθάσαντος ἤδη τοῦ γνωστικοῦ μάρτυρος τὸ τέλειον ἔργον ἐνδείξασθαι καὶ παραστήσαι κυρίως, δι' ἀγάπης γνωστικῆς εὐχαριστηθέντος αἵματος. The following ἐκεῖ may then be understood of the martyrdom, or (as in Plato) of the other world.

7. κατὰ ἀνάκρασιν. Cf. below p. 152. 19 τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγίῳ ἀνεκράθητε, Segaar's n. on *Q. D. S.* 956 P. ὁ θεὸς δι' ἀγάπην ἡμῖν ἀνεκράθη (αἱ. ἐθεάθη), and Ign. *Eph.* 5 with Lightfoot's n. on ἀνακεκραμένους.

9. μετουσίᾳ θερμότητος θερμός. Cf. above p. 68. 1, and *Str.* IV. P. 581 ἀγαθὰ τὰ μὲν αὐτὰ καθ' ἑαυτά, τὰ δὲ μετέχοντα τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ὡς τὰς καλὰς πράξεις φαμέν...ὅταν τοίνυν ἐνδιατρίψῃ τῇ θεωρίᾳ...ὁ γνωστικῶς μετέχων τῆς ἀγίας ποιότητος προσεχέστερον ἐν ἑξεί γίνεται ταυτότητος ἀπαθούς, ὡς μηκέτι ἐπιστήμην ἔχειν καὶ γνῶσιν κεκτήσθαι, ἐπιστήμην δὲ εἶναι καὶ γνῶσιν. These somewhat hyperbolical expressions may perhaps be defended by such passages as *Eph.* iii. 19.

10. ὅλος φῶς. Cf. above p. 10. 2 (of the Son) ὅλος φῶς πατρῶν.

11. ἐὰν μὴ μισήσητε, κ.τ.λ. The original has εἴ τις...οὐ μισεῖ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν μητέρα καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ τὰ τέκνα καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς καὶ τὰς ἀδελφάς, ἔτι τε καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν, οὐ δύναται μου (ἐμός *Q. D. S.* § 22) μαθητὴς εἶναι. καὶ ὅστις οὐ βασιτάζει τὸν σταυρὸν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἔρχεται ὀπίσω μου, οὐ δύναται μου εἶναι μαθητὴς.

12. τὸ σημεῖον. Potter compares *Str.* v. P. 666 *fin.* ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἄλλο αἰνιγμα ἢ λυχνία ἢ χρυσὴ τοῦ σημείου τοῦ χριστοῦ, οὐ τῷ σχήματι μόνον, *Str.* vi. P. 782 *init.* φασὶν οὖν εἶναι τοῦ μὲν κυριακοῦ σημείου τύπον κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα τὸ τριακοσιοστὸν στοιχείον, *ib.* P. 783 *fin.*, *Exc. Theod.* P. 979 τὰ σπέρματα δ' Ἰησοῦς, διὰ τοῦ σημείου ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων βαστάσας, εἰσάγει εἰς τὸ πλήρωμα. See also *Joh.* iii. 14, xii. 32, *Q. D. S.* 939 P. *fin.* ὁ σωτὴρ ἀπὸ γενέσεως μέχρι τοῦ σημείου with Segaar's *Excursus* II., *Tert. Cor.* 3 *fin.* ad omnem aditum et exitum, ad calciatum, ad lavacra, ad mensas, ad lumina, ad cubilia, ad sedilia, quaecunque nos conversatio exerceat, frontem crucis signaculo terimus, *Orig. Sch. in Ezek.* c. 9 (a Christian writer regards the Egyptian Tau as symbolical of the cross) καὶ προφητεύεσθαι περὶ τοῦ γενομένου ἐν Χριστιανοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου σημείου· ὅπερ ποιούσιν οἱ πεπιστευκότες πάντες οὐτινοσοῦν προκαταρχόμενοι πράγματος καὶ μάλιστα ἡ εὐχῶν ἡ ἀγίων ἀναγνωσμάτων, *Athan. V. Ant.* 23 (apparitions sent by demons disappear) ἐὰν μάλιστα τῇ πίστει καὶ τῷ σημείῳ τοῦ σταυροῦ ἐαυτὸν τις περιφράτῃ, and art. on 'Sign of the Cross' in *Dict. of Chr. Ant.* Probably this use of the word originated in the description of the Brazen Serpent (*Num.* xxi. 9), ἐποίησεν ὄφιν χαλκοῦν καὶ ἔστησεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σημείου, of which Justin says (*c. Tryph.* 94) ἐκήρυσσε σωτηρίαν τοῖς πιστεύουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν διὰ τοῦ σημείου τούτου, τούτέστι τοῦ σταυροῦ, θανατοῦσθαι μέλλοντα; cf. also *Isa.* xlix. 22 ἰδοὺ αἶρω εἰς τὰ ἔθνη τὴν χεῖρά μου καὶ εἰς τὰς νήσους ἀρῶ σύσσημόν μου, which is referred to the crucifixion by *Ign. Smyrn.* 1, and by Barnabas xii. 5. The word combines the ideas of a standard, a watchword, a token.

13. προσπαθείας. See n. on ἀπροσπαθής above p. 110. 7.

15. τῶν εἰς δημιουργίαν οἰκείων. See n. on ποριστικῶν, p. 30. 29 above.

16. τῆς σωματικῆς ψυχῆς. Cf. *Str.* vi. P. 808, quoted on p. 106. 27 above and the words which follow, διὰ τοῦ σωματικοῦ πνεύματος αἰσθάνεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἐπιθυμεῖ, ἡδεται, ὀργίζεται, τρέφεται, αὔξεται· καὶ δὴ καὶ πρὸς τὰς πράξεις διὰ τούτου πορεύεται τὰ κατ' ἔννοιάν τε καὶ διάνοιαν, καὶ ἐπειδὴν κρατῇ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, βασιλεύει τὸ ἡγεμονικόν, *Exc. Theod.* P. 981, where the οὐράνιος and θεία ψυχὴ is distinguished from the γεώδης and ὑλικὴ ψυχὴ, and Kaye, p. 138.

17. ἀφηνιάζοντι. See above p. 92. 27.

19. τὸν θάνατον περιφέρειν. 2 *Cor.* iv. 10 πάντοτε τὴν νέκρωσιν τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῷ σώματι περιφέροντες.

20. πᾶσιν ἀποταξάμενον. *Luke* xiv. 33 πᾶς ἐξ ὑμῶν ὃς οὐκ ἀποτάσσεται πᾶσι τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ ὑπάρχουσιν οὐ δύναται μου εἶναι μαθητής.

§ 80. 23. θάπτον τοῦ λέγειν. Cf. λόγου θάπτον *Heliod.* iv. 7. 7, v. 9. 3, *dicto citius* *Hor. Sat.* II. 2. 80, θ. νοήματος *Xen. Mem.* iv. 3. 18.

24. τὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἁμαρτήματα μερίσασθαι εὐχόμενος. *Rom.* ix. 3 ἡννόμην γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἀνάθεμα εἶναι ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου, τῶν συγγενῶν μου κατὰ σάρκα.

25. ἐξομολόγησιν. Strictly used of the public confession of sin by the penitent, then for the whole course of penitential discipline; see art. s.v. in *Dict. of Chr. Ant.*

28. τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ κατατιθέμενα σπέρματα. Cf. *Str.* i. P. 323 (the successors of the Apostles) ἦκον καὶ εἰς ἡμᾶς τὰ προγονικὰ ἐκεῖνα καὶ ἀποστολικά καθησόμενοι σπέρματα, and (on the Lord's husbandry) above p. 6. 13 f., p. 129. 15 f.

29, 30. ἀναμάρτητος μένει, ἐγκρατὴς δὲ γίνεται. It is startling to find sinlessness spoken of as a state preceding self-control; but it is probably to be understood here of the lower stage, ἀποχὴ κακῶν, as opposed to the higher stage, ἐνέργεια εὐποιίας (above p. 126. 2), not yet a fixed habit of mind, like ἐγκράτεια. Cl. however seems in places to speak as if man could really attain to a sinless perfection here on earth; see above p. 22. 20 n., p. 94. 12, and Kaye, p. 146 n. 1.

30. μετὰ τῶν ὁμοίων. Above p. 86. 5.

31. ἐν τοῖς χοροῖς τῶν ἀγίων. Above p. 136. 13, p. 78. 12 n.

p. 140, line 2. οὐ πρωίας μόνον ἀναστὰς καὶ μέσον ἡμέρας. If we keep ἀναστὰς (and it seems supported by διανιστάμενος in Deut. vi. 7), it will refer only to πρωίας. The word ἀναπτὰς had occurred to me as applicable at noon also; see p. 68. 28 τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπτερωμένην, with the passages quoted in the n., and Philo 2 M. p. 604 αἱ ψυχαὶ ὅθεν ὠρμήθησαν ἐκεῖσε πάλιν ἀνέπτησαν.

πρωίας occurs in LXX. and N.T. as in Matt. xxi. 18 πρωίας ἐπανάγων εἰς τὴν πόλιν. It had occurred to me that μεσημβρίας might be the true reading for μέσον ἡμέρας, as in Ps. lv. 17 ἑσπέρas καὶ πρωὶ καὶ μεσημβρίας διηγήσομαι; but the text is confirmed by Phil. ii. 15 τέκνα θεοῦ ἄμωμα μέσον γενεᾶς σκολιᾶς, Acts xxvii. 27 κατὰ μέσον τῆς νυκτός, Xen. *Anab.* i. 8. 8 ἥδη ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας, and especially Susanna 7 ἡνίκα ἀπέτρεχεν ὁ λαὸς μέσον ἡμέρας, εἰσεπορεύετο Σουσάννα, Theophr. *Char.* x. fin. τὸ μέσον τῆς ἡμέρας ὑπολνομένους, where Casaubon notes 'Atticum est pro κατὰ τὴν μεσημβρίαν.' See Lobeck, *Phryn.* pp. 53 and 465. For the thought cf. above p. 62. 12, 86. 10 f., and Deut. vi. 7 προβιβάσεις αὐτὰ τοὺς υἱούς σου καὶ λαλήσεις ἐν αὐτοῖς καθήμενος ἐν οἴκῳ καὶ πορευόμενος ἐν ὁδῷ καὶ κοιταζόμενος καὶ διανιστάμενος, *ib.* xi. 19.

5. ἐὰν υἱὸς ᾖ τὸ γένος. I understand this, not as excluding daughters, but as justifying the use of the term υἱός ('son,' assuming, that is, the child to be of the male sex; otherwise, 'daughter'). For τὸ γένος cf. *Str.* iv. P. 563 ὁμοίως φιλοσοφητέον κὰν ἀνὴρ ἢ γυνὴ τὸ γένος ὑπάρχη.

6, 7. τὰ ἴφα τὰ δοξολόγα. A similar phrase is used of the Cherubim in *Str.* v. 667 fin.

9. Job is taken as an example of the gnostic Christian in *Str.* iv. 572 (cf. St James v. 10, 11), where he is compared with the Stoic wise man.

12. ἣν γὰρ...πονηρίας. The words in Job i. 1 are καὶ ἦν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος ἀληθινός, ἄμεμπτος, δίκαιος, θεοσεβής, ἀπεχόμενος ἀπὸ παντὸς πονηροῦ πράγματος.

13. For the definition of holiness cf. Cic. *N. D.* i. 116 pietas justitia adversum deos, Sext. Emp. *Math.* ix. 123 ὁσιότης δικαιοσύνη τις πρὸς θεούς, and *Str.* vi. P. 803 ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἀνθρωπίνη οὕσα κοινὸν ὑποβέβηκε τῇ ὁσιότητι, θεία δικαιοσύνη ὑπαρχούση (MS. θείαν -ην -σαν).

15. *προστετηκέναι*, a favourite word in late Greek. The metaphorical sense is, I suppose, derived from the soldering of metals.

16. *ἀπεχθάνεσθαι αὐτοῖς*. Cf. Ael. V. H. II. 21 ἤρετο τί βουλόμενος οὕτω πυκνὰ ἀπεχθάνεται τῷ πάντων μάλιστα φιλοῦντι αὐτόν, *ib.* XII. 16 ἀπήχθετο Περδίκκῃ Ἀλέξανδρος ὅτι ἦν πολεμικός, *ib.* XIV. 15 οὐκ ἠβούλετο ἀπεχθάνεσθαι τούτοις πρὸς οὓς διελέγετο. This meaning is not noticed in L. and S. Stephanus cites Jos. *Ant.* XIII. 9. 3 τῶν Σύρων πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπεχθανομένων, πονηρὸς γὰρ ἦν, *ib.* 5. 3, and XI. 4. 1.

18. *ἀσφαλής*. Heind. on Plato *Soph.* 231 explains ‘hic, ut saepe, est cautus,’ citing Xen. *Mem.* III. 1. 6 τὸν στρατηγὸν εἶναι δεῖ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ ἐπιθετικόν, Eur. *Phoeniss.* 599 ἀσφαλῆς γάρ ἐστ’ ἀμείνων ἢ θρασὺς στρατηλάτης.

19. *συμπεριφορᾶ*. See above p. 92. 30 f.

μη λάθῃ ἢ συμπεριφορὰ διάθεσις γινομένη. I can make no sense of the MS. reading, which probably arose from dittography of *η* and the consequent alteration of the participle into the subjunctive. [Barnard suggests *λάθῃ* for *λάθῃ ἢ*, but would Cl. have used the Ionic form?]

§ 81. 24. *μηδενὸς ἐπιθυμεῖν*. As this does not seem very appropriate to the context, it had occurred to me that *ἐπιφθονεῖν* should be read for *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, and *μηδενί* for *μηδενός*. It appears however to belong to a quotation, see *Str.* IV. P. 602 *iniit.* where Cl. quotes Basilides to the following effect, ἐν μέρος ἐκ τοῦ λεγομένου θελήματος τοῦ θεοῦ τὸ ἡγαπηκέναι ἀπαντα... ἕτερον δὲ τὸ μηδενὸς ἐπιθυμεῖν καὶ τρίτον μισεῖν μηδὲ ἐν.

26. *μή τι*. See p. 112. 22, 120. 11, 152. 20, 158. 1, 13.

τέλειον εἶναι βουλόμενος. The meaning of the text is again discussed in p. 154. 20 f.

p. 142, line 1. *τουτέστιν ἑαυτόν*. I think ὥς must have been lost before *ἑαυτόν*. Cl. could not have said that Christ *was* the Father in Heaven.

2. *ἀκούσατέ μου*. The original has *διδάξω ὑμᾶς*.

4, 5. *τὴν φρουρὰν ἔχειν παρ’ ἑαυτοῦ*. This seems to contradict p. 136. 13 οὐδὲ ἔξω ποτὲ τῆς ἀγίας φρουρᾶς γίνεται. See however p. 112. 12 f., p. 76. 18 f., and the remarkable sentence in *Q. D. S.* 957 P. τῶν μὲν προγεγενημένων θεὸς δίδωσιν ἄφεσιν, τῶν δὲ ἐπιόντων αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἑαυτῷ, and *Ecl. Proph.* P. 993 *iniit.* ὁ μὲν πιστεύσας ἄφεσιν ἁμαρτημάτων ἔλαβεν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου· ὁ δὲ ἐν γνώσει γενόμενος ἅτε μηκέτι ἁμαρτάνων παρ’ ἑαυτοῦ τὴν ἄφεσιν τῶν λοιπῶν κομίζεται.

6. *οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ αἰτεῖ*. The only way in which I can make sense of this is to suppose it a marginal query by a reader, who stumbled at the previous *ἀπαιτεῖ*. If it were a statement by Cl. himself, it must surely have run ἀλλ’ οὐκέτι αἰτεῖ.

11. *ἀτύφως παρέχεται*. Cf. Matt. vi. 3, 4.

13, 14. *διόρθωσιν... ἐπιστροφῇ*. Would not these be more appropriately interchanged, amendment being concerned with the future, repentance and conversion with the past? For *ἐπιστρ.* see p. 72. 3, and p. 68. 16.

15. ἐπικουφισμὸν. See p. 138. 1.

§ 82. 19. The Traditions of Matthias are also cited in *Str.* II. P. 453 *Ματθίας ἐν ταῖς παραδόσεσι παραινῶν (λέγει), θαύμασον τὰ πάροντα, βάθρον τοῦτο πρῶτον τῆς ἐπέκεινα γνώσεως ὑποτιθέμενος, Str.* III. P. 523 *λέγουσι γοῦν καὶ τὸν Μ. οὕτως διδάξαι, σαρκὶ μὲν μάχεσθαι καὶ παραχρῆσθαι, μηδὲν αὐτῇ πρὸς ἡδονὴν ἀκόλαστον ἐνδίδοντα, ψυχὴν δὲ αὔξειν διὰ πίστεως καὶ γνώσεως, below p. 190. 14, where Dindorf quotes Hippolyt. Ref. Haer. VII. 20 Βασιλείδης καὶ Ἰσίδωρος...φασὶν εἰρηκεῖναι Ματθίαν αὐτοῖς λόγους ἀποκρύφους, οὓς ἤκουσε παρὰ τοῦ Σωτῆρος κατ' ἰδίαν διδασχθεῖς. The name occurs in *Str.* IV. P. 579, but no doubt *Ματθαῖον* should be read instead. The Traditions are probably the same as the Gospel mentioned by Origen (*Hom. 1 in Luc.*) where after stating that 'ecclesia quattuor habet evangelia, haereses plurima' he continues 'scio quoddam evangelium quod appellatur secundum Thomam et secundum Mathiam, et alia plura legimus, ne quid ignorare videremur propter eos qui se putant aliquid scire, si ista cognoverint.' It is also mentioned among spurious gospels by Euseb. *H. E.* III. 25. Dr Salmon thinks that it is referred to in a fragment of the Hypotyposes (*Adumbr. in Epist. Joh.* I. P. 1009) 'fertur in traditionibus [quoniam] Joannes ipsum corpus quod erat extrinsecus tangens, manum suam in profunda misisse, et ei duritiam carnis nullo modo reluctatam esse sed locum manui praeuisse discipuli.' See his art. on 'Matthias, Traditions of' in *D. of Christ. Biog.* vol. II. p. 863, and Resch *Agrapha* p. 447. For the thought cf. above p. 62. 2 f.*

26. *θεοφορῶν καὶ θεοφορούμενος.* See Index *s.v.* and Lightfoot's n. on the double sense of *θεοφόρος* (*Ign.* vol. II. p. 21). He compares similar expressions of the Stoics, as of Epictetus (*Diss.* II. 8. 12 f.) *οὐκ οἶδας ὅτι θεὸν περιφέρεις; ἐν σαρτῷ φέρεις αὐτόν, καὶ μολύνων οὐκ αἰσθάνη ἀκαθάρτοις μὲν διανοήμασι ῥυπαραῖς δὲ πράξεσι. καὶ ἀγάλματος μὲν τοῦ θεοῦ παρόντος οὐκ ἂν τολμήσας τι τούτων ποιεῖν ὧν ποιεῖς· αὐτοῦ δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ παρόντος ἔσωθεν καὶ ἐφορῶντος πάντα καὶ ἐπακούοντος οὐκ αἰσχύνη;* In our passage the ἐκλεκτός of Matthias is to others an ἀγαλμα θεῖον, but he himself, the gnostic, has a more prevailing witness in the God within him, who is also the moving and inspiring principle of his life. The passive is used by Lucian *Philops.* 38, and a play of Menander's bore the title *ἡ θεοφορουμένη.* Cf. 2 Pet. i. 21 *ὑπὸ πνεύματος ἁγίου φερόμενοι ἐλάλησαν ἅγιοι τοῦ θεοῦ ἄνθρωποι, Justin M. Apol.* I. 43 *Ἡσαΐας θεοφορούμενος τῷ πνεύματι τῷ προφητικῷ.* So Philo M. 1. 689 *ὅταν ἐξ ἔρωτος θείου κατασχεθεῖς ὁ νοῦς ὁρμῇ καὶ σπουδῇ πάσῃ χρώμενος προέρχεται θεοφορούμενος, ἐπιλέλησται τῶν ἄλλων:* he speaks also of a *θεοφόρητος μανία* M. 1. 229, 658, M. 2. 659. Cl. uses the phrase in relation to Plato (*Str.* I. P. 341).

28. *ἡ γραφὴ τοὺς παραπεσόντας τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις πιπράσκει.* Cf. *Str.* II. P. 506 *τὸ ὑποπείσιν τοῖς πάθεσιν ἐσχάτη δουλεία, ὥσπερ τὸ κρατεῖν τούτων ἐλευθερία μόνη. ἡ γοῦν θεία γραφὴ τοὺς παραβάντας τὰς ἐντολὰς πεπράσθαι λέγει τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις, τουτέστιν ἁμαρτίαις ἀνοικείοις τῇ φύσει, ἄχρις ἂν ἐπιστρέψαντες μετανοήσωσι, and Str.* III. P. 552. The scripture reference is

to such passages as 1 Sam. xii. 9 ἐπελάβοντο Κυρίου τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτῶν καὶ ἀπέδοτο αὐτοὺς...εἰς χεῖρας ἀλλοφύλων, 2 Kings xvii. 17, and Isa. i. 1 ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις ὑμῶν ἐπράβητε. (I think Hervetus wrong in supposing the reference to be to the boastful Joseph, sold by his brothers to the Midianites.) πιπράσκει brachylogy for πιπράσκεσθαι λέγει.

29. μὴ ἐμβλέψῃς πρὸς ἐπιθυμίαν ἀλλοτρίαν γυναῖκα. Cf. Mt. v. 28 πᾶς ὁ βλέπων γυναῖκα πρὸς τὸ ἐπιθυμῆσαι [αὐτήν] ἤδη ἐμοίχευσεν αὐτήν, with Barnard's n. on the reading in his *Biblical Text of Clement* (Texts and Studies, vol. v. no. 5, p. 6). ἀλλοτρία is added from Prov. vii. 5 &c. where it has the meaning 'strange,' not only in the sense of belonging to another man, but as belonging to a foreign nation, in which prostitution was not forbidden as in Israel.

p. 144, line 2. See above p. 48. 2—20.

4. τὸ σπέρμα σώζων τὸ Ἀβραάμ. Gal. iii. 29 εἰ δὲ ὑμεῖς Χριστοῦ, ἄρα τοῦ Ἀβραάμ σπέρμα ἐστέ, κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν κληρονόμοι, Rom. iv. 16, 1 John iii. 9 πᾶς ὁ γεγεννημένος ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ ἀμαρτίαν οὐ ποιεῖ, ὅτι σπέρμα αὐτοῦ μένει, above p. 138. 28 f. αὖξων τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ κατατιθέμενα σπέρματα ἀναμάρτητος μένει, Orig. in Joh. xix. 3 ὅσον γε σώζομεν τὰ ἐνσπαρέντα ἡμῶν τῇ ψυχῇ τῆς ἀληθείας σπέρματα, οὐδέπω ἀπελήλυθεν ἀφ' ἡμῶν ὁ λόγος. In Str. vi. P. 770 fin. we find the σπέρμα Ἀβραάμ contrasted with the υἱοὶ Ἰακώβ as the κλητοὶ with the ἐκλεκτοί.

5. ἀναπαυόμενον τὸν θεόν. Cf. Ecl. Prop'h. P. 1003 θρόνοι ἂν εἴεν οἱ πρωτόκτιστοι διὰ τὸ ἀναπαύεσθαι ἐν αὐτοῖς τὸν θεόν, ὡς καὶ ἐν τοῖς πιστεύουσιν ...ἕκαστος ἔχει τὴν περὶ θεοῦ γνῶσιν, ἐφ' ἣ γνῶσει ἀναπαύεται ὁ θεός, Str. i. P. 329 μόνῳ τῷ πιστεύοντι ἐπαναπαύεται τὸ κεφάλαιον τῶν ὄντων, Orig. de Orat. 26 ὁ πρωτότοκος ᾧ ὁ πατὴρ ὡς θρόνῳ ἐπαναπαύεται, Isa. lvii. 15 τάδε λέγει ὁ ὕψιστος ἐν ὑψηλοῖς κατοικῶν τὸν αἰῶνα, ὕψιστος ἐν ἀγίοις ἀναπαυόμενος, 2 Sam. xxii. 10 ἐπεκάθισεν ἐπὶ τῷ χερουβὶμ καὶ ἐπετάσθη, Ezek. x. 18 δόξα κυρίου ἐπέβη ἐπὶ τὰ χερουβίμ, Ps. xcix. 1 ὁ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τῶν χερουβίμ.

7. ὑπερηφανήσας. For the transitive force see Index.

7, 8. τέμνει διὰ τῆς ἐπιστήμης τὸν οὐρανόν. Above p. 64. 27 τὰ νοήματα τῶν ἁγίων τέμνει τὸν ὅλον κόσμον. For διὰ τῆς ἐπιστήμης, cf. Str. i. P. 318 οἱ δὲ ἐντραφέντες γυναικῶς τοῖς τῆς ἀληθείας λόγοις ἐφόδια ζωῆς αἰδίου λαβόντες εἰς οὐρανὸν πετοῦνται, and above p. 98. 23 (ἡ γνῶσις) εἰς τὸ συγγενὲς τῆς ψυχῆς θεῖον μετοικίζει καὶ διαβιβάζει τὰς προκοπὰς τὰς μυστικὰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἄχρις ἂν εἰς τὸν κορυφαῖον ἀποκαταστήσῃ τῆς ἀναπαύσεως τόπον.

8. διελθὼν τὰς πνευματικὰς οὐσίας. Cf. above p. 16. 14, 15, 25 f., p. 20. 17 f., p. 78. 26 f., p. 98. 23 f., p. 100. 13, p. 118. 11 f.

9. πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐξουσίαν. On the celestial hierarchy see nn. on p. 16. 4, 7.

ἄπτεται τῶν θρόνων τῶν ἁκρων. This may refer to the thrones mentioned in Apoc. iv. 4 κυκλόθεν τοῦ θρόνου θρόνοι εἴκοσι καὶ τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς θρόνους εἶδον τοὺς εἴκοσι καὶ τέσσαρας πρεσβυτέρους καθημένους, ib. xi. 16, xx. 4; or to the Thrones of the celestial hierarchy (see above p. 16. 4 n.)

which come immediately after the Seraphim and Cherubim and before the ἐξουσίαι and ἀρχαί; or (taking θρόνων as a plural of majesty) we may connect it with the promise in Apoc. iii. 21 δώσω αὐτῷ καθίσαι ἐπὶ τῷ θρόνῳ μου; or (which I think the most likely) Cl. combines them all into one vague idea.

10. ἐπ' ἐκεῖνο ἰέμενος, ἐφ' ὃ ἔγνω μόνον. The simple construction ἐπ' ἐκεῖνο ἰέμ. ὃ ἔγνω goes through the stages, (1) ἐφ' ὃ ἔγνω ἰέμ., (2) ἐφ' ὃ ἐπ' ἐκεῖνο, (3) ἐπ' ἐκεῖνο ἐφ' ὃ. For the repetition of the preposition with the relative, when it follows the demonstrative, see Q. D. S. 944 P. ἐν ἐκείνοις εὐρεθσόμενος ἐν οἷς εἴλετο, and Lyc. c. *Leocr.* 32 εἰς αὐτὸ τὴν τιμωρίαν τάξαντες, εἰς ὃ μάλιστα φοβούμενοι τυγχάνουσι, quoted by Jelf, *Gr.* § 822. The last clause is not easy. What is it which alone the gnostic knows? Does it mean that heaven alone is the true subject-matter of knowledge, all else being a matter of opinion only? This would agree with the description, given in the *Phaedrus* 247, of the ὑπερουράνιος τόπος, where alone the soul beholds absolute truth and righteousness, of which only shadows are to be found in this lower world. The aor. ἔγνω would then refer to the pre-existent state. The doctrine of pre-existence was certainly held by Origen.

11. τῇ περιστέρῃ τὸν ὄφιν. That is, knowledge (διὰ τῆς ἐπιστήμης, l. 7) with sinlessness (p. 142. 27).

12. εὐσυνειδήτως. See below l. 22, above p. 134. 29.

16. ἐπὶ τέλει. Used of the past cause in p. 98. 3, here of the future effect.

§ 83. 21. γινομένων οὐδέν. As ὑποπτεύω takes an acc. I have inserted οὐδέν which might easily be lost before οὐδέ.

21, 22. οὐδὲ αἰσχύνεται ταῖς ἐξουσίαις ὀφθῆναι. See above pp. 134. 29, 138. 3. Comparing Eph. vi. 12 οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ἡ πάλη πρὸς αἷμα καὶ σάρκα, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, πρὸς τὰς ἐξουσίας κ.τ.λ. and also Apoc. xii. 10 ἐβλήθη ὁ κατήγωρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν κ.τ.λ., I think the ἐξουσίαι here are the accusing angels who oppose the admission of the dying Christian into Paradise. Cf. the quotation from the apocryphal Gospel of Philip in Epiphanius. *Haer.* xxvi. 13 ἀπεκάλυψέ μοι ὁ κύριος, τί τὴν ψυχὴν δεῖ λέγειν ἐν τῷ ἀνίεναι εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, καὶ πῶς ἐκάστη τῶν ἄνω δυνάμεων ἀποκρίνεσθαι. Origen (*Hom. v. in Ps.* vol. xii. 233 Lomm.) gives a description of this examination of the soul by the powers of darkness 'venit ad unamquamque animam de hoc mundo exeuntem princeps huius mundi et aerae potestates, et requirunt si inveniant in ea aliquid suum: si avaritiam invenerint, suae partis est: si iram, si luxuriam, si invidiam...suae partis est, et ad se eam trahunt.' This passage is quoted along with others of a similar nature in James' very interesting Introduction to the *Testament of Abraham*, p. 19. He considers that the original sources from which Origen drew were the *Assumption of Moses* (quoted in Jude 9) on which he gives the scholium, ἐβλασφήμει ὁ διάβολος κατὰ Μωσέως, φονέα τοῦτον καλῶν διὰ τὸ πατάξαι τὸν Αἰγύπτιον κ.τ.λ., and the *Testament*, in c. 12 of which the counting up and

weighing of good and evil deeds is described. Such weighing would be familiar to one who was acquainted with the Egyptian Books of the Dead.

24. ἀμεινον αὐτῷ μετὰ τὴν ἔξοδον γενήσεσθαι. Cf. the words of Socrates (Plat. *Apol.* § 33) δηλόν ἐστι τοῦτο ὅτι ἤδη τεθνάναι καὶ ἀπηλλάχθαι πραγμάτων βέλτιον ἦν μοι. The outlook of the gnostic here described resembles that of the philosopher in the *Phaedo* §§ 29, 32, 33.

25. τὸ ἡδὺ καὶ τὸ συμφέρον. See above p. 86. 26.

28. πρὸς τὸν κόσμον ἐπαινετός. As we read just below (p. 146. 2) θαυμάζει τὴν κτίσιν (on which see p. 104. 6) it might be thought that ἐπαινετικός was more suitable here; but in the following line we have ἐπαινείται. The gnostic deserves praise as regards the world's estimate, but to God he cannot be more than εὐάρεστος.

29. πάντα ἐφ' ἐνός ἴσταιται. I have inserted ἐφ', giving the same construction as we have below p. 148. 9, 10 ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι ἴσθησι τὸν γνωστικόν. We may compare ἐν ταῖς ναῦσι πάντα τὰ πράγματα ἔστηκε Aristid. vol. II. p. 279 D. Another way of mending the sentence would be to change ἴσταιται into ἡρτηται.

30. εἰς τὰ ἴδια. I suppose this is cited in proof of the preceding. All depends upon Him, for all is His own.

p. 146, line 1. τὴν τῶν κοσμικῶν χρήσιν. Cf. 1 Cor. vii. 31 οἱ χρώμενοι τῷ κόσμῳ, ὡς μὴ καταχρώμενοι.

3. προσήκεν. For tense cf. p. 132. 16.

ἐπαινείται. Lowth translates *gloriat*ur, referring to Ps. xxxiv. 2 ἐν τῷ κυρίῳ ἐπαινεθήσεται ἡ ψυχὴ μου, but this middle use seems to be only found with ἐν, and, as the phrase ἐπαινετός πρὸς τὸν κόσμον occurs a little before in p. 144. 28, it seems better to keep the ordinary passive force, as in p. 188. 25 τὸ ἄκρως τίμιον κατὰ τὴν μόνωσιν ἐπαινείται.

3—5. τὸ τέλος εἰς θεωρίαν περαιούται. There seems to be a mixture of two constructions: τὸ τέλος ἐστὶ θεωρία and ἡ ἐνέργεια ἡ κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς εἰς θεωρίαν περαιούται, cf. below l. 20 ἡ τελείωσις εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον ἀφικνείται. In late Greek περαιῶ is confounded with περαίνω, cf. *Str.* v. P. 734 *init.* ὧδε μὲν οὖν καὶ ὁ πέμπτος ἡμῖν στρωματεὺς περαιούσθω, *ib.* vi. P. 787 ὁ κυριακὸς λόγος εἰς ὃν περαιούται ὁ νόμος, 'in which the law finds its completion.'

5, 6. δι' ἐπιστήμης τὰ ἐφόδια τῆς θεωρίας καρπούμενος. Cf. *Str.* i. P. 318 cited in n. on p. 144. 7, 8 above.

10, 11. αἰνίσσεται τοὺς ὑψηλῶς προσδεξαμένους τὸν λόγον. For a similar allegorical interpretation see *Str.* vi. P. 802 ἐπὶ τῶν δωμαίων, φησι, κηρύξατε, μεγαλοφρόνως τε ἐκδεξάμενοι καὶ ὑψηγόρως παραδιδόντες.

§ 84. 15. σπερματικῶς. Cf. *Paed.* iii. P. 308 *init.* σπερματικῶς τὰς ὑποθήκας ἐκθήσομαι.

16. ἐν...ῇ καὶ δευτέρον. Cf. Joseph. *Ant.* xvi. 10. 8 τῶν περὶ Ἡρώδην πεσόντος ἐνός καὶ δευτέρου, Schmid *Attic.* Index s.v.

19. τῆς κατὰ τὸν γνωστικόν ἀπαθείας. This seems to be an instance of

the periphrastic use of *κατά* for the possessive genitive, as in p. 190. 24 *τοῦ κατὰ τὰς θυσίας νόμου*, see Blass § 42. 2, who quotes Acts xviii. 15 *νόμου τοῦ καθ' ὑμᾶς*, Eph. i. 15 *τὴν καθ' ὑμᾶς πίστιν*. For *ἀπαθείας* see Index s.v.

27. *ἀνεπισημείωτον*. Cf. *Str.* III. P. 544 *fin.* *δοκῶ μοι μὴ παραλείψειν ἀνεπισημείωτον ὅτι τὸν αὐτὸν θεὸν ὁ ἀπόστολος κηρύσσει*.

p. 148, line 3. The original has *οὐκ οἶδατε ὅτι οἱ ἄγιοι*.

5. *περικοπή*. Longinus (in Waltz's *Rhet.* ix. 566) defines the *περικοπή* as made up *ἐκ δύο κώλων καὶ τριῶν*. It is used more loosely by Christian writers of the portions of scripture, such as the Epistles and Gospels, appointed to be read in Church, see art. on Lectionary in *Dict. of Chr. Ant.* The word is used by Cl. below p. 156. 5, *Str.* III. P. 528 *ἀναλέγονται δὲ καὶ οὗτοι ἔκ τινων προφητικῶν περικοπῶν λέξεις ἀπανθισάμενοι*, *ib.* ὁ λαός, *ἐφ' οὗ εἴρηται ἡ περικοπή, ... διεγύγνυζον*, P. 547 *in it.* *ἐπὶ τῆς προτέρας περικοπῆς "ἐθανατώθητε" φησὶ "τῷ νόμῳ," ib.* ἡ δευτέρα δὲ *περικοπή μονογαμίαν ἴστησιν*, *Str.* IV. P. 596 *τὰ μὲν ἄλλα φαίνεται ὁμοδοξεῖν ἡμῖν ὁ Ἡρακλέων κατὰ τὴν περικοπὴν ταύτην*.

9, 10. *ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι ἴσθησι τὸν γνωστικόν*. See above p. 144. 29, and *Str.* II. P. 433 *fin.* *ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκλογῆς τάττουσι τὴν πίστιν*, IV. P. 575 *in it.* ὁ σωτὴρ καὶ *ἐπὶ τῶν πνευματικῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν αἰσθητῶν τὴν πενίαν ἔταξεν*.

15. *δοκεῖν*. Comparing the following sentence, we plainly want a principal verb, answering to *ἐμφαίνει*. Cl. probably wrote *δεικνύει*, for which the scribe carelessly put *δοκεῖ*: this latter would then be corrected by superposing the letters *ει νυ*, which might be taken as a correction of the last syllable.

16. *ἀνταδικῆσαι*. Potter cites Max. Tyr. *Diss.* xviii. 5 *εἰ τὸ ἀδικεῖν πονηρόν, καὶ τὸ ἀνταδικεῖν ὁμοιον· οὐ γὰρ τῷ ὑπάρξει πλεονεκτεῖ κατὰ πονηρίαν ὁ ἀδικῶν, ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀμύνασθαι ἐξισοῦται κατὰ μοχθηρίαν ὁ ἀνταδικῶν*. See Anton. vi. 6 *ἄριστος τρόπος τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι τὸ μὴ ἐξομοιοῦσθαι* with Gataker's n.

§ 85. 24. *φρένας*. Cf. *Str.* viii. P. 916 *ἄνθρωπος ὁ μὲν ὄντως ἄνθρωπος ὁ τὰς κοινὰς φρένας κεκτημένος, ὁ δὲ ἄγριος καὶ θηριώδης*, where κ. φρ. seems to mean *communis sensus*.

25 foll. See the parallel passage in p. 120. 11—18.

26. *τοὺς παραζηλοῦντας*. Deut. xxxii. 21, 1 Cor. x. 22.

27. *διεχθρεύεται*. This seems to be the only example of the middle. The active is used in the parallel passage, p. 120. 16, as well as below, p. 150. 19.

28. *θεὸς ἐπὶ δικαίους καὶ ἀδίκους τὸν αὐτοῦ ἐπιλαμβάνει ἥλιον*. The original has (ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ ἐν οὐρανοῖς) *τὸν ἥλιον αὐτοῦ ἀνατέλλει ἐπὶ πονηροὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς, καὶ βρέχει ἐπὶ δικαίους καὶ ἀδίκους*. For the different forms in which the quotation appears in Cl. see Barnard *Biblical Text of C.* p. 8. Another example of this rare causative use of *ἐπιλ.* occurs in p. 152. 9.

30. *βιαζόμενος*. On the construction see n. on p. 108. 4.

32. *καθ' ὅλην τὴν κοσμικὴν περιήλυσιν ἐβδομάσιν σημαινομένην*. So Chrys. *Hom.* lxi. 611 A quoted by Alf. on Mt. xviii. 22, *οὐκ ἀριθμὸν τιθεῖς*

ἐνταῦθα, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄπειρον καὶ διηκεές καὶ αἰεί. Does Cl. mean that the reduplication of the sacred number was regarded as the completion of the aeons, and that the jubilee was thus typical of the ἀποκατάστασις?

p. 150, line 1. παντί τῳ. Cf. *Protr.* P. 64 οἶμαι παντί τῳ δῆλον γεγονέναι (and the same phrase in Philo M. 2. 613), *Paed.* I. P. 153 συκοφαντοῦσι τὸ μακάριον ὡς πρᾶγμα οὐκ ἔχον αὐτό, οὔτε ἄλλῳ τῳ παρεχόμενον.

8, 9. τὸ περι σώμα πλεονεκτοῦσιν. We should naturally translate this 'make their gains in what concerns the body,' were it not for the clause καὶ μέχρι θανάτου προβαίῃ which seems to require the wider meaning of 'damage,' as in Dio C. xli. c. 32 μηδὲν ἦτον πλεονεκτοῦντας ἐκείνων φανῆναι, explained in Index 'generalius laedo.' Compare the use in 2 Cor. vii. 2 οὐδένα ἡδικήσαμεν, οὐδένα ἐφθείραμεν, οὐδένα ἐπλεονεκτήσαμεν, *ib.* xii. 18 μήτι ἐπλεονέκτησεν ὑμᾶς τίτος; *ib.* ii. 11 ἵνα μὴ πλεονεκτῶμεν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σατανᾶ, 1 Th. iv. 6 τὸ μὴ πλεονεκτεῖν ἐν τῷ πράγματι τὸν ἀδελφόν.

11. τοὺς ἀποστάτας. Most modern commentators extend the judgment to angels whether good or bad. Alford even limits it to the former on the mistaken supposition that the word ἄγγελος is used exclusively of the good.

14. ἀδικεῖτε. I have omitted the following καὶ ἀποστερεῖτε, which was probably a marginal correction of the ms. καὶ ἀποστερεῖσθε in l. 15, unless it was an unconscious continuance of the quotation on the part of the scribe.

17. τοὺς καθ' ὧν εὐχεσθε. For the combination of article and relative, see p. 128. 7.

καὶ τοῦτο. This is the reading of the best mss. of the N.T., and is also nearer than Potter's καὶ ταῦτα το καὶ τοὺς the reading of the ms. here.

18. καὶ τοὺς προσηλύτους. As the stranger shared in the privileges of the Jewish sabbath (Exod. xx. 10, cf. Exod. xii. 49), so under the New Dispensation the stranger should benefit by the brotherly kindness of the Christian. See Index.

§ 86. 23. ἐνὸς ὄντος ἔργον θεοῦ. So above p. 140. 25 ἐνὸς γὰρ θελήματος ἔργον οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι.

μίαν εἰκόνα ἐπὶ μίαν οὐσίαν περιβεβλημένους. We might have expected ἐπὶ μία οὐσία, but in later Gr. the accusative often takes the place of the dative in such constructions, cf. Philipp. ii. 27 ἵνα μὴ λύπην ἐπὶ λύπην σχῶ with Lightfoot's n., Blass *Gr.* § 43, Jannaris § 1583, who quotes Leont. Apoll. V. J. 100. 13 ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν στέφανον περιβεβλημένην.

24. τεθολωμένοι. See below p. 174. 9 f. ἡ ψυχὴ τοῖς παρὰ φύσιν θολωθεῖσα δόγμασιν οὐκ οἶα τε τὸ φῶς διδεῖν... ἐν οὖν θολερῷ ὕδατι αἱ ἐγχείλεις ἀποτυφλοῦνται. The noun θόλος is properly used of the juice of the cuttlefish.

26 f. διὰ τῶν κτισμάτων τὴν ἐνέργειαν, δι' ἧς τὸ θέλημα προσκυνεῖ. Cf. p. 8. 22 δι' ὧν ἐνεργεῖ τὰς ἐννοίας ἐπιβλέπουσα.

29. ἀντιδικῶν. I hardly see the force of εἴτ' οὖν ἔργῳ εἴτε καὶ λόγῳ with this reading. Surely going to law can only be ἔργῳ. Should we read ἀνταδικῶν, comparing p. 148. 16?

p. 152, line 2. περιγράφει. The Gospel succeeds to the schooling of the law and draws the line round thought, as well as action. Cf. Aesch. p. 83 *fin.* περιγράψατέ με ἐκ τῆς πολιτείας, Plut. *Str.* 9 (*ap.* Diels p. 582. 1) τὴν ἄλλην φυσιολογίαν περιγράφει, μόνον ὠφέλιμον εἶναι λέγων τὸ ζητεῖν περὶ τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ ἀγαθοῦ.

3. δῆλον ὅποιοι. H. J. conjectures with much probability δηλονότι οἶοι.

4. ἀπελούσασθε, i.e. in baptism.

6. ὅση δύναμις = εἰς ἢ κατὰ δύναμιν, cf. p. 26. 22 τὴν θείαν εἰκόνα τὴν ὅση δύναμις ἐξομοιουμένην πρὸς τὸ δεύτερον αἵτιον.

8, 9. ἐπὶ ἀδίκους τὸ εὐμένες ἐπιλάμποντες. See above p. 148. 28.

11. τρίτη δ' αἰτία represents a third εἶτε.

ἀφες καὶ ἀφεθήσεται σοι. Mt. vi. 14 εἰάν γὰρ ἀφῆτε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὰ παραπτώματα αὐτῶν ἀφήσει καὶ ὑμῖν ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος. The impersonal passive ἀφεθήσεται αὐτῷ is found in James v. 15, in Clem. Rom. i. 13 (where see Lightfoot's n.), Polyc. *Phil.* 2 ἀφίετε καὶ ἀφεθήσεται ὑμῖν, and in *Str.* II. P. 476 ἀφίετε ἵνα ἀφεθῇ ὑμῖν. See Barnard *C.'s Bibl. Text* p. 9.

12. βιαζομένης ὥσπερ τῆς ἐντολῆς εἰς σωτηρίαν. Cf. Plut. V. p. 738 D βιασάμενος εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, Lk. xvi. 16 πᾶς εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν βιάζεται. The position of ὥσπερ is unusual.

16. σάρκῳ. Cf. p. 136. 30.

ἄνω τῆς γῆς. A common construction in late Greek; cf. *Str.* v. P. 696 ἄνω τῶν ὑπερκείμενων αἴρεται, above p. 140. 17 ἐπάνω εἶναι ἀμφοῖν, p. 26, l. 4 ὑπεράνω ὧν καθάπερ θηρίων.

§ 87. 17. τῷ ὀνόματι. The original has ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι.

19, 20. τῷ πνεύματι ἀνεκράθητε. See note on p. 138. 7 κατ' ἀνάκρασιν ἔχειν τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ θεοῦ.

20. μή γὰρ οὐ. In late Greek we often find this phrase used as a modest or courteous ἀρ' οὐ, e.g. below p. 158. 13 f. μή τι οὖν κάμων τις οὐ προσίεται ἱατρόν; Rom. x. 18 μή οὐκ ἤκουσαν; μενοῦν γε, 1 Cor. ix. 4 μή οὐκ ἔχομεν ἐξουσίαν φαγεῖν καὶ πιεῖν; Xen. *Mem.* iv. 2. 12 μή οὖν οὐ δύναμαι ἐγὼ τὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἔργα ἐξηγήσασθαι; καὶ νῆ Δί' ἔγωγε τὰ τῆς ἀδικίας· ἐπεὶ οὐκ ὀλίγα ἐστὶ τοιαῦτα ὁρᾶν, see Blass *Gr.* p. 254. It is commonly said that the interrogative μή expects the answer 'no,' but this must not be taken too literally. In many cases it insinuates the answer 'yes,' as in 1 Cor. xi. 22 μή γὰρ οἰκίας ἔχετε εἰς τὸ ἐσθίειν; Joh. xxi. 5 μή τι προσφάγιον ἔχετε; Xen. *Mem.* iv. 2. 10 τί δὴ βουλόμενος ἀγαθὸς γενέσθαι συλλέγεις τὰ γράμματα; ἴρα μή ἱατρός; πολλὰ γὰρ καὶ ἱατρῶν ἐστὶ συγγράμματα. So too μὴν οὐ in Plato *Legg.* III. 676 A μὴν οὐκ ἐνθένδε τις ἂν αὐτὴν ῥᾶστα κατίδοι; Πόθεν; "Ὅθεν περ καὶ τὴν τῶν πόλεων ἐπίδοσιν θεατέον. Hence μή, μή τι and μήποτε are often used in the sense of 'perhaps,' as in Plato *Meno* 89 c ἀλλὰ μή τοῦτο οὐ καλῶς ὠμολογήσαμεν; *Strom.* I. P. 317 μή γὰρ οὐ θεμιτὸν οὕτω φρονεῖν, *Str.* III. P. 518 *fin.* μή τι συνάδει τῷ θείῳ ἀποστόλῳ, above p. 140. 26 f. μή τι ὁ σωτὴρ οὐ τῆς δι' ἀγγέλων βοθηρίας ἐπιδεῖ εἶναι βούλεται τοῦτον, below l. 27 μή τι οἶον σάρκας εἶναι τοῦ ἀγίου σώματος τούτους φησί; p. 154. 28 μή τι οὖν τέλειοι γίνεσθαι ὀφείλομεν;

21. **ἐξουσιασθήσομαι.** In the original *ὑπό τινος* is added. Cl. here makes the verb govern an infinitive, as in Eccl. v. 18 (and vi. 2) *θεὸς ἐξουσίασεν αὐτῷ φαγεῖν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ*. The passive is found also in Sir. xlvii. 19 *ἐνεξουσιάσθης ἐν τῷ σώματί σου*, where Grimm approves the translation 'in potestatem redactus es in corpore tuo,' i.e. 'victus libidine mulierum ut illae tibi dominatae fuerint.' In Eccles. the participle *ἐξουσιάζων* occurs often in the sense of 'ruler.' Cf. Achmet *On.* c. 31, p. 26 (in Steph. *Thes.*) *εἰ μὲν ἔστιν ὑπεξούσιος, ἀπολέσει τὸν ἐξουσιάζοντα αὐτόν*. It would seem that we might translate either 'I will not be commanded' or 'I will not be empowered, or authorized, to act against the Gospel.'

23. **ὁ θεὸς καταργήσει.** The original has *ὁ δὲ θεὸς καὶ ταύτην καὶ ταῦτα καταργήσει*, on which Alf.'s n. is 'viz. at the appearing of the Lord, when we shall be changed from a *σῶμα ψυχικόν* to a *σῶμα πνευματικόν*.' The explanation of Euthym. Zig. seems to be more in accord with Cl., '*κοιλίαν* οὐ τὴν σωματικὴν γαστέρα ἀλλὰ τὴν γαστριμαργίαν.'

24, 25. **μὴ οὐχὶ δὲ ἐσθλόντας.** Compare Kühner *Gr.* vol. II. p. 767, Dem. *F. L.* 379 *αἱ πόλεις χαλεπαὶ λαβεῖν μὴ οὐ χρόνῳ καὶ πολιορκίᾳ*, Plato *Lysis* 212D *οὐκ ἄρ' ἔστι φίλον τῷ φιλοῦντι οὐδέν, μὴ οὐκ ἀντιφιλοῦν*, Isocr. x. 52, p. 216 *τιμῆς τυχεῖν οὐχ οἶόν τε μὴ οὐ [τὸν] πολὺ τῇ γνώμῃ διαφέροντα*, *Strom.* v. P. 730 *οὐδὲ τὴν ἄλλην ἴσασιν οἰκονομίαν τῆς ἀληθείας, μὴ οὐ πρὸς αὐτῆς διδαχθέντες*, *Protr.* P. 68 *fin.* *οὐδὲ κεραία παρελεύσεται μία μὴ οὐχὶ ἐπιτελῆς γενομένη*, *ib.* P. 71 *init.* (*ἔμαθον*) *οὐκ ἂν ἄλλως σωθῆναι, μὴ οὐχὶ... πεπιστευκότας*, *Paed.* I. P. 126 *οὐ γὰρ τὸ αἷμα ποτε προήσεται φωνήν, μὴ οὐχὶ ὁ λόγος νοούμενος τὸ αἷμα*, *Q. D. S.* 941 P. *οὐ ζηλωτὸν τὸ τηνᾶλως ἀπορεῖν χρημάτων μὴ οὐκ ἐπὶ λόγῳ ζωῆς*, Eus. *H. E.* II. 2 *μὴ ἄλλως τινὰ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις θεοποιεῖσθαι μὴ οὐχὶ ψήφῳ καὶ δόγματι συγκλήτου*, *ib.* IV. 7 *πάντα δρᾶν χρῆναι διδάσκει... ὥς μὴ ἂν ἄλλως ἐκφευξομένους... μὴ οὐχὶ πᾶσιν ἀπονείμαντας χρέα*. Cl.'s use in the present instance is contrary to the rule that *μὴ οὐ* is only found after a preceding negative, but even in classical writers it is sometimes hard to square the rule with the facts, as in the famous *δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν εἶην τοιάνδε μὴ οὐ κατοικτείρων ἔδραν*.

25, 26. **κατὰ τὸ ἀκόλουθον... κατὰ τὸ προηγούμενον.** See n. on p. 122. 6.

26. **προσανέχοντας.** The contrasted *ζῶσι μὲν* seems to require *προσανέχωσιν*, which may have been carelessly assimilated to the preceding participle.

27. **σάρκας.** For the pl. see n. on St James v. 3, and Orig. *Str.* x. (Lomm. vol. 17, p. 76) 'neque ergo spiritualis lacesset Christi carnes.'

28. **σῶμα δὲ ἀλληγορεῖται ἢ ἐκκλησία.** 1 Cor. xii. 12—27, Col. i. 24 *ὑπὲρ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ ὃ ἔστιν ἡ ἐκκλησία*. The gen. *κυρίου* may be taken either with *σῶμα* or *ἐκκλησία*, perhaps better with the latter. For *ἀλληγορεῖται* see Index and Gal. iv. 24 with Lightfoot's n.

29. **χορός.** See n. above on p. 78. 11.

τὸ ὄνομα. See above on p. 2. 5.

ἀποστάσει πρὸς τὸν ἐθνικὸν βίον. Cf. Thuc. i. 75 αἱ ἀποστάσεις πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐγίνοντο, and for ἐθνικόν l. 5 below.

§ 88. 4. τὸ αὐτοῦ σῶμα. 1 Cor. vi. 18 ὁ πορνέων εἰς τὸ ἴδιον σῶμα ἁμαρτάνει. The spiritual fornication, which consists in worshipping another God and transgressing the New Covenant (l. 7), naturally leads to the old Pagan indulgence in the lusts of the flesh (Eph. ii. 1—3).

7 f. ὁ ταύτη κολλώμενος τῇ πόρνῃ...εἰς σάρκα μίαν...ἄλλο σῶμα γίνεται. 1 Cor. vi. 16 ὁ κολλώμενος τῇ πόρνῃ ἐν σῶμά ἐστιν· ἔσονται γάρ, φησὶν, οἱ δύο εἰς σάρκα μίαν. The MS. has (ll. 7—11) ὁ ταύτη κολλώμενος τῇ πόρνῃ, τῇ παρὰ τὴν διαθήκην ἐνεργείᾳ, [ἄλλο σῶμα γίνεται οὐχ ἄγιον] εἰς σάρκα μίαν καὶ βίον ἐθνικὸν καὶ ἄλλην ἐλπίδα· ὁ δὲ κολλώμενος τῷ κυρίῳ ἐν πνεύματι πνευματικὸν σῶμα [τὸ διάφορον τῆς συνόδου γένος]¹. If my reading is right, the clause εἰς σάρκα μίαν—ἐλπίδα was probably omitted from the text owing to the scribe's eagerness to complete the sentence, then supplied in the margin, and afterwards inserted in the wrong place.

9. ὁ δὲ κολλώμενος τῷ κυρίῳ...ἐν πνεύματι, πνευματικὸν σῶμα. The original (1 Cor. vi. 17) is ὁ δὲ κ. τ. κ. ἐν πνευμά ἐστι. Possibly ἐν πνεύματι is a corruption of the last three words.

10. τὸ διάφορον τῆς συνόδου γένος. I take this as a cognate accusative defining κολλώμενος, cf. *Str.* II. P. 502 γάμος ἐστὶ σύνοδος ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς κατὰ νόμον, *ib.* P. 506 *init.* ἡ τῶν ἀλόγων ζῶων σύνοδος. Kaye (p. 151 n.) thinks there may be some reference to the διάφορον σπέρμα of the Valentinians mentioned in *Exc. Theod.* § 41 and that the word μορφούμενος (l. 12) is to be explained by a reference to *Exc. Theod.* § 79 ἕως οὖν ἀμόρφωτον ἔτι τὸ σπέρμα, θηλείας ἐστὶ τέκνον· μορφωθὲν δὲ μετετέθη εἰς ἄνδρα. I should rather say that Cl. uses gnostic terms in a different sense, as St John in his Gospel. The loss of these words from their true place probably arose from the same cause as that in l. 7.

14. προσεχῆς γενόμενος τῷ κυρίῳ. Cf. above p. 76. 22 f., p. 78. 27 f.

τὴν μονὴν τὴν ὀφειλομένην. Cf. p. 82. 24.

15. ἀπηνδρωμένῳ. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 624 σπευστέον ἀπανδρουσθαι γνωστικῶς, and Index s.v.

17, 18. οὐ γὰρ ἐκκυκλεῖν χρή τὸ μυστήριον. Cf. *Protr.* P. 11 τί δ' εἴ σοι καταλέγοιμι τὰ μυστήρια; οὐκ ἐξορχήσομαι μὲν...ἀπογυμνώσω δὲ τὴν γοητείαν... καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς θεοὺς οἷον ἐπὶ σκηνῆς τοῖς τῆς ἀληθείας ἐκκυκλήσω θεαταῖς. The eccyclema was the stage machine for exhibiting an interior to the spectators. It is difficult to see why there is this affectation of mystery. Cl. breaks off in his description of the future blessedness of the gnostic, just as he did in p. 20. 12. What reason was there why this should not be divulged? Is it an imitation of the tone adopted by the initiated in speaking of the mysteries of Eleusis, or rather of St Paul's reticence in 2 Cor. xii. 4?

20, 21. γίνεσθε τέλειοι, quoted above p. 140. 26 f.

¹ The brackets mark the clauses which seem to me to have been misplaced. In my text I have inserted the former after ἐλπίδα, and the latter after κυρίῳ.

22. καταβιούντες, 'living out their life,' not necessarily 'bringing it to a close,' cf. Plut. *Mor.* 603 B ἡ Ἀκαδημία οἰκητήριον ἦν Πλάτωνος καὶ Ξενοκράτους αὐτόθι σχολαζόντων καὶ καταβιούντων τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον.

25. οὐδέν...εἰς ὁμοιότητα θεοῦ παραλαμβάνεται. 'None of these perfections is accepted as resembling the Divine.' One can scarcely believe that it is Clement who says this, when we remember his repeated references to the gnostic's assimilation to God (pp. 6. 23, 20. 27, 26. 22, 146. 21, 178. 11, 12, *Q. D. S.* 955 P. τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸ σπέρμα εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις θεοῦ) and even to his deification (see n. on ἔσομένω θεῷ, p. 6. 23).

26, 27. The Stoic doctrine of the identity of divine and human virtue is stated in Cic. *Leg.* I. 25 virtus eadem in homine ac deo est. Est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura. This, which was the common Greek belief, was opposed by Aristotle (*Eth. N.* VII. 1) 'We can no more attribute virtue or vice to God than to a brute,' ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν τιμώτερον ἀρετῆς, ἡ δὲ ἕτερόν τι γένος κακίας. See also *ib.* x. 8 § 7 where it is argued that the divine activity must consist in θεωρία, as it would be absurd to ascribe to God practical virtues, such as courage or temperance or prudence. The later Academy followed Aristotle. Plotinus goes deeper 'If, as Plato says, we are made like to God by virtue, it would seem that we must ascribe virtue to God, but is it in accordance with reason to ascribe to Him the *political* virtues? God is the exemplar of all virtue, and man receives his virtues from Him, but the divine goodness is something beyond virtue. What we term virtues are merely purificatory habits, the object of which is to free the soul from the bondage of the flesh. With God virtue is nature, with man it is effort and discipline' (a brief abstract of *Enn.* I. 2). The Christian Fathers were divided on the subject, Clement, as we see, denying the identity both here and in *Str.* II. P. 501 Ἡσαΐας μὴ τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι ἀρετὴν ἀνθρώπου καὶ θεοῦ παριστάς, ὡδὲ φησι (quoting Is. lv. 8, 9 'my thoughts are not your thoughts, &c.'), and *Str.* VI. P. 798 *init.* ἡ δὲ ὁμοίωσις οὐχ...ἡ κατ' ἀρετὴν· ἀσεβῆς γὰρ καὶ ἦδε ἡ ἔκδοσις τὴν αὐτὴν ἀρετὴν εἶναι ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ παντοκράτορος θεοῦ... ὑπέλαβες, φησὶν, ἀνομίαν, ὅτι ἔσομαί σοι ὅμοιος, while Origen affirms it, maintaining that καθ' ἡμᾶς ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετὴ ἔστι τῶν μακαρίων πάντων, ὥστε καὶ ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετὴ ἀνθρώπου καὶ θεοῦ· διόπερ γενέσθαι τέλει, ὡς ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν ὁ οὐράνιος τέλειός ἐστι, διδασκόμεθα (*Cels.* IV. 29), though elsewhere he condemns the Stoic presumption in claiming for their wise man *equality* of virtue and happiness with God (*Cels.* VI. 48). There can be no doubt that the Christian Revelation proceeds throughout on the supposition of the real identity of goodness in God and man, and that this lies at the very heart of the doctrine of the Incarnation. Our idea of the goodness of God is simply goodness as we know it in man, but stripped of its association with human weakness. See further my n. on Cic. *N. D.* III. 38, and Bigg, *Christian Platonists*, p. 65.

29. ἀδύνατον...γενέσθαι τινα τέλειον. It is plain that we cannot accept Cl.'s explanation of the difficulty contained in these words; nor, I think, can we accept Alford's suggestion, that the verb is rather prophetic than

imperative. It stands on the same footing as ἀγαπήσεις in Mt. v. 43 ('thou shalt love'), and οὐ φοιεύσεις in v. 21 ('thou shalt not kill'). The point of the assertion is the same as that contained in two clauses of the Lord's Prayer, that the standard of heaven is the true standard of earth, that man is never to rest satisfied with any perfection lower than that of God. And how this is to be brought about is explained in Eph. iii. 19 and iv. 13, ἵνα πληρωθῇτε εἰς πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τοῦ θεοῦ, εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας τοῦ πληρώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Compare above p. 140. 26 f. where the same text is discussed.

p. 156, line 5. τῆς περικοπῆς. See above p. 148. 5.

6. ἐκλαβεῖν. See p. 48. 2 τὸ ἱερὸν διχῶς ἐκλαμβάνεται, p. 104. 20.

§ 89. 11—13. συνεπιλαμβάνονται—αἵρέσεις. The Sceptics and New Academy laid great stress on the variety of opinions, as proving that all were wrong, cf. Cic. *N. D.* i. 1 tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae ut magno argumento esse debeat causam esse inscientiam, prudenterque Academicos a rebus incertis assensionem cohibuisse, where see n. The same argument was used by the Empiric school of medicine. See Sext. *Emp. P. H.* i. 14. 145, Orig. *Cels.* iii. 12.

12. αἱ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην διδασκαλίαν αἵρέσεις. Dr Abbott suggests that we have here an allusion to 2 Cor. xi. 4 εἰ μὲν γὰρ ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἄλλον Ἰησοῦν κηρύσσει ὃν οὐκ ἐκηρύξαμεν... ἢ εὐαγγέλιον ἕτερον ὃ οὐκ ἐδέξασθε κ.τ.λ. The phrase would thus mean 'heresies concerned with the other (i.e. the false) teaching.' For περὶ cf. above p. 54. 24 τὴν περὶ ἡμᾶς εὐσέβειαν. Two points in which the charges brought against the Church by the heretics resembled those brought by the heathen and the Jews were that both were founded in ignorance of facts and misinterpretation of the Scriptures, see below § 96.

15. τὸν ἐξῆς στρωματιά. This, then, was not intended to be the final Miscellany. See Introduction.

16. προσάγουσιν. Cf. Orig. *Cels.* iv. 4 ὅπερ ἡμῖν καὶ Ἰουδαίοις προσάγει ὁ Κέλσος, *Philoc.* ii. p. 24 λυέτωσαν τὰς προσαγομένας ὑφ' ἡμῶν αὐτοῖς ἀπορίας.

18. παρατείνει. This verb is used in the passive to denote exhaustion and prostration as in Xen. *Mem.* iii. 13. 6 παρετάθη μακρὰν ὁδὸν πορευθείς, Plat. *Symp.* p. 207 β ἔτοιμά ἐστιν ὑπὲρ τούτων καὶ διαμάχεσθαι τὰ ἀσθενέστατα τοῖς ἰσχυροτάτοις καὶ ὑπεραποθνήσκειν, καὶ αὐτὰ τῷ λιμῷ παρατεινόμενα, ὥστ' ἐκείνα ἐκτρέφειν, quoted with many other exx. by Ruhnken *Tim. Lex.* We find also the reflexive use in the same sense in Philo *V. M.* 21 (*M.* 2, p. 100) οὐδεὶς προσενέγκασθαι τροφὰς ὑπέμεινεν, ἀλλ' ἡσυχία καὶ λιμῷ παρέτεινον αὐτούς. As παρατείνω is used intransitively, for the passive, in the sense 'to persist,' 'to extend,' 'to continue' (and similarly ἀνατείνω, ὑποτείνω, κατατείνω), it seems not impossible that it may be so also in the sense 'to faint.' I think therefore that it is unnecessary to adopt Hoeschel's παραφθίνει, of which no example is cited.

25. τῷ πυρὶ τὰ ξιζάνια. The original has ὁ ἐχθρὸς ἔσπειρε ζ. ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ σίτου.

28. παντὶ τῷ καλῷ μῶμος ἔπεται. This reads like a quotation. Momus, the god of fault-finding and mockery, may naturally stand for criticism and caricature of any kind. I have not however found any exact parallel for the latter use, which seems the most appropriate here. The heretical sects are a caricature of the true Church, resembling it as tares resemble wheat, and intended by the enemy to bring it into discredit. Taking the word in the more common sense of 'blame,' we may understand it of jealous fault-finding aroused by the sight of superior excellence; as in the 59th fable of Babrius, where Zeus, Poseidon and Athene, striving τίς καλόν τι ποιήσει, appoint Momus to be umpire; but he has nothing but blame for their creations. So the heretics criticize the law of God, whether revealed in nature or in the Bible.

§ 90. p. 158, lines 1—3. εἰ παραβαίη...ἀφεξόμεθα. For this form of conditional sentence see Index s.v. 'Optative.'

6. τὸν ἐκκλησιαστικὸν κανόνα. See above p. 70. 24, 25 ὁ τῷ ὄντι κατὰ τὸν ἐκκλησιαστικὸν κανόνα γνωστικός, *Str.* VI. P. 803 κ. ἐκκ. ἡ συμφθία καὶ ἡ συμφωνία νόμου τε καὶ προφητῶν τῇ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ κυρίου παρουσίαν παραδιδομένη διαθήκη, Kaye, p. 216, n. 4, and Westcott's excellent account of the word in App. A of his *Canon of the N.T.*

8. ὁμολογίαν, i.e. I suppose the baptismal confession, cf. 1 Tim. vi. 12 ὁμολόγησας τὴν καλὴν ὁμολογίαν.

10. ἐν πλάτει. Cf. Dion. H. *Comp. Verb.* XXI. ἔστι τῶν ἐν πλάτει θεωρουμένων, *ib.* XXIV. ὁράται δὲ οὐ κατὰ ἀπαρτισμόν, ἀλλ' ἐν πλάτει ('non perfectionis absolutae ratione habita, sed in genere').

12. οἱ ἱατροὶ ἐναντίας δόξας κεκτήμενοι. On the medical sects of antiquity see art. 'Medicina' in Smith's *D. of Ant.*, and cf. Galen VIII. 657 K. θάπτον ἄν τις τοὺς ἀπὸ Μωϋσοῦ καὶ Χριστοῦ μεταδιδάξειεν ἢ τοὺς ταῖς αἰρέσεσι προστετηκότας ἱατροὺς τε καὶ φιλοσόφους.

13, 14. μή τι οὖν οὐ προσέται. See above on p. 152. 20.

16. εἰδῶλων ἔμπλεως. Plato *Phaed.* 66 c ἄν τινες νόσοι προσπέσωσιν, ἐμποδίζουσιν τὴν τοῦ ὄντος θήραν· ἐρώτων δὲ καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ φόβων καὶ εἰδῶλων παντοδαπῶν καὶ φλυαρίας ἐμπύπλησιν ἡμᾶς πολλῆς.

18. διὰ τοὺς δοκίμους αἱ αἰρέσεις. The original has δεῖ γὰρ καὶ αἰρέσεις ἐν ὑμῖν εἶναι, ἵνα οἱ δόκιμοι φανεροὶ γένωνται ἐν ὑμῖν.

19. δοκίμους ἦτοι τοὺς ἐκλεκτικώτερον προσιόντας. Such as the Berœans are described in the Acts.

20. τῇ κυριακῇ διδασκαλίᾳ. Cf. p. 148. 22 ἡ τοῦ κυρίου διδασκαλία. Below p. 190. 15 we read of ἡ τῶν ἀποστόλων διδασκαλία.

21—23. This remarkable saying of the Lord is referred to by Cl. in *Str.* I. P. 425 ἡ γραφὴ παραινεί "γίνεσθε δὲ δόκιμοι τραπέζιται," τὰ μὲν ἀποδοκιμάζοντες, τὸ δὲ καλὸν κατέχοντες, *Str.* II. P. 436 ἔστι γὰρ δόκιμον νόμισμα καὶ ἄλλο κίβδηλον, ὅπερ οὐδὲν ἔλαττον ἀπατᾷ τοὺς ἰδιώτας, οὐ μὴν τοὺς ἀργυραμοιβούς, οἱ ἴσασι μαθόντες τό τε παρακεχαραγμένον καὶ τὸ δόκιμον χωρίζειν...οὕτως ὁ ἀργυραμοιβὸς τῷ ἰδιώτῃ τοῦτο μόνον, ὅτι κίβδηλόν ἐστι τὸ νόμισμα, φησί· τὸ δὲ πῶς, μόνος ὁ τραπέζιτου γνώριμος καὶ ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦτο

ἀλειφόμενος μαθάνει, *Str.* VI. P. 780 τράπεζαν οὐκ ἔχει τὴν τῶν ἀργυραμοιβῶν, οὐδὲ μὴν τὸ κριτήριον τὸν λόγον. καὶ πῶς ἔτι τραπεζίτης οὗτος, δοκιμάσαι μὴ δυνάμενος καὶ διακρίναι τὸ ἀκίβδηλον νόμισμα τοῦ παραχαράγματος; Comparing the last quotation, I think that Resch is right here in reading ἀκίβδηλον and contrasting it with παραχαράγματος. Otherwise the contrast will lie between τὸ κίβδηλον and τὸ κύριον, and ἀπὸ τοῦ παραχαράγματος would denote the flaw in the workmanship which betrays the forger. Origen (*in Joh. tom. xix.*) connects it with 1 Th. v. 21 as well as with a word of Christ's (probably Mt. xxv. 27). In *Constit. Apost.* II. 36 it is limited to the judgment of the priests, to whom alone the commission was given γίνεσθε τραπεζῖται δόκιμοι. Apparently the earliest reference is found in the Clementine Homilies II. 51, III. 50, XVIII. 20, or in Apelles (fl. c. 150 A.D.) *ap.* Epiphan. *Haer.* XLIV. c. 2 οὕτως γάρ, φησὶν, ἔφη ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ 'γ. δ. τρ.' χρῶ γάρ, φησὶν, ἀπὸ πάσης γραφῆς ἀναλέγων τὰ χρήσιμα. Dionysius of Alexandria (a disciple of Origen's) makes use of it to justify his inquiry into the tenets of the heretics (*Eus. H. E.* VII. 7). He believed himself called to this work by a vision, which he obeyed, ὡς ἀποστολικῇ φωνῇ συντρέχον, τῇ λεγούσῃ πρὸς τοὺς δυνατωτέρους 'γ. δ. τρ.' Further information will be found in Fabricius *Cod. Apocr. N. T.* p. 330 ff., Suicer *Thes. s.v. τραπεζίτης*, Heinichen *Exc.* IX. ad *Eus. H. E.* VII. 7 (vol. III. p. 389), Nicholson *Gospel acc. to the Hebrews*, p. 157 ff., Resch *Agrapha*, pp. 105, 116 ff., Ropes *die Sprüche Jesu* pp. 141 ff.

§ 91. p. 160, line 2. περὶ τὸν θεὸν καταγίνεται. Cf. *Protr.* P. 79 *init.* ὁ βίος τοσαύτη σπουδῇ περὶ τὴν ὕλην καταγίνεται, *Paed.* I. P. 101 περὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἡ πᾶσα σπουδὴ καταγίνεται.

3, 4. ἐπαποδυτέον τῷ πόνῳ. Cf. *Paed.* I. P. 112 *fin.* ἔξεστι δ' ἡμῖν πρὸς τοὺς φιλεγκλήμονας ἐπαποδύσασθαι. The first instance of the metaphorical use seems to be *Arist. Lys.* 615 ἀλλ' ἐπαποδυώμεθ' ἄνδρες τούτῳ τῷ πράγματι. It is common in late Greek, esp. in Philo, see exx. in Siegfried p. 78.

8, 9. καταληπτικὴ θεωρία. See above p. 20. 25. The Stoics held that we could distinguish truth from falsehood intuitively by an infallible criterion, termed by Chrysippus καταληπτικὴ φαντασία, an impression in which the mind grasps reality, or, as it was also explained, which seizes the mind by a kind of irresistible shock¹: this is followed by συγκατάθεσις, a declaration to ourselves that the impression is true. Cf. probably substitutes θεωρία for φαντασία in order to give prominence to the activity of the mind. In p. 20. 25 he uses θεωρία of the beatific vision of the pure in heart.

10, 11. ὁδοῦ μιᾶς τῆς βασιλικῆς. Cf. above p. 128. 10 f.

¹ On the history of the word and its ambiguous signification, see Stein *Erkenntnistheorie d. Stoa* II. 154—186. καταλαμβάνω, as a rule, has for its subject the mind, and for its object that which is presented to the mind, as in Plato *Phaedr.* 250D κατειλήφαμεν αὐτὸ διὰ τῆς ἐναργεστάτης αἰσθήσεως, *Arist. de Mundo* 391a 15 ἡ ψυχὴ θείψ ψυχῆς ὁμματι τὰ θεῖα καταλαβοῦσα, *Epict. Fragm.* 1 (p. 404 Sch.) ταῦτα χαίρειν ἔαν αὐτὸν μὲν ἀκατάληπτά ἐστι τῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ γνώμῃ, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ μάλιστα θεῖη τις εἶναι καταληπτά, ἀλλ' οὖν τί ὄφελος καταληφθέντων;

17. **θηρατίον.** Zahn *Forsch.* III. p. 162 illustrates Cl.'s fondness for metaphors derived from the chase by instancing *Paed.* II. § 114 *θήρατρον*, *Str.* II. § 5 *δυσθήρατρον*, VII. § 23 &c. It is of course borrowed from Plato, cf. *Rep.* IV. 432.

18, 19. **συναναφύονται πόα.** Cf. *Str.* VI. P. 774 *init.* αἱ αἰρέσεις παρ' ἡμῖν συνανεφύσαν τῷ γονίμῳ πυρῷ. The word πόα, as defined by Theoph. *H. Pl.* I. 3. 1, includes corn (πόα τὸ ἀπὸ ρίζης φυλλοφόρον προῖον ἀστέλεχες, οὐδ' ὁ καυλὸς σπερμοφόρος, οἶον ὁ σίτος καὶ τὰ λάχανα), and so it is used by Cl. *Paed.* II. P. 232 ἀγρὸς ὁ κόσμος, καὶ πόα ἡμεῖς οἱ τῇ χάριτι δροσιζόμενοι τοῦ θεοῦ...χόρτος δὲ ὁ χυδαῖος ἀλληγορεῖται ὄχλος...εἰς οὐδὲν ἄλλ' ἢ εἰς ὑπέκκαυμα εὐθετος. But elsewhere Cl. uses it of weeds, as in *Str.* II. P. 479 *fin.* τὰς συναναθαλλούσας τῷ γονίμῳ καρπῷ ματαίας τῆς ἐννοίας πόας and *Str.* I. P. 325 (the ground must be cleared) ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἀκανθῶν καὶ τῆς πόας ἀπάσης. These are also called ἄγριαι βοτάναι *Str.* VI. P. 770, and βοτάναι simply by Ign. *Eph.* x., where see Lightf.

21, 22. **τῆς ἀληθείας τὴν ἀκολουθίαν.** Cf. below p. 170. 28 τῆς ἀκολουθίας τῶν σφετέρων δογμάτων καταφρονοῦσιν, *Str.* I. P. 426 τὴν ἀκολουθίαν τῆς θείας διδασκαλίας θηρώμενοι, below p. 180. 29, Sext. *Emp. Math.* VIII. 288 (man differs from brutes) λόγῳ τε καὶ μεταβατικῇ φαντασίᾳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀκολουθίᾳ (i.e. *in facultate colligendi aliquid et consecutiones perspicendi*) but this is limited to τὰ φαινόμενα, in regard to which he has τηρητικὴν τινὰ ἀκολουθίαν καθ' ἣν μνημονεύων τίνα μετὰ τίνων τεθεώρηται, καὶ τίνα πρὸ τίνων, καὶ τίνα μετὰ τίνα, ἐκ τῆς τῶν προτέρων ὑποπτώσεως ἀνανεοῦται τὰ λοιπά.

23. **δέον.** The participle used for finite verb, as often in Cl.

24. **τὸ μαχόμενον.** Contrasted with τοῦ ἀκολουθοῦ below, as in Epict. *Ench.* 52. 1 τί ἀκολουθία, τί μάχη, τί ἀληθές, τί ψεῦδος;

25. **τάληθους.** Like τάγαθου, τάνδρος and even θάτερος for ὁ ἕτερος *Str.* I. P. 322, θάτερον for τὸν ἕτερον *Protr.* P. 24, θατέραν for τὴν ἑτέραν *Paed.* II. P. 236.

§ 92. 32. **ἀναπολόγητος ἡ κρίσις.** The original has ἀναπολόγητος εἰ... πᾶς ὁ κρίνων· ἐν ᾧ γὰρ κρίνεις τὸν ἕτερον σεαυτὸν κατακρίνεις.

πότερον ἀναιροῦσιν ἀπόδειξιν; This was done by the later Academics, esp. Arcesilaus and Carneades, who held that neither the reason nor the senses were to be trusted. For the arguments by which demonstration was overthrown see Cic. *Acad.* II. 91 foll. and Sext. *Emp. Math.* Bk VIII.

p. 162, line 4. **δι' αὐτῶν τῶν γραφῶν ἀποδεικτικῶς.** See below p. 168. 12 f. τῇ τοῦ κυρίου φωνῇ πιστούμεθα τὸ ζητούμενον, ἡ μόνη ἀπόδειξις οὕσα τυγχάνει.

5, 6. **ἐν μόνῃ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ.** It is a mere truism to say, with the MS., that ἐν μόνῃ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ is to be found the most exact knowledge. For the reading ἀληθεί cf. p. 188. 17 ἡ προγενεστάτη καὶ ἀληθεστάτη ἐκκλησία, and I. 21 μίαν εἶναι τὴν ἀληθὴ ἐκκλησίαν, τὴν τῷ ὄντι ἀρχαίαν, p. 176. 20 f. οἱ ἐν τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ ἡ ἐκκλησία ἡ ἀληθής, also above p. 4. 15 τὴν ἀρχαιοτάτην φιλοσοφίαν. The repetition of the article with the

second epithet is not uncommon in Cl., cf. *Str.* I. P. 342 quoted in the n. on διδασκαλίας l. 14 below.

9, 10. οἱ δοξόσοφοι καλούμενοι. Cf. below p. 172. 13 ὑπὸ δοξοσοφίας ἐπηρμένοι, *Prov.* xxvi. 12, 1 *Cor.* iii. 18 εἴ τις δοκεῖ σοφὸς εἶναι ἐν ὑμῖν ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι τούτῳ, μωρὸς γενέσθω ἵνα γένηται σοφός. Clem. also uses the form δοκησίσοφος, as in *Protr.* P. 58 ἡ πρὸς τῶν δοκησισόφων τούτων καταγγελλομένη ἀθεότης, *Str.* I. P. 347 *fin.*, P. 370, and οἰσισίσοφος *Str.* II. P. 454 and 456.

12. ἀναπεπαῦσθαι νομίζοντες. Cf. *Plut. Mor.* 694 D τὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἐπιχειρήματα (the arguments of the ancients) τοὺς μὲν ἀργοὺς οἶον ἀναπαύει.

14. διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους. See below p. 172. 18 διαπληκτίζονται διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους, p. 174. 14 τὰς προφητείας ἐργουσιν τῆς ἐκκλησίας ὑφορώμενοι δι' ἐλεγχον καὶ νοουθεσίαν (= κατὰγνωσιν here), *Protr.* P. 14 *init.* τὰ σύμβολα τῆς μυήσεως κινήσει γέλωτα καὶ μὴ γελασείουσιν ὑμῖν διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους.

διδασκαλίας. So *Str.* I. P. 342 *fin.* ὁ νοὺς τοῦ προφητικοῦ καὶ τοῦ διδασκαλικοῦ πνεύματος τὰς ἐντέχνους ἀπαιτεῖ πρὸς σαφήνειαν διδασκαλίας.

16, 17. παρακολουθοῦντες αὐτοῖς ὅτι. Cf. *Epict. Diss.* III. 5. 4 παρακολουθεῖς σεαυτῷ ὅτι ἀποβάλλεις τινὰ δόγματα.

17, 18. ἐπιχειρήμασι σκοτίζουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. *Arist. Top.* VIII. 11, p. 162. 15 ἔστι δὲ φιλοσόφημα συλλογισμὸς ἀποδεικτικός, ἐπιχείρημα δὲ συλλογισμὸς διαλεκτικός, σόφισμα δὲ συλλογισμὸς ἐριστικός, thus explained by Trendelenburg (*Log. Arist.* p. 100), *verum ratione et experiendo aggredi* (ἐπιχειρεῖν) *dialecticae est*, ἔστι δ' ἡ διαλεκτικὴ πειραστικὴ περὶ ὧν ἡ σοφία γνωριστικὴ, ἡ δὲ σοφιστικὴ φαινομένη, οὐσα δ' οὐ (*Met.* III. 2. 20). Cf. also Schw. on *Epict. Diss.* I. 8. 1 ἐπιχείρημα est quodlibet genus argumenti quo aggredimur adversarium, *Ernesti Lex. Techn. Gr.* s.v., *Dion. H.* p. 723. l. 10 ψυχρὰν καὶ ἀπίθανον ἐπιχείρησιν εἰσάγει, βιαζόμενος τὸ κακουργότατον τῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων ποιεῖν πιθανώτατον, where it seems to have the force of σόφισμα, as in the text. See Index and *Str.* II. P. 454 quoted below on p. 168. 5. For σκοτ. compare *Paed.* II. P. 214 οὐ πεφώτισται τὸν σκοτισμόν, οὐκ εἶδεν τὸν θεόν.

20. πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολήν. See Index s.v.

22. τινὰ ἀποσπάσαντες. Below p. 168. 24 f. ἐκλεγόμενοι...ὀλίγας σποράδην ἀπανθιζόμενοι φωνάς.

24. διατριβῆς. Cf. *Gell.* I. 26 'interrogavi in diatriba Taurum, an sapiens irasceretur,' XVII. 20 'recens in diatribam acceptus eram,' *Str.* I. P. 340 ἡ θρυλουμένη κατὰ τὰς διατριβάς διαλεκτικὴ.

§ 93. 26. πονεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς καλλίστοις. So in *Plut. V.* 913 διαγωνίσασθαι ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγίστοις ἀθλοῖς.

29. κοινὰ τινα κριτήρια. Cf. *Str.* II. P. 455 *init.* ἐν ἡμῖν γὰρ αὐτοῖς τρία κριτήρια μνησεται, αἰσθησις μὲν αἰσθητῶν, λεγομένων δὲ ὀνομάτων καὶ ῥημάτων ὁ λόγος, νοητῶν δὲ νοῦς, below p. 166. 12 ἀληθῶν καὶ ψευδῶν κριτήριον, p. 168. 2 τῇ κυριακῇ γραφῇ χρώμεθα κριτηρίῳ. The Stoics were the first to give importance to the criterion as the foundation of their philosophy, see *Zeller* IV. p. 80 f. and esp. *Stein Erkenntnistheorie d. Stoa*, pp. 250—276.

p. 164, lines 3—5. Comparing below p. 176. 19 f. τριῶν οὐσῶν διαθέσεων

τῆς ψυχῆς, ἀγνοίας, οἰήσεως, ἐπιστήμης, of which οἴσις is said to be the mark of the heretics, and ἐπιστήμη of the true Church; it is strange that here Cl. is content to assign to the Christian a lower stage, intermediate to ἐπιστήμη and δοξασοφία. Yet in *Str.* vi. P. 825 it is said that ἐπιστήμη belongs to the gnostic alone, ἡ τῷ ὄντι ἐπιστήμη, ἣν φάμεν μόνον ἔχειν τὸν γνωστικόν, κατάληψίς ἐστι βεβαία διὰ λόγων ἀληθῶν καὶ βεβαίων ἐπὶ τὴν τῆς αἰτίας γνώσιν ἀνάγουσα, see above p. 26. 26 f., 100. 3 f., below p. 168. 12 f. We must suppose therefore, that, though Cl. here seems to speak as if Christians generally were only to aim at the mean between knowledge and conceit, he is really contemplating the case of an imperfect Christian, who has indeed received the Gospel, but is still in danger of turning back (ll. 8, 9), because he finds the entrance difficult. That the Stoics made a similar classification appears from Sextus Emp. *Math.* vii. 151 τρία γὰρ εἶναι φασιν ἐκείνοι τὰ συζυγοῦντα ἀλλήλοις, ἐπιστήμην καὶ δόξαν καὶ τὴν ἐν μεθορίῳ τούτων τεταγμένην κατάληψιν· ὃν ἐπιστήμην μὲν εἶναι τὴν ἀσφαλῆ καὶ βεβαίαν καὶ ἀμετάθετον ὑπὸ λόγου κατάληψιν, δόξαν δὲ τὴν ἀσθενῆ καὶ ψευδῇ συγκατάθεσιν, κατάληψιν δὲ τὴν μετὰ τούτων, ἥτις ἐστὶ καταληπτικῆς φαντασίας συγκατάθεσις...ὃν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐν μόνοις ὑφίστασθαι τοῖς σοφοῖς, τὴν δὲ δόξαν ἐν μόνοις τοῖς φαύλοις, τὴν δὲ κατάληψιν κοινὴν ἀμφοτέρων εἶναι. Probably Cl. makes πίστις (= ὀρθὴ δόξα) his mean between the extremes.

3, 4. μέγιστον τὸ τὴν οἴσιν ἀποθέσθαι. Above p. 158. 31 the heretics are said to have οἴσιν ἀληθείας. The aim of the Socratic method was to get rid of this οἴσις. It is condemned in two sayings ascribed to Heraclitus: οἴσις ἱερὰ νόσος, οἴσις προκοπῆς ἐγκοπὴ προκοπῆς¹, also by Epictetus *Diss.* ii. 17. 1 τί πρῶτόν ἐστιν ἔργον φιλοσοφούντος; ἀποβαλεῖν οἴσιν· ἀμήχανον γὰρ ᾧ τις εἰδέναι οἶται ταῦτα ἄρξασθαι μανθάνειν.

6. ἀνάπανσιν. Above p. 98. 26, *Paed.* i. P. 115 *fin.* τελείως ἐπαγγελίας, πέρας γνώσεως ἢ ἀνάπανσις.

7. The original has στενὴ ἡ πύλη καὶ τεθλιμμένη ἡ ὁδός.

8. ἅπαξ εὐαγγελισθεῖς. Cf. Heb. vi. 4 τοὺς ἅπαξ φωτισθέντας, and iv. 6 οἱ πρότερον εὐαγγελισθέντες.

τὸ σωτήριον, φησίν, ἐν ᾧ ὥρα ἐπιγνῶ. The sentence is evidently incomplete, there being no government for τὸ σωτήριον. From the word φησίν it would seem that it forms part of a quotation. I suggest that this may have been Mt. xiii. 20 οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τὸν λόγον ἀκούων (= εὐαγγελισθεῖς), καὶ εὐθὺς (= ἐν ᾧ ὥρα ἐπέγνων) μετὰ χαρᾶς λαμβάνων αὐτόν,...γενομένης δὲ θλίψεως ἢ διωγμοῦ εὐθὺς σκανδαλίζεται, and that Cl. wrote ἐν ᾧ ὥρα ἐπέγνων μετὰ χαρᾶς λαβών, cf. Mt. xxiv. 44 ἡ οὐ δοκεῖτε ὥρα ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται, and 1 Tim. iv. 3 ἐπεγνωκόσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. For τὸ σωτήριον see Lk. ii. 30, iii. 6.

9. μὴ ἐπιστρέψω εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω. The original has ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀργῷ ὁμοίως μὴ ἐπιστρέψάτω εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω. μνημονεύετε τῆς γυναικὸς Λῶτ.

10. εἰς τὸν πρότερον βίον, i.e. before his conversion from heathenism, cf. Eph. iv. 22 ἀποθέσθαι ὑμᾶς κατὰ τὴν προτέραν ἀναστροφὴν τὸν παλαιὸν ἄνθρωπον, 1 Pet. i. 14.

¹ They are both classed as spurious in Bywater's ed. p. 51.

τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς προσανέχοντα. See above p. 152. 26, below p. 170. 1 τοῖς ὀνόμασι μόνοις προσανέχουσι. L. and S. lose the force of the word, which is rightly given in Rost and Palm 'seine Gedanken auf etwas richten.'

11. παλινδρομεῖω. So in *Str.* vi. P. 777 ἐπὶ τὰ κοσμικά π. ἀγαθά, but below p. 166. 21 of a return from heresy to the Church.

12. ἐθνίζουσι γὰρ ἀμηγένη. There is no authority for the word ἐθνίζω, which I venture to read here in place of the unmeaning ἐθίζουσι of the ms. There is a certain resemblance between heresy and paganism, cf. *Str.* iii. P. 538 where he compares the asceticism of some heretics with that of certain Gentiles, ἄλλως ἐγκρατευόμενοι καθάπερ τὰ πλείστα τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν, and again, in reference to the Antinomian tenets of some of the followers of Basilides, P. 510 *fin.* μὴ τοίνυν, ὑποδνόμενοι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ τῶν ἐν ἔθνεσιν ἀκρατεστάτων ἀκολαστότερον βιούντες, βλασφημίαν τῷ ὀνόματι προστριβέσθων, *Str.* i. P. 375 ὁ παρεκτραπείς ἐκ τῆς κατ' ἀλήθειαν ἐδραϊότητος, συνεκρυσῖς αἰθῆς εἰς τὰ ἐθνικά, also p. 154. 5 ὁ ἐθνικῶς ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ πολιτευόμενος.

15. ἀνακτίζοντα. Cf. *Str.* iv. P. 631 *fin.* ἡ ἐκ τῆς διαθήκης ἀνάκτισίς τε καὶ ἀνανέωσις.

τιθηνούμενον, used with a middle force here, as well as in *Paed.* i. P. 123, ii. P. 174, but with passive force in P. 124 *fin.* τῷ γοῦν γάλακτι εὐθὺς μὲν ἀποκηθέντες τιθηνούμεθα, and in Hippocrates.

ἐξελεγμένην. Cf. p. 132. 21.

17—19. The original has οὐδεὶς ἐπιβαλὼν τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἄροτρον καὶ βλέπων εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω εὐθετός ἐστιν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ, see Barnard *Biblical Text of C.* p. 42.

20—23. This sentence has no relation to what goes before, but merely prepares the way for the comparison between the Virgin Mother and the Scriptures. I think therefore we should read ἀλλ' ὡς τοῖς πολλοῖς, ὡς ἔοικεν, which would easily give rise to the ms. reading by the scribe's eye passing from the 1st to the 2nd ὡς, and the subsequent insertion of τοῖς πολλοῖς in the wrong place. The δέ which follows τοιαῦται I take as marking the apodosis. This construction is very common in later Gr., cf. Jacobs *Aelian N. A. praef.* xxvi. f., W. Schmid *Att.* vol. i. 183, 425, iii. 333 f., Klotz-Devar ii. 369 f.; and see exx. fr. Cl. in n. on p. 86. 21, p. 116. 4, 5, also *Paed.* i. P. 137 ἐξὸν αὐτῷ ἀπολέσαι ἡμᾶς...ὁ δὲ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ πέπονθεν.

20, 21. τοῖς πολλοῖς δοκεῖ λεχῶ εἶναι. On the belief in the miraculous birth, as well as the miraculous conception of our Lord (affirmed in the 79th canon of the Council in *Trullo* towards the end of the 7th century), see my *Introduction* to S. James p. xxxii foll. It is plain from Cl.'s words that it was due to an apocryphal Gospel, and was not generally accepted when he wrote. λεχῶ lit. 'confined to her bed.' See *Paed.* i. P. 123 ὁ θαύματος μυστικοῦ...μία μόνη γίνεται μήτηρ παρθένος—ἐκκλησίαν ἐμοὶ φίλον αὐτὴν καλεῖν—γάλα οὐκ ἔσχεν...ὅτι μόνη μὴ γέγονεν γυνή, παρθένος δὲ ἅμα καὶ μήτηρ ἐστίν, and Tert. *de Virg. Vel.* 6, *de Carne Christi* c. 23 si virgo concepit, in partu suo nupsit ipsa patefacti corporis lege...Apostolus non ex

virgine, sed ex muliere editum Filium Dei pronuntiavit, agnovit adaperatae vulvae nuptialem passionem.

22. *μαιωθείσάν φασί τινες παρθένον εὐρεθῆναι.* This is stated in the *Protevangeliū* xix. xx. (also in Pseudo-Matthew p. 379 Thilo), where Salome is introduced first as saying to the midwife *ζῆ κύριος ὁ θεός, ἐὰν μὴ κατανοήσω, οὐ μὴ πιστεύσω ὅτι παρθένος ἐγέννησεν*, and then as punished for her unbelief by the burning of her hand.

§ 94. 24. *αἱ κυριακαὶ γραφαί.* The same phrase is used p. 2. 21.

25. *ἐπικρύψεις.* Cf. *Str.* VI. P. 803 διὰ πολλὰς αἰτίας ἐπικρύπτονται τὸν νοῦν αἱ γραφαί, *ib.* P. 805 (in the case of Greek writings) αἱ καλούμεναι τῶν τρόπων ἐξαλλαγαὶ τὰς ἐπικρύψεις ποιοῦνται; and, for the comparison of the mysteries involved in Scripture and in the life of Christ (*ib.* P. 803 *fn.*), παραβολικὸς ὁ χαρακτήρ ὑπάρχει τῶν γραφῶν, διότι καὶ ὁ κύριος οὐκ ὡν κοσμικὸς ὡς κοσμικὸς εἰς ἀνθρώπους ἦλθεν κ.τ.λ., and P. 804 (the economy of the Incarnation is like a parable to him who hears) τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ θεοῦ σάρκα ἀνειληφότα καὶ ἐν μήτρᾳ παρθένου κυοφορηθέντα.

26. *τέτοκεν καὶ οὐ τέτοκεν.* Cf. *Tert. de Carn. Chr.* c. 23 *agnoscimus signum contradicibile, conceptum et partum virginis Mariae; de quo Academici isti* (the followers of Marcion) '*Peperit et non peperit*,'... *legimus apud Ezechielem de vacca illa quae peperit et non peperit.* There is nothing like this in the canonical Ezekiel, and the reference is probably to some lost apocryphal work. See *Zahn Forsch.* vol. VI. p. 309. Allusion is made to it in Eriphian. *Haer.* xxx. c. 30 Ἰδοὺ γάρ, φησὶν, ἡ παρθένος ἐν γαστρὶ ἔξει καὶ τέξεται υἱόν· οὐκ εἶπεν, Ἰδοὺ ἡ γυνή. καὶ πάλιν ἐν ἐτέρῳ τόπῳ λέγει, Καὶ τέξεται ἡ δάμαλις, καὶ ἐρούσιν, Οὐ τέτοκεν κ.τ.λ.

27. *ἐκ συνδυασμοῦ.* Aristotle's usual phrase for sexual union.

p. 166, line 1. *παπατέμπονται.* See above p. 132. 4 f., below p. 172. 12 *παρεπέμψυντο τὰς γραφάς*, and *Index s.v.*

3. *τῷ αἰροῦντι λόγῳ.* See p. 106. 20, p. 122. 19, p. 136. 9.

4. *πίστεις.* See *Index* to Cope's ed. of *Arist. Rhet.*

5. *βιάζονται τὴν γραφήν.* So p. 170. 13 below; cf. *Str.* III. P. 529 *ἰνῷ. οἱ διαστρέφοντες τὰς γραφὰς πρὸς τὰς ἰδίας ἡδονάς, καὶ τινων προσῳδιῶν καὶ στιγμῶν μεταθίσει τὰ παραγγελθέντα σωφρόνως βιαζόμενοι πρὸς ἡδυπαθείας τὰς ἑαυτῶν, ib.* P. 539 *βιαζόμενοί τινας ὀλίγας γραφάς.* Cf. 2 *Pet.* iii. 16.

6. *ψυχικῆς εὐτονίας.* Cf. *Epict. Diss.* II. 15. 2 θέλω γὰρ εἶναι τόνους ἐν σώματι, ἀλλ' ὡς ὑγιαίνοντι... ἂν δέ μοι φρενιτικούς τόνους ἔχων ἐνδεικνύη... τοῦτο οὐκ εἰσὶ τόνοι, ἀλλ' ἀτονία. ἕτερον τρόπον τοιοῦτόν τι καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ψυχῆς πάσχουσιν...(8) οὐ θέλεις τὸ κρίμα σκέψασθαι πότερον ὑγιές ἢ οὐχ ὑγιές, καὶ οὕτω λοιπὸν ἐποικοδομεῖν αὐτῷ τὴν εὐτονίαν, see above n. on ἀτονία p. 80. 23. The beginning of § 93 shows why εὐτονία is needed.

8. *τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἀληθείας.* See on p. 70. 25, p. 158. 6.

9. *παρ' αὐτῆς τῆς ἀληθείας, i.e.* the Word, as stated below in ll. 29, 30 and p. 168. 7.

10, 11. *καὶ τοῖς πλείστοις σφάλλονται.* Should we read *κάν*? The v. is

sometimes followed by the simple dative, but only, I think, where this is instrumental, modal, or causal.

12. ἀληθῶν καὶ ψευδῶν κριτήριον συγγεγυμνασμένον. Potter compares Heb. v. 14 τὰ αἰσθητήρια γεγυμνασμένα ἔχόντων πρὸς διάκρισιν καλοῦ τε καὶ κακοῦ.

§ 95. 15. ἐξ ἀνθρώπου. The singular seems required, as we have just below (l. 22) ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θεὸς ἀποτελεῖται, and ἐξ ἀνθρώπων following τις could only mean 'one of mankind.'

18. ἀναλακτίσας τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν παράδοσιν. Cf. below p. 174. 21 τοὺς αἵρετικούς κενούς τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ παραδόσεων εἶναι φάμεν, p. 186. 25 ἡμεῖς διὰ τῆς τοῦ κυρίου παραδόσεως εἴσμεν, p. 190. 14 f. μία γὰρ ἡ πάντων γέγονε τῶν ἀποστόλων, ὥσπερ διδασκαλία, οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἡ παράδοσις, p. 194. 11 τῶν ἁγίων παραδόσεων. The v. ἀναλ. is very rare: cf. λάξ in Aeschylus, and Deut. xxxii. 15 Ἰακώβ ἀπελάκτισεν, Acts ix. 5 πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν, Protr. P. 143 εἰδὼς τὴν ἀναισχυντίαν τοῦ ἐκλακτίσαντος λαοῦ καὶ ἀποσκοιρτήσαντος.

19. ἀποσκοιρτήσας. See Str. II. P. 446 ἀποσκοιρτήσας τῆς ἀληθείας, Luc. de Merc. Cond. 23 ἡ μνήμη τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀποσκοιρτᾶν σε ἐνίστε ποιεῖ.

22. τὸν βίον ἐπιστρέψας τῇ ἀληθείᾳ. The common construction after ἐπιστρέφω is either εἰς or ἐπὶ (as in p. 170. 11), but the dative occurs in Jud. xix. 3 τοῦ ἐπιστρέφαι αὐτὴν αὐτῷ. I am inclined to prefer ἐπιτρέψας, the reading proposed by Hervetus, as it seems to denote a higher stage, and so to prepare us for the startling statement of the next line.

23. θεὸς ἀποτελεῖται. See above n. on p. 6. 23. It is contrasted here with the effect of Circe's bewitchment.

26. πολυτρόπως καὶ πολυμερῶς. In the inverse order in the original, where too it is God who speaks, first through the prophets and then through the Son.

ἡγούμενον τῆς γνώσεως. Cf. Str. VI. P. 736 ὁ πόνος ἡγείται τῆς γνώσεως, above p. 136. 28 f. τούτου δὲ ἡγείται τὸ εἰληφέναι τὴν γνώσιν.

27, 28. τὴν ἀρχὴν...φυλαχθεῖη. Potter quotes Arist. An. Post. I. 11 ἀρχὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἀποδείξεως πρότασις ἄμεσος· ἄμεσος δὲ ἥς μὴ ἄλλη προτέρα. There seems to be some confusion in the word ἀρχή, which is used first of Christ as our guide to knowledge and then of a logical first principle.

29. πιστὸς τῇ κυριακῇ γραφῇ. One would rather have expected πιστεύων, but cf. Plato Legg. VII. 824 B νυκτερευτὴν ἄρκυσι καὶ πλεκταῖς πιστόν. One who puts his faith in the divine teaching is contrasted with the heretics, as worthy to be trusted himself.

30. εἰκότως ἀν...ἐνεργούμενος. The reason for his being trusted is, because one who submits himself to the teaching of Christ is naturally moved to act in Christ's spirit for the good of men. The ms. ἐνεργουμένη is impossible, and Potter's correction ἐνεργουμένη, though grammatically admissible, spoils the meaning. For the force of the v. see above on p. 64. 14.

p. 168, line 1. τῶν πραγμάτων. Cf. above on p. 104. 18.

κριτηρίω. Above p. 166. 12. That which is still under examination is still undecided, and cannot therefore be used as a criterion or first principle.

3, 4. *πίσται περιλαβόντες*. Cf. Plut. V. 497 (*Luc.* 9) *περιλαβὼν τῇ διανοίᾳ τὸ μέλλον*, Polyb. II. 52. 5 *π. τὴν ἀρχὴν ταῖς ἐλπίσι*. The word is constantly confused with the *περιβαλόντες* of the MS., which in the active has no such meaning as is here required. For faith as the ground of knowledge compare *Str.* II. P. 432 *ἢν. πίστις πρόληψις ἐκούσιός ἐστι, θεοσεβείας συγκατάθεσις*, “ἐλπιζομένων ὑπόστασις, πραγμάτων ἔλεγχος οὐ βλεπομένων,” *ib.* P. 434 *ὁ πιστεύσας ταῖς γραφαῖς, τὴν κρίσιν βεβαίαν ἔχων, ἀπόδειξιν ἀναντίρρητον τὴν τοῦ τὰς γραφὰς δεδωρημένου φωνῇ λαμβάνει θεοῦ. οὐκ ἐπ’ οὖν πίστις γίνεται δι’ ἀποδείξεως ὡχυρωμένη*, *ib.* P. 454 *ἡ δοξαστική ἀπόδειξις ἀνθρωπίνη τέ ἐστι καὶ πρὸς τῶν ῥητορικῶν γινομένη ἐπιχειρημάτων ἢ καὶ διαλεκτικῶν συλλογισμῶν. ἡ γὰρ ἀνωτάτη ἀπόδειξις ἐπιστημονικὴν πίστιν ἐντίθησι διὰ τῆς τῶν γραφῶν παραθέσεως κ.τ.λ.*

ἐκ περιουσίας. See Index s.v.

5, 6. *παρ’ αὐτῆς τῆς ἀρχῆς περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς*. Thus, we must believe in the existence of God before we can believe in a revelation from Him; but from the revelation we get far stronger proofs for our original belief.

8. *ἀνταποφάνεσθαι*. Cf. *Str.* VIII. P. 915 *ἔξεστι καὶ τὸν ἀντικαθιστάμενον ἐπ’ ἴσης ἀνταποφάνεσθαι ὃ βούλεται, ἀλλὰ πιστώσασθαι χρὴ τὸ λεχθέν*. The last clause is repeated below l. 11.

11, 12. *τῇ τοῦ κυρίου φωνῇ*. See above p. 166. 29, and P. 434 quoted above on ll. 3, 4.

14. *ἀπογευσάμενοι μόνον*. *Paed.* II. P. 179 *ἰνιτ. ἄρτου μόνον ἀπογευσάμενοι ἀπεχέσθων ἀμπαν τοῦ ποτοῦ*.

16. *γνώμονες τῆς ἀληθείας*. See n. on *γνωματεύουσα* above p. 110. 18, *Eus. Pr. Ev.* XI. 18. 1 *θεὸν ἑαυτοῦ γνώμονα γενόμενον τῷ λόγῳ*.

19. *ἐκτυποῦσι*. *Str.* VIII. P. 927 *ἢν. τρία ἐστὶ περὶ τὴν φωνήν, τὰ τε ὀνόματα σύμβολα ὄντα τῶν νοημάτων, δεύτερον δὲ τὰ νοήματα ὁμοιώματα καὶ ἐκτυπώματα τῶν ὑποκειμένων ὄντα· τρίτον δὲ τὰ ὑποκείμενα πράγματα, ἀφ’ ὧν ἡμῖν τὰ νοήματα ἐκτυποῦνται*, Plut. *Mor.* 404 B *κηρὸν μὲν ἐὼ καὶ χρυσὸν... ὅσα τε ἄλλα πλαττομένης οὐσίας εἶδη δέχεται μὲν ἰδέαν μίαν ἐκτυπουμένης ὁμοιότητος, ἄλλο δὲ ἄλλην ἀφ’ ἑαυτοῦ τῷ μῆματι διαφορὰν προστίθησι*. For the thought cf. *Diog. L.* VII. 21 *ἄλλως θεωρεῖται ὑπὸ τεχνίτου εἰκῶν, καὶ ἄλλως ὑπὸ ἀτέχνου* with *Menage's n.*

20, 21. *ἀπ’ αὐτῶν περὶ αὐτῶν τῶν γραφῶν*. Cf. below p. 182. 7.

§ 96. 23. *οἱ τὰς αἰρέσεις μετιόντες*. The same phrase occurs *Str.* I. P. 340, III. P. 547 and below p. 186. 8, cf. *Str.* I. P. 330 *οἱ τὰς βαναύσους μετιόντες τέχνας*, III. P. 536 *οἱ τὴν ἀκόλαστον μετιόντες κοινωνίαν*.

24, 25. *τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὸ ὕφος*. Aristotle (*Rhet.* I. 1. 3) uses *σῶμα τῆς πίστεως* for ‘the substance of proof’ as distinguished from appeals to feeling &c. It is used in an opposite sense in *Str.* VI. P. 289 *ἰνιτ. οἱ μὲν τὸ σῶμα τῶν γραφῶν, τὰς λέξεις καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα, προσβλέπουσιν, οἱ δὲ τὰς διανοίας καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀνομάτων δηλούμενα διορῶσι*. For *ὕφος* cf. *Longin.* I. 4 *τὴν τῶν*

πραγμάτων τάξιν οὐκ ἐξ ἑνὸς οὐδ' ἐκ δυοῖν, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὅλου τῶν λόγων ὕφους ἐκφαινομένην ὁρώμεν.

27. ἀπανθίζόμενοι. The same word is used of the heretics known as Antitactae in *Str.* III. P. 528 ἀναλέγονται δὲ καὶ οὗτοι ἐκ τινων προφητικῶν περικοπῶν λέξεις ἀπανθισάμενοι καὶ συγκαττύσαντες κακῶς, κατ' ἀλληγορίαν εἰρημένας ἐξ εὐθείας λαβόντες.

p. 170, line 1. προσανέχουσι. See above 164. 10.

6, 7. τί τῷ κυρίῳ πρέπον. This would be the principle followed in interpreting the anthropomorphic language of the O.T.

12. τὸ τῆς φιλαυτίας πλεονέκτημα. Cf. *Str.* II. P. 434 (Basilides held that) φύσεως πλεονέκτημα ἢ πίστις, *ib.* P. 433 (the Valentinians) τὴν μὲν πίστιν τοῖς ἀπλοῖς ἀπονείμαντες ἡμῖν, αὐτοῖς δὲ τὴν γνῶσιν, τοῖς φύσει σωζομένοις κατὰ τὴν τοῦ διαφέροντος πλεονεξίαν σπέρματος.

13. <μῇ> βιαζόμενοι τὰς γραφάς. See p. 166. 5. Cl. explains the way in which the heretics treat the Scriptures, (1) by their fear of losing their position, if they acknowledged that they were in the wrong, and (2) by the necessity of claiming the support of Scripture, which could only be done by forcing the sense.

14. φθάσαντες ἐξενεγκεῖν. For φθ. c. inf. see above p. 64. 28, 1 Kings xii. 18 ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐφθασεν ἀναβῆναι, *Jannaris Gr.* § 2121.

17—20. ὑπομένουσι τὰ μὲν μὴ προσέσθαι...τὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς...διαβάλλουσιν. The more regular construction would be τὰ μὲν μὴ προσιέμενοι, τὰ δὲ διαβάλλοντες.

18, 19. ὡς ἄλλης γεγονότας φύσεως. See quotations on l. 12 above, also *Str.* IV. 639 ξένην τὴν ἐκλογὴν τοῦ κόσμου ὁ Βασιλεὺς λέγει ὡς ἂν ὑπερκόσμον φύσει οὖσαν, and *Kaye* p. 154 f.

19. συνείναι. There seems no reason to change this to συνιέναι. The aor. inf. is also found in *Str.* I. P. 336 συνείναι τὰ ἐν τῇ πίστει λεγόμενα (where D. reads συνιέναι after Hoeschel), II. P. 437 τὸ δὲ κατακοῦσαι συνείναι ἐστίν, *Str.* IV. P. 583 οὔτε κολάσεις συνείναι βούλονται, *Plat. Crat.* 414 D μὴδ' ἕνα ἀνθρώπων συνείναι ὃ τί ποτε βούλεται τὸ ὄνομα, *Anton.* v. 6 *fin.* where *Schultz* would read συνιέναι. Cf. too *Str.* I. P. 337 χρῆ μετεῖναι τὸ ἐλεγκτικὸν εἶδος.

§ 97. 24. ἐπιόντας, 'going over,' cf. *Luc. Herm.* 1 ἐπιὼν τῇ μνήμῃ ἅπαντα, *Str.* v. P. 733 εἰ τὰς λέξεις ἐπιούμεν αὐτῶν, *Str.* VI. P. 737 τὰ περὶ ἀρχῶν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν εἰρημένα ἐπιόντες, *Helioid. Aeth.* II. 6 δέλτον ἀνελόμενος ἐπειρᾷτό τι τῶν ἐγγεγραμμένων ἐπιέναι.

28. τῆς ἀκολουθίας. See above p. 160. 22 and *Index s.v.*

29. προφητείας. On the importance attached to prophecy, see above l. 17 f. and p. 2. 11, below p. 174. 14.

30. αἰρῶνται ἐκάστοτε τὸ δόξαν...ἢ τὸ πρὸς τοῦ κυρίου εἰρημένον. For the omission of μάλλον with ἢ, cf. below p. 180. 30, above p. 112. 22. *Potter* cites *Iren.* III. 2 cum autem ad eam iterum traditionem, quae est ab apostolis, quae per successiones presbyterorum in ecclesiis custoditur, provocamus eos; adversantur traditioni, dicentes se non solum presbyteris, sed etiam apostolis existentes superiores, sinceram invenisse veritatem.

Apostolos enim admiscuisse ea quae sunt legalia Salvatoris verbis; et non solum apostolos, sed etiam ipsum Dominum modo quidem a Demiurgo modo autem a Medietate, interdum autem a Summitate fecisse sermones; sed vero indubitate et incontaminate et sincere absconditum scire mysterium.

31. ὑπάρχειν ἑναργέστερον. Perhaps 'to be *a-priori* the more probable

p. 172, lines 5, 6. τοῖς ἐν μέσῳ ἐντυχόντες. Cf. Schmid i. 141, 300 iv. 651, Polyb. Schw. Lex. s.v., n. on ἐντευξίς above p. 86. 11.

8. ἐξέβησαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Cf. Arist. Pol. iv. 11. 16 οἱ τὸ μέσον ἐκβαίνοντες καθ' αὐτοὺς ἀγούσι τὴν πολιτείαν, Plato Polit. 295 D μὴ ἐκβαίνειν τὰ ἀρχαία.

12. παρεπέψαντο τὰς γραφάς. See above p. 166. 1.

§ 98. 17. τέλος ἀκολουθεῖν ἐκπορίζομενοι. I have suggested ἐκπονοῦμενοι (cf. Str. vi. P. 795 οὐκ ἐξεπόνθησαν περιγενέσθαι πιστοί, Longus Paed. prooem. τέτταρας βίβλους ἐξεπονησάμην) as I know no instance of an infinitive following ἐκπορίζομαι, or of its being used of an unsuccessful attempt. For, I presume, we are not to suppose that the gnostics could really succeed in proving the connexion between their premisses and conclusions.

18. διαπληκτίζονται. See an excellent note of Holden's on Plut. Timoleon 14.

διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους. See above p. 162. 14.

20. ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας ὑπομένουσι. I explain the transposition of the words ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας in the ms. by the scribe's passing unconsciously from the first to the second ὑπό, and the insertion of the marginal correction in a wrong place.

21. πάντα κάλων κινουσί. The proverb is also used in the form π. κ. ἐξίασι, as in Arist. Eq. 756, and Eur. Med. 278.

24, 25. πρωτοκαθεδρίας...πρωτοκλισίαν. See Mt. xxiii. 6 φιλοῦσι τὴν πρωτοκλισίαν ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις καὶ τὰς πρωτοκαθεδρίας ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς. The ms. has τὴν συμποτικὴν διὰ τῆς ψευδωνύμου. I have omitted διὰ as an unmeaning repetition of the διὰ before ἦν.

25. τῆς ψευδωνύμου ἀγάπης. Cf. Paed. ii. 165 (τὰ βρώματα) ἐξ ὧν ὁ σαρκικὸς...ἀπήρηται βίος, ὃν ἀγάπην τινὲς τολμῶσι καλεῖν...δειπναρία τῶν κνίσης καὶ ζωμῶν ἀποπνέοντα...τὴν ἀγάπην τὴν ἡγιασμένην κυθριδίοις καὶ ζωμοῦ ῥύσει καθυβρίζοντες, ποτῶ τε καὶ τρυφῇ καὶ καπνῶ βλασφημοῦντες τοῦτομα, σφάλλονται τῆς ὑπολήψεως, τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ θεοῦ δειπναρίους ἐξωνεῖσθαι προσδοκῆσαντες...τὰς τοιαύτας δὲ ἐστίασεις ὁ κύριος ἀγάπας οὐ κέκληκεν, ib. 166 ἀγάπη δὲ τῶ ὄντι ἐπουράνιος ἐστὶ τροφή, ἐστίασις λογικὴ...χαλεπώτατον δὲ πάντων πτωμάτων τὴν ἄπτωτον ἀγάπην ἄνωθεν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἐπὶ τοὺς ζωμοὺς ῥίπτεσθαι χαμαί,...οὐκ ἀγάπη τὸ δείπνον, δείγμα δὲ εὐνοίας κοινωνικῆς (directions for its use are given in P. 167), Str. iii. P. 514 (of the followers of Carpocrates) τοὺτους φασὶν εἰς τὰ δείπνα ἀθροιζομένους (οὐ γὰρ ἀγάπην εἶποιμ' ἂν ἔγωγε τὴν συνέλευσιν αὐτῶν), where he goes on to impute to them the enormities which were falsely laid to the charge of Christians generally by the heathen. The name occurs in Jude 12, 2 Pet. ii. 13 ἐντρυφῶντες ἐν ταῖς ἀγάπαις αὐτῶν (where some MSS. have ἀπάταις). In both

of these passages, as well as in 1 Cor. xi. 20—34, reference is made to the abuses to which the Agape was liable. It is described by Tert. *Apol.* 39. See Lightf. on Ign. vol. i. p. 386, vol. ii. p. 312 f., Suicer *Theas. s.v.*, Plumptre's art. in *Dict. of Chr. Ant.*, Bigg *Christian Platonists*, pp. 102—106.

§ 99. p. 174, line 8. *τεταραγμένος*. *τάραξις* is a technical term for a special inflammation of the eye.

9. *θολωθείσα*. See above p. 150. 24.

10. *τὰ ἐν ποσὶ*. See above p. 120. 29.

11, 12. *τὰς ἐγγέλους ἀλίσκεσθαι*. Cf. Arist. *Eg.* 864 ὅπερ γὰρ οἱ τὰς ἐγγέλους θηρώμενοι πέπονθας. ὅταν μὲν ἡ λίμνη καταστῇ, λαμβάνουσιν οὐδέν· ἐὰν δ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω τὸν βόρβορον κυκῶσιν, αἰροῦσι, and the reference in *Nub.* 559.

15. *δι' ἐλεγχον*. Cf. above p. 162. 14 *ζητήσεις ἐκτρεπόμενοι διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους*, p. 172. 18 *διαπληκτίζονται διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους*, *Protr.* P. 14 *init.* *κινήσει γέλωτα διὰ τοὺς ἐλέγχους*.

16. *συγκαττίουσι*. Cf. *Str.* III. P. 528 (of the Antitactae) quoted in n. on p. 168. 27 above, and *βρωμάτων συγκαττίσεις* above p. 64. 1, where see n.

17. *μὴ προσίσθαι τὰς γραφάς*. Above p. 170. 17.

22. *τῶν τοῦ Χριστοῦ παραδόσεων*. See above p. 166. 18 n.

23. *πικριζόντων...δογμάτων*. So I read in place of *πικρίζοντας*, as an epithet is wanted for *δογμάτων*. The verb is used of a species of honey by Strabo p. 498.

24. *ἐξάρχοντας δογμάτων*. Potter quotes *ἐξάρχειν παντὸς δόγματος*, 'auctorem fieri senatus-consultorum,' from Plut. V. 1056.

§ 100. p. 176, line 2. *οἷος ὁ λόγος τοιόσδε καὶ ὁ βίος*. Quoted also in *Str.* III. P. 531 *τὰ γὰρ τῆς πολιτείας ἐλέγχει σαφῶς τοὺς ἐγνωκότας τὰς ἐντολάς, ἐπεὶ οἷος ὁ λόγος τοῖος ὁ βίος*, and more fully in *Protr.* P. 95 *init.* *ὡδὲ πως ἔχει τὰ ἡμέτερα τῶν Χριστοῦ ὁπαδῶν· οἶαι μὲν αἱ βουλαί, τοῖοι καὶ οἱ λόγοι, ὅποιοι δὲ οἱ λόγοι, τοιαῖδε καὶ αἱ πράξεις, καὶ ὅποια τὰ ἔργα, τοιοῦτος ὁ βίος*, where Potter cites Philo M. 2, p. 421 *ἐὰν γὰρ οἶα τὰ βουλευματα, τοιοῦτοι οἱ λόγοι, καὶ οἶα τὰ λεγόμενα, τοιαῖδε αἱ πράξεις ὧσιν...εὐδαιμονία κρατεῖ*. Seneca speaks of it as an old proverb (*Ep.* 114. 1) *audire volgo soles quod apud Graecos in proverbium cessit 'talīs hominibus fuit oratio, qualis vita.'* See too Eus. *H. E.* VI. 3 (of Origen) *τὰ κατὰ πράξιν ἔργα αὐτῷ κατορθώματα εὖ μάλα θαυμαστά περιεῖχεν. οἷον γοῦν τὸν λόγον, τοιόνδε, φασί, τὸν τρόπον, καὶ οἷον τὸν τρόπον, τοιόνδε καὶ τὸν λόγον ἐπεδείκνυτο*, Philo M. 2 p. 85 (of Moses) *πράττων ἀκόλουθα τοῖς λεγομένοις, ἵν' οἷος ὁ λόγος, τοιοῦτος ὁ βίος, καὶ οἷος ὁ βίος, τοιοῦτος ὁ λόγος ἐξετάζωνται, καθάπερ ἐν ὀργάνῳ συνηχούντες*. [Add Cic. *Tusc.* v. 47 (Socrates) sic disserebat: *qualis cuiusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem; qualis autem homo ipse esset, talem eius esse orationem; orationi autem facta similia, factis vitam*, Diog. L. I. 58 (Σόλων) *ἔλεγε τὸν μὲν λόγον εἰδῶλον εἶναι τῶν ἔργων*, Schol. in Hermog. (*ap.* Walz *Rhet.* vol. v. p. 534) *Σωκράτης εἰώθεν λέγειν· οἷος ὁ βίος τοιοῦτος ὁ λόγος, καὶ οἷος ὁ λόγος τοιαῦται αἱ πράξεις*, Publ. Syr. *Append.* 156

Ribbeck, ps.-Senec. *de Moribus* 72, Cowell, Art. on 'Thought, Word, and Deed' in *J. of Phil.* vol. III. p. 215, where this ethical division is traced back to the Brahmins and to the O. T. J. E. B. Mayor.] The same form is still used in the prayer, 'Grant, O Lord, that what we speak with our lips, we may believe in our hearts, and what we believe in our hearts, we may practise in our lives.' I am informed by Mr W. H. Frere that it is found in mediaeval pontificals for the ordination of a singer, and I have since read words to the same effect in the forms of Ordination for the Lector, Ostiarius, and Cantor contained in the *Pontificale Romanum*. Bingham (*Ant.* Bk III. ch. 7) cites the last as taken from Conc. Carth. IV. can. 10, 'vide ut quod ore cantas corde credas, et quod corde credis operibus comprobas'; and so *Dict. of Chr. Ant.* s.v. cantor.

3, 4. ἔπεσθαι τῷ θεῷ ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὰ πάντα εὐθείαν περαίνοντι. Plato *Legg.* IV. 714 E ὁ θεός, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ παλαιὸς λόγος, ἀρχὴν τε καὶ τελευτὴν καὶ μέσσην τῶν ὄντων ἀπάντων ἔχων εὐθεία (αἰ. εὐθείαν) περαίνει κατὰ φύσιν περιπορευόμενος· τῷ δὲ αἰετῷ ξυνέπεται δίκη τῶν ἀπολειπομένων τοῦ θείου νόμου τιμωρός· ἧς ὁ μὲν εὐδαιμονήσειν μέλλων ἐχόμενος ξυνέπεται ταπεινὸς καὶ κεκοσμημένος, quoted again in *Protr.* P. 60, and *Str.* II. P. 499. See Stallb. *in loc.*, where a whole catena of quotations are given, including Anton. x. 11 οὐδὲν ἄλλο βούλεται ἢ εὐθείαν περαίνειν διὰ τοῦ νόμου, καὶ εὐθείαν περαίνοντι ἔπεσθαι τῷ θεῷ.

4, 5. ἐπὶ δὲ παραβῆ...τὸν θεόν. For ἐπὶ see Klotz-Devar II. 546; for the acc. θεόν Dion. H. *Ant.* I. 23 μαντευόμενοι τίνα θεὸν παραβάντες τάδε πάσχουσι, and Herod. VI. 12.

7. προχείρους τὰς φαντασίας τὰς λογικὰς ποιητέον. Cf. Epict. *Diss.* II. 18. 23 f. ταῦτα ἀντιτιθεῖς νικῆσεις τὴν φαντασίαν, οὐχ ἐλκυσθήσῃ ὑπ' αὐτῆς. τὸ πρῶτον δ' ὑπὸ τῆς δεξιότητος μὴ συναρπασθῆς, ἀλλ' εἰπὲς Ἐκδεξαί με μικρόν, φαντασία· ἄφες ἴδω τίς εἰ καὶ περὶ τίνος, ἄφες σέ δοκιμάσω...ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἄλλην τινὰ ἀντεπάγαγε καλὴν καὶ γενναίαν φαντασίαν καὶ ταύτην τὴν ῥυπαρὰν ἐκβαλε, *ib.* III. 10. 1 ἐκάστου δόγματος ὅταν ἡ χρεία παρῇ, πρόχειρον αὐτὸ ἔχειν δεῖ, *ib.* 18 δύο γὰρ ταῦτα πρόχειρα ἔχειν δεῖ· ὅτι ἔξω τῆς προαιρέσεως οὐδὲν ἐστὶν οὔτε ἀγαθὸν οὔτε κακόν, καὶ ὅτι οὐ δεῖ προηγείσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, ἀλλ' ἐπακολουθεῖν, *ib.* 17. 6 πρόχειρον ἔχετε ὅτι νόμος οὗτος φυσικὸς τὸν κρείττονα τοῦ χείρονος πλέον ἔχειν, *ib.* 24. 115 ταῦτα (e.g. τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἔξω μὴ ζητεῖτε) ἔχων αἰετὶ ἐν χερσὶ καὶ τρίβων αὐτοὺς παρὰ σεαυτῷ καὶ πρόχειρα ποιῶν, οὐδέποτε δέήσει τοῦ παραμυθουμένου, τοῦ ἐπιρρωνύντος, IV. 3. 1, 4. 39, 12. 15, Anton. III. 13 ὥσπερ οἱ ἱατροὶ αἰετὶ τὰ ὄργανα καὶ σιδήρια πρόχειρα ἔχουσιν πρὸς τὰ αἰφνίδια τῶν θεραπευμάτων· οὕτω τὰ δόγματα σὺ ἔτοιμα ἔχε, *ib.* V. 16 οἷα ἂν πολλάκις φαντασθῆς, τοιαύτη σοι ἔσται ἡ διάνοια· βάπτεται γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν φαντασιῶν ἡ ψυχὴ. βάπτε οὖν αὐτὴν τῇ συνεχείᾳ τῶν τοιούτων φαντασιῶν, οἷον, ὅτι ὅπου ζῆν ἐστὶ, ἐκεῖ καὶ εὖ ζῆν. The definition of λογικὴ φαντασία given in Sext. *Emp. Math.* VIII. 70 is φαντασία καθ' ἣν τὸ φαντασθέν ἐστὶ λόγῳ παραστήσαι.

8, 9. γέγονεν χυδαῖος. The passage referred to is Exod. i. 7 οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ χυδαῖοι ἐγένοντο 'increased abundantly.' Cl. applies the word in another sense, as in *Paed.* II. P. 232 πόα ἡμεῖς οἱ τῇ χάριτι δροσιζόμενοι τοῦ

θεοῦ...χώρτος δὲ ὁ χυδαῖος ἀλληγορεῖται ὄχλος...ὁ φιλόκοσμος καὶ φιλόδοξος καὶ πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ φιλαλήθης, *Str.* VI. P. 761 *fin.* 'Ελλήνων τοὺς δοκιμωτάτους τῶν χυδαίων ἀνθρώπων διέκρινεν. We are told that this latter sense belongs to late Greek (see Eustath. χυδαῖοι πάλαι ἐλέγοντο οἱ πεπληθυσμένοι, νῦν δὲ οἱ οὐδαμινοί), but the word itself is unknown to classical writers.

11. **μαχόμενα δόγματα.** See above p. 170. 28 τῆς ἀκολουθίας τῶν σφετέρων δογμάτων καταφρονοῦσι, and below l. 16 κἂν ἐναντία τυγχάνη, and (for μαχόμενα) p. 170. 15.

12. **εἰρηνοποιὺς τῶν δογμάτων.** The phrase is taken from Mt. v. 9 μακάριοι οἱ εἰρηνοποιοί, and modified with reference to the previous clause: cf. *Str.* IV. P. 581 μακ. οἱ εἰρ. τὸν ἀντιστρατηγοῦντα νόμον τῷ φρονήματι τοῦ νοῦ ἡμῶν...τιθασέυσαντες κ.τ.λ.

13. **κατεπᾶδουσι τοὺς ψοφοδεεῖς.** Cf. *Str.* VI. P. 785 ἐν τῷ παρὰ πότον ψάλλειν ἀλλήλοις προπίνομεν, κατεπᾶδοντες ἡμῶν τὸ ἐπιθυμητικὸν καὶ τὸν θεὸν δοξάζοντες. In speaking of those 'who are easily startled from their want of experience,' Cl. probably refers to novices who stumbled at the anthropomorphic language of the O.T.

14, 15. **τὴν ἀλήθειαν διὰ τῆς ἀκολουθίας τῶν διαθηκῶν σαφηνίζοντες.** See below p. 190. 1-5, *Str.* VI. P. 803 κανὼν δὲ ἐκκλησιαστικὸς ἡ συνῶδια νόμου τε καὶ προφητῶν τῇ κατὰ τὴν τοῦ κυρίου παρουσίαν παραδιδόμενη διαθήκη. Many of the Gnostics opposed the Old Testament to the New.

17. **αὐστηρὰ γὰρ ἐστὶ.** Cf. *Protr.* P. 85 τὸ αὐστηρὸν τῆς σωτηρίας ὑπομένειν οὐ καρτερεῖτε.

19. **τριῶν οὐσῶν διαθέσεων τῆς ψυχῆς.** See above p. 164. 3-5. Plato makes δόξα the mean between ἐπιστήμη and ἀγνοία (*Rep.* v. 477 foll.).

§ 101. 22-24. H. J. compares *Eth. Eud.* VII. 5, p. 1146 b. 29 ἔνιοι γὰρ πιστεύουσιν οὐδὲν ἦττον οἷς δοξάζουσιν ἢ ἕτεροι οἷς ἐπίστανται.

28. **παρανοίας ἡλωκέναι.** A metaphor from the law-courts, see *Dict. of Ant.* under *Paranoias Graphe*.

καὶ μέντοι μεμαθήκαμεν ἄλλο εἶναι ἡδονήν. I account for the MS. reading, καίτοι μεμ. ἄλλο μέντοι, by supposing that μέν had been carelessly omitted after καί by the copyist, and the correction μέντοι (for τοι) written in the margin, and wrongly inserted after ἄλλο. There is certainly no opposition between this sentence and what precedes, to justify καίτοι. The phrase καὶ μέντοι introduces a second set of characteristic differences between the heathen, the Church and the heretics. Dindorf keeps to the MS., only changing μέντοι into μέν τι. But there is no more reason for μέν τι after the first ἄλλο, than after the third in l. 30. On καὶ μέντοι see Klotz-Devar II. 649, Schmid *Atticismus* II. 307, III. 339.

29, 30. **ἦν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν...ἦν ταῖς αἰρέσεσι.** The ἐν inserted in the MS. after each ἦν is unmeaning, and seems to me to have been carelessly written for ἦν by the scribe in the first instance. I suppose the correction to have been made in the margin, and wrongly added in the text.

30. **προσκριτέον.** I see no sense in the MS. προκριτέον, which is

mistranslated 'quae in haeresibus praeponitur' in Potter's ed. For *προσκριτέον* compare Jos. *B. J. prooem.* 4 (let the reader) τὰ μὲν πράγματα τῇ ιστορίᾳ προσκρινέτω, τὰς δ' ὀλοφύρσεις τῷ γράφοντι.

χαράν. This along with *εὐφροσύνη* was regarded by the Stoics as an *ἐπιγέννημα* of virtue (Laert. vii. 97), and, as such, contrasted with *ἡδονή*, cf. Sen. *Epist.* 59. 2 scio voluptatem rem infamem esse, et gaudium nisi sapienti non contingere. Est enim animi elatio suis bonis verisque fidentis... Gaudio iunctum est non desinere nec in contrarium verti. Suidas *s. v.* ascribes to Prodicus and the Stoics the definitions *χαρὰ εὐλογος ἔπαρσις, εὐφροσύνη ἡ διὰ λόγων ἡδονή*. The N. T. use is marked by the same lofty character, cf. Joh. xv. 11 ταῦτα λελάληκα ὑμῖν ἵνα ἡ χαρὰ ἡ ἐμὴ ἐν ὑμῖν μείνῃ, Gal. v. 22, and for *εὐφρ.* Acts ii. 28 πληρώσεις με εὐφροσύνης μετὰ τοῦ προσώπου σου.

p. 178, line 1. *προσοικειωτέον*. Cf. Strabo v. 244 τὸν τόπον τοῖς Κιμμερίοις προσοικεῖοι.

εὐφροσύνην. Above p. 20. 22, p. 116. 1.

2, 3. *ἐὰν πρόσσχη τις, κ.τ.λ.* I am indebted to H. J. for references (taken from Pape-Benseler's *Eigennamen*) on Crobylus and Archelaus in the following list. The former reference is to Ael. *V. H.* iv. 16, where we find a corresponding list: *ἐὰν προσέχη τις Καλλία, φιλοπότην αὐτὸν ἐργάσεται ὁ Καλλίας· ἐὰν Ἰσμηνία, αὐλητήν· ἀλαζόνα, ἐὰν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ· ὀψοποιόν, ἐὰν Κρωβύλῳ κ.τ.λ.* Aelian appears to have been a younger contemporary of Cl. Probably both copied from some earlier writer. Anyhow it is a queer list, combining the most obscure with the most famous names, and all to no purpose. The conclusion would have been just as indubitable, though no names had been mentioned. The same curious lapse from common sense is shown in the futile argumentation of § 37, p. 65 above.

3. *Ἰσχομάχῳ*. I suppose Cl. is thinking of the account which Ischomachus gives to Socrates of his work at his farm (Xen. *Oec.* xi.).

4. *Λάμπιδι*. Potter quotes Plut. (*Mor.* 787 A) *Λ. ὁ ναύκληρος, ἐρωτηθεὶς πῶς ἐκτήσατο τὸν πλοῦτον, Οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἔφη, τὸν μέγαν, τὸν δὲ βραχὺν ἐπιπόνως καὶ βραδέως*. See also *ib.* p. 234 F *πρὸς τὸν μακαρίζοντα Λάμπιν τὸν Αἰγινήτην, διότι ἐδόκει πλουσιώτατος εἶναι ναυκλήρια πολλὰ ἔχων, Λάκων εἶπεν Οὐ προσέχω εὐδαιμονία ἐκ σχοινίων ἐπηρητημένην*.

Χαριδήμῳ. The famous condottiere of whom we read in the speeches of Demosthenes.

5. *Σίμωνι*. Potter quotes Plin. *H. N.* xxxiv. 8 to the effect that S. was the first to write on the subject, and Xen. *de re Eq.* 1 *συνέγραψε μὲν οὖν καὶ Σίμων περὶ ἵππικῆς, ὃς καὶ τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ἐλευσίνιον Ἀθήνησιν ἵππον χαλκοῦν ἀνέθηκε καὶ ἐν τῷ βάρβῳ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἔργα ἐτύπωσεν*. Xen. adds that he has taken much from him for his own treatise.

Πέρδικι. Cf. Ps.-Plut. *Prov. Alex.* cxxiv. τὸ Πέρδικος σκέλος. ὁ Π. κάπηλος Ἀθήνησι χωλός, καὶ κωμωδούμενος ἐπὶ χωλότητι.

Κρωβύλῳ. Nothing further seems to be known about him. It is very

improbable that he was the comic poet. Perizonius, on Aelian quoted above, suggests that Cr. may be the informer, who, when Plato undertook the defence of Chabrias, threatened him with the fate of Socrates (D. Laert. III. 24).

6. Ἀρχελάφ. Hegesander (*ap.* Athen. I. 34 c) says that he was highly esteemed by Antiochus the Great.

7. Πύρρωνι ἑριστικόν. P. died about 270 B.C., see Zeller IV. 480 foll. For ἑριστ. see Arist. *Rhet.* I. 11. 15 ἐπεὶ τὸ νικᾶν ἡδύ, ἀνάγκη καὶ τὰς παιδιάς ἡδεῖας εἶναι τὰς μαχητικὰς καὶ ἑριστικὰς...καὶ περὶ τὰς ἐσπουδασμένας δὲ παιδιάς ὁμοίως...διὸ καὶ ἡ δικανικὴ καὶ ἡ ἑριστικὴ ἡδεῖα τοῖς εἰθισμένοις, where Cope quotes the definition from *Top.* VIII. 12, p. 162 b ἑριστικοὶ οἱ ἐκ τῶν φαινομένων ἐνδόξων, μὴ ὄντων δέ, συλλογιστικοὶ ἢ φαινόμενοι συλλογιστικοί: cf. *Strom.* I. P. 339 ἡ δὲ σοφιστικὴ τέχνη δύναμις ἐστὶ φανταστικὴ διὰ λόγων, δοξῶν ἐμπουρικὴ ψευδῶν ὡς ἀληθῶν· παρέχει γὰρ πρὸς μὲν πειθῶ τὴν ῥητορικὴν, πρὸς τὸ ἀγωνιστικὸν δὲ τὴν ἑριστικὴν, *ib.* P. 340 τοιοῦτοι οἱ ἑριστικοὶ οὗτοι, εἴτε αἰρέσεις μετίοιεν εἴτε καὶ διαλεκτικὰ συνασκόιεν τεχνύδρια, *ib.* P. 343 *fin.* τὴν δὲ ἑριστικὴν καὶ σοφιστικὴν τέχνην παραιτητέον παντελῶς.

8. διαλεκτικόν. Aristotle uses the word of one who reasons from probabilities, esp. in the way of question and answer, as contrasted with the continuous oration of the rhetorician. Hence the term ἐρώτημα, *interrogatio* used for argument generally. In *Str.* I. P. 424 *fin.* Cl. uses the term in its higher Platonic meaning, ἡ κατὰ Πλάτωνα διαλεκτικὴ τῆς τῶν ὄντων δηλώσεως εὐρετικὴ τίς ἐστὶν ἐπιστήμη, *ib.* P. 425 ἡ ἀληθὴς διαλεκτικὴ... ὑπεξαναβαίνει περὶ τὴν πάντων κρατίστην οὐσίαν...ἐπιστήμην τῶν θείων καὶ οὐρανίων ἐπαγγελλομένη.

10. τῇ δοθείσῃ δι' αὐτοῦ προφητεία. A remarkable phrase. We should rather have expected ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δι' ἄλλων. Probably it refers to the office of Christ as the Logos, through whom the Father manifests Himself. In that case *προφητεία* would probably have its original sense of 'telling forth,' not of 'telling beforehand.' We can hardly suppose that Cl. is here thinking of the life of Christ as typical of what man is to be.

11. ἐν σαρκὶ περιπολῶν θεός. See n. on p. 6. 23 above.

14. θεοπνεύστους γραφάς. See *Protr.* P. 71 where the words are given as a quotation from the Apostle.

15, 16. ἀρχαὶ ἀμαρτίας, ἄγνοια καὶ ἀσθένεια. Cf. above p. 16. 16 ὑπ' ἀσθενείας κακοί, p. 26. 2 κακῶν αἰτίαν καὶ ὕλης ἃν τις ἀσθένειαν ὑπολάβοι καὶ τὰς ἀβουλήτους τῆς ἀγνοίας ὁρμάς, also *Str.* II. P. 462 τὸ δὲ ἀμαρτάνειν ἐκ τοῦ ἀγνοεῖν κρίνειν ὃ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν συνίσταται, ἢ τῷ ἀδυνατεῖν ποιεῖν, ὥσπερ ἀμέλει καὶ βόθρῳ περιπίπτει τις, ἥτοι ἀγνοήσας ἢ ἀδυνατήσας ὑπερβῆναι δι' ἀσθένειαν σώματος. We find something like this in Plato, *Legg.* IX. 863 τρίτον μὲν ἄγνοιαν λέγων ἃν τις τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων αἰτίαν οὐκ ἂν ψεύδοιτο, where the two former causes are the incapacity to resist pleasure and anger. Cl. (after St James I. 14) substitutes ἐπιθυμία for these.

17. The gen. is a little awkward in consequence of the ἐφ' ἡμῖν, which

intervenes between it and what seems to be its governing nouns. Should we read ἐφ' ἡμῶν 'in our case'?

23. ἐξασθενῶν. See below p. 192. 25 καταλαίειν ἐξασθ.

§ 102. 24. τῷ γένει = γενικῶς, cf. *Str.* I. P. 349 ἀλλήλοις ἀνόμοια εἶναι δοκεῖ, τῷ γένει γε ὅλη τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ὁμολογοῦντα, *Plut. Mor.* 954 D πᾶσα γῆ τῷ γένει στύφειν καὶ ψύχειν πέφυκε. For the thought compare *Str.* II. P. 443 ἰνιτ. διπλοῦ τοίνυν ὄντος τοῦ τῆς κακίας εἶδους, τοῦ μὲν μετὰ ἀπάτης καὶ τοῦ λανθάνειν, τοῦ δὲ μετὰ βίας ἄγοντος, ὁ θεῖος λόγος κέκραγεν πάντας συλλήβδην καλῶν...ὅτι ἐφ' ἡμῖν τὸ πείθεσθαι καὶ μὴ, ὥς μὴ ἔχειν ἄγνοιαν προφασίσασθαι τινας...τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ὁμοῦ τῷ θέλειν καὶ τὸ δύνασθαι πάρεστιν, ἐκ συνασκήσεως ὑψηκόσι τοῦτο καὶ κεκαθαρμένοις.

28, 29. ἐκ πίστεως τε καὶ φόβου παιδαγωγουμένη· ἄμφω δ' εἰς ἀγάπην συναύξουσιν. Cf. *Str.* II. P. 458 προηγείται μὲν πίστις, φόβος δὲ οἰκοδομεῖ, τελειοὶ δὲ ἡ ἀγάπη. A gloss is quoted in Stephanus for the intransitive use of συναύξω, which seems more appropriate here, though usually Cl. makes it transitive. See however *Str.* VI. P. 736 ὁ παιδαγωγὸς ἡμῖν ἐν τρισὶ διαιρούμενος βίβλοισι τὴν ἐκ παιδῶν ἀγωγὴν τε καὶ τροφήν παρέστησεν, τουτέστιν ἐκ κατηχήσεως συναύξουσιν τῇ πίστει πολιτείαν, translated in Potter's ed. *ostendit institutionem a pueritia, hoc est, vitae rationem quae ex catechesi per fidem incrementum accipit*. The simple verb is often intransitive in later Greek, as in p. 118. 7 (ἀγάπη) φίλον τὸν γνωστικὸν ἀπεργάζεται εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας αὐξήσαντα, and so the compound ὑπερανέξανω in 2 Th. i. 3.

29, 30. τέλος τό γε ἐνταῦθα διττόν. The distinction between the practical and contemplative life may be traced back to the βίος πολιτικός and θεωρητικός, and the ἠθικαὶ and διανοητικαὶ ἀρεταὶ of Aristotle (*Eth. N.* I. 5. 2, and 13. 20) and to the φύλακες and ἐπίκουροι of Plato's *Republic*.

p. 180, lines 4, 5. τοῦ καινῶς μὲν λεγομένου ἀρχαιοτάτου δὲ ἔσματος. The original has θυμὸς αὐτοῖς...ὥσει ἀσπίδος κωφῆς...ἦτις οὐκ εἰσακούσεται φωνὴν ἐπαδόντων. Cf. *Protr.* P. 6 τὸ ἔσμα τὸ σωτήριον μὴ καινὸν οὕτως ὑπολάβης...πρὸ ἑωσφόρου γὰρ ἦν, where the Gospel is compared to the strain of Orpheus.

5. παιδευθεῖν πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τὰς πρὸ τῆς κρίσεως νοουσεῖας ὑπομένοντες. 1 Cor. xi. 32 κρινόμενοι δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου παιδευόμεθα ἵνα μὴ σὺν τῷ κόσμῳ κατακριθῶμεν.

10. μερικά, as opposed to the παντελεῖς κρίσις mentioned above, cf. below p. 184. 19.

12. κατολισθάνοντες. On the tendency in later Greek to change forms in -ανω into -αινω, see Jannaris § 900.

14. θεὸς δὲ οὐ τιμωρεῖται. H. J. compares Plato *Prot.* 324 οὐδεὶς κολάζει τοὺς ἀδικούντας, πρὸς τούτῳ τὸν νοῦν ἔχων καὶ τούτου ἕνεκα ὅτι ἠδίκησεν, ὅς τις μὴ ὥσπερ θηρίον ἀλόγιστον τιμωρεῖται· ὁ δὲ μετὰ λόγου ἐπιχειρῶν κολάζειν οὐ τοῦ παρεληλυθότος ἕνεκα ἀδικήματος τιμωρεῖται—οὐ γὰρ ἂν τό γεπραχθὲν ἀγένητον θείῃ—ἀλλὰ τοῦ μέλλοντος χάριν ἵνα μὴ αὖθις ἀδικήσῃ μήτε αὐτὸς οὗτος μήτε ἄλλος ὁ τοῦτον ἰδὼν κολασθέντα. For the distinction between κόλασις and τιμωρία see also *Paed.* I. 140 ἰνιτ. κολάζειν μὲν τὸν θεόν

ἀν ὁμολογήσαιμι τοὺς ἀπίστους· ἡ γὰρ κόλασις ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τοῦ κολαζομένου, ἔστι γὰρ ἐπανόρθωσις ἀντιτείνοντος· τιμωρεῖσθαι δὲ μὴ βούλεσθαι. τιμωρία δὲ ἐστὶν ἀνταπόδοσις κακοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ τιμωροῦντός συμ- φέρον ἀναπεμπομένη. οὐκ ἂν δὲ ἐπιθυμήσειε τιμωρεῖσθαι ὁ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐπηρεαζόντων ἡμᾶς προσεύχεσθαι διδάσκων. This is in accordance with Cl.'s general teaching (see above on p. 20. 7 and Index *s.v.* 'Punishment'), but a contrary statement is quoted by Huber (*Philos. der Kirchenväter*, p. 149) from a fragment said to belong to the treatise Περὶ Ψυχῆς (P. 1020)¹, ἀθάνατοι πᾶσαι αἱ ψυχαὶ καὶ τῶν ἀσεβῶν, αἷς ἄμεινον ἢν μὴ ἀφθάρτους εἶναι. κολαζόμεναι γὰρ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀσβέστου πυρὸς ἀπεράντῳ τιμωρία καὶ μὴ θνήσκουσαι ἐπὶ κακῷ τῷ (αἰ. τὸ) ἑαυτῶν τέλος λαβεῖν οὐκ ἔχουσιν (preserved by Maximus *Locī Comm.* p. 656).

16. **κολάζει μέντοι.** See Klotz-Devar I. p. 125 and Arist. *Pol.* III. 4. 9 οὐχ ἡ αὐτὴ ἀπλῶς ἀρετὴ πολίτου καὶ ἀνδρός, τινὸς μέντοι πολίτου.

17. **ἀποτρέψαι βουλόμενος.** See Plat. *Protag.* 324 ἀποτροπῆς ἔνεκα κολάζει.

18. **τῆς εἰς τὰς αἰρέσεις εὐεμπτωσίας.** Cf. *Paed.* I. P. 99 ἡ κώλυσις τῆς εἰς τὴν συνήθειαν τῶν ἁμαρτημάτων εὐεμπτωσίας, Diog. L. VII. 115 ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ σώματος εὐεμπτωσίαι τινὲς λέγονται, οἷον κατάρρους καὶ διάρροια, οὕτω καὶ πὶ τῆς ψυχῆς εἰσιν εὐκαταφορίαι.

§ 103. 27. **φλυναρεῖν ἐπιχειροῦσι.** The common meaning of φλ. seems out of place here. Can it mean 'to be witty'? Cf. Plut. *Mor.* 873 E βατραχομαχίαν ἐν ἔπεσι παίζων καὶ φλυνῶν ἔγραψε. In 3 Joh. 10 it has a transitive force, λόγοις πονηροῖς φλυνῶν ἡμᾶς.

28, 29. **σφίσιν αὐτοῖς τὰ μέγιστα συγχωροῦντες.** Cf. Plato *Legg.* x. 906 συγκεχωρήκαμεν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς τὸν οὐρανὸν πολλῶν εἶναι μεστὸν ἀγαθῶν (quoted by Cl. in *Str.* v. P. 702), Xen. *Hier.* I. 16 συγχωρῶ σοι τοὺς ἐπαίνους ἡδίστους εἶναι.

30. **πονέσαντες.** On this form see W. Schmid *Att.* IV. 693.

τὴν ἀκολουθίαν. Does this refer to the consistency of the truth, as in p. 160. 21, 22; or is it general, implying the absence of consistency in the heresies, as in p. 170. 28?

31. **ἡ μισήσειεν.** For the omission of μᾶλλον, cf. Lk. xv. 7 χαρὰ ἔσται ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ἁμαρτωλῷ μετανοοῦντι ἢ ἐπὶ ἐννενηκονταεννέα δικαίοις, *ib.* xvii. 2 λυσιτελεῖ αὐτῷ εἰ ἔρριπται εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἢ ἵνα σκανδαλίσῃ ἓνα, Moulton-Winer pp. 301, 302, and above p. 112. 22 μή τι οὖν ἡ δι' ἄγνοίαν συνίσταται ἡ δειλία; p. 170. 30, *Str.* II. P. 434 *in*it. τὴν γνώσιν μακρῷ δὴ κεχωρισμένην τῆς πίστεως ἡ τὸ πνευματικὸν τοῦ λογικοῦ λέγουσιν.

p. 182, lines 2, 3. **ἀποτέμνουσαν <καὶ> καλοῦσαν.** Cf. *Paed.* I. P. 136 *fin.* ἔστι δὲ οἰονεὶ χειρουργία τῶν τῆς ψυχῆς παθῶν ὁ ἔλεγχος... ἃ χρὴ διελέγχειν

¹ Allusion is made to a future treatise with this title in *Str.* II. P. 488, *ib.* III. P. 516, *ib.* v. P. 699, but the fragment is entirely inconsistent with Clement's known views, and, in fact, as Zahn has shown (*Forsch.* vol. III. p. 63), it is taken from the Clementine Homilies, XI. 11.

διαιρουντα τῇ τομῇ, where Potter cites Tert. *adv. Marc.* II. 16 Quid enim si medicum dicas esse debere, ferraamenta vero eius accuses, quod secent et inurant, et amputent et constrictent? See also Str. I. P. 422 τῆς μὲν τοῦ σώματος ὑγιείας ἔνεκα καὶ τομὰς καὶ καύσεις καὶ φαρμακοποσίας ὑφιστάμεθα, καὶ ὁ ταῦτα προσάγων σωτήρ τε καὶ ἰατρός καλεῖται, ...τῆς δὲ ψυχῆς ἔνεκα οὐχ ὁμοίως ὑποστησόμεθα;

3. ὑπεχέτω τὰ ὅτα τῆς ψυχῆς. Cf. Aelian *N. A.* VIII. 17 ὅτῳ σχολῇ μανθάνειν, οὗτος ὑπέχων τὰ ὅτα ἀκούετω, where Jacobs quotes *ib.* XII. 44 ὁ δὲ ὑπέχει τὰ ὅτα καὶ θέλγεται, Synes. *de Prov.* 90 Α τῷ πατρὶ ὑπέειχε τὰ ὅτα, Themist. *Or.* xv. p. 184 D. See also Dio Chr. I. p. 661 λόγῳ τὰς ἀκοὰς ὑπέχουσι. There is therefore no reason for D.'s ἐπεχέτω.

4, 5. ῥαθυμεῖν ἐπιγόμενοι seems rather like a contradiction in terms. I suppose Cl. means 'from their love of ease.'

5. ὀριγνώμενοι. Cf. Plat. *Asiarch.* 366 ἡ ψυχὴ τὸν οὐράνιον ποθεῖ καὶ σύμφυλον αἰθέρα, τῆς ἐκείσε διαίτης καὶ χορείας ὀριγνώμενη.

6. καινοτομεῖν βιάζονται. For inf. with β. see above p. 108. 4, below p. 188. 27.

7, 8. For the self-demonstration of Scripture see above p. 168. 6 and 21.

9. συναιρούμενον. Cf. p. 84. 24 τὸ πᾶν συναιρεῖται πρὸς τὴν τελειότητα τῆς σωτηρίας, where H. suggests συναίρεται. Perhaps we should read συναιρούμενον here: or was there a confusion between the two verbs in late Greek, as between περαίνω and περαιόω (on which see p. 146. 4)?

10. τὰ προσφυῇ τοῖς θεοπνεύστοις λόγοις. Cf. Plato *Phileb.* 67 c νοῦς ἡδονῆς προσφύεστερον πέφανται τῇ τοῦ νικῶντος ιδέᾳ, Dion. H. p. 820 λέξιν τοῖς πράγμασι προσφυῇ.

12. παραδεδομένα. The pf. seems required instead of the present part. of the MS. See below l. 21 προπαραδεδομένα.

ἐκόντες εἶναι. It is usually said that this phrase is limited to negative sentences, but D. refers to Phryn. p. 274 f. where Lobeck gives many exx. of the neglect of the rule in later Greek. Cf. also Theodoret, *Gr. Aff.* p. 175. 22 ταῦτα ὁ Πορφύριος ἔφη καὶ ἀλλὰ ἅττα, ἃ ἐκὼν εἶναι παρέλιπον.

σοφίζονται. Cf. Str. III. P. 547 σοφίζεται τὴν ἀλήθειαν δι' ἀληθοῦς ψεύδος κατασκευάζων.

13. παρεγχειρήσεων, 'cavillatio' gl. Philox.¹ Cf. Str. VI. P. 762 τὰ δυσβάστακτα φορτία αὐτοῖς (MS. αὐτοῖς) διὰ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης παρεγχειρήσεως ἐπαναθέμενοι, verb used by Plut. V. 276 εἰ μὴ τις βούλοιτο παρεγχειρεῖν ὅτι κ.τ.λ., Str. I. P. 376 ἡ κυρία αὕτη ἀλήθεια ἀπαρεγχειρήτος, ἣν παρὰ τῷ νύφ τοῦ θεοῦ παιδευόμεθα. For the simple v. compare Plut. *Mor.* 687 D ἐδόκει ταῦτα πιθανῶς μὲν ἐγχειρηθῆναι, πρὸς δὲ τὸ μέγιστον ἐναντιοῦσθαι τῆς φύσεως τέλος. Philo M. 2, p. 677 (commenting on the word ἐγχειρίδιον in Exod. xx. 25) explains it to mean οἱ τὴν φύσιν παρεγχειρεῖν τολμῶντες καὶ τὰ ἔργα τῆς φύσεως ἐγχειρήμασιν ἰδίοις μεταμορφοῦντες.

13, 14. ἐνιστάμενοι θεῷ παραδόσει. Arist. *Top.* VIII. p. 157 b 2 ἐνίστασθαι τῷ καθόλου.

¹ The word is wrongly explained in L. & S.

17. **Μαρκίωνος.** Also mentioned in *Str.* II. P. 449, III. P. 515, 519, 520, 522, IV. P. 584, 593.

Προδίκου. See above p. 70. 16 n.

§ 104. 25. **ὀρθοτομίαν τῶν δογμάτων.** Potter cites Eus. *H. E.* iv. 3 τῆς ἀποστολικῆς ὀρθοτομίας, where Valesius refers to 2 Tim. ii. 15 ὀρθοτομοῦντα τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας. Cf. Prov. iii. 6 ἵνα ὀρθοτομή τὰς ὁδοὺς σου.

27. **ἀναπεμπόμενος.** I can make no sense of this, and think it possible the true reading may be *παρπεμπόμενος*. The latter verb is a favourite with Cl. in the sense of 'to help along,' see below p. 192. 16 τὴν βᾶσιν δι' υἱοῦ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα παρπεμπουσιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν, *Protr.* P. 7 *in*it. παρὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ τὸ εὖ ζῆν ἐκδιδασκόμενοι εἰς αἰδίων ζωὴν παρπεμπόμεθα, also Anton. II. 17 τί οὖν τὸ παρπεμπῆναι δυνάμενον; φιλοσοφία.

30. **ἀλλ' οὐ πάντων.** In the original ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν πᾶσιν.

p. 184, lines 1—6. The original has οὐ θέλω γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν, ἀδελφοί, ὅτι [οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν] πάντες ὑπὸ τὴν νεφέλῃν ἦσαν καὶ [πάντες διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης διήλθον, καὶ πάντες εἰς τὸν Μωυσῆν ἐβαπτίσαντο ἐν τῇ νεφέλῃ καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, καὶ πάντες τὸ αὐτὸ] πνευματικὸν βρῶμα ἔφαγον, καὶ [πάντες τὸ αὐτὸ] πνευματικὸν ἔπιον πόμα, [ἔπιον γὰρ ἐκ πνευματικῆς ἀκολουθούσης πέτρας, ἡ πέτρα δὲ ἦν ὁ Χριστός]. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τοῖς πλείοσιν αὐτῶν ἠδόκησεν [ὁ θεός]¹.

3. **κατασκευάζων.** Cf. Philo M. 2, p. 619 κατασκευάζει τὸ πρῶτον οὕτως, *ib.* πρὸς τὴν τοῦ τρίτου κατασκευὴν κεφαλαίου χρῶνται λόγῳ τοιῷδε, *Epict. Diss.* II. 20. 22 κατασκευάσω σοι ὅτι κ.τ.λ.

7. **τί με λέγετε, κύριε.** Quoted above p. 130. 10 f. The reading in Lk. vi. 46 is τί με καλεῖτε Κύριε [κύριε], καὶ οὐ ποιεῖτε ἃ λέγω; For ἃ λέγω Cl. substitutes words from Mt. vii. 21. See Barnard *Biblical Text of Cl.* p. 41.

9. **πόμα δίδωμι οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον.** Cf. John iv. 14 ὃς δ' ἂν πῖνῃ ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος οὗ ἐγὼ δώσω αὐτῷ, οὐ μὴ διψήσῃ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα κ.τ.λ.

10. **ὑδωρ ζωῆς.** Rev. xxi. 6, xxii. 17, vii. 17.

ἡ γνῶσις εἴρηται φυσιοῦν. 1 Cor. viii. 1 ἡ γνῶσις φυσιοῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀγάπη οἰκοδομεῖ, where there can be no doubt of the meaning of the word, any more than in 1 Cor. iv. 6 ἵνα μὴ φυσιοῦσθε κατὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου, 18, 19 ἐφυσιώθησαν τινες...γνώσομαι οὐ τὸν λόγον τῶν πεφυσιωμένων, ἀλλὰ τὴν δύναμιν, *ib.* v. 2 ὑμεῖς πεφυσιωμένοι ἐστέ, *ib.* xiii. 4 ἡ ἀγάπη οὐ φυσιοῦται, Col. ii. 18 εἰκῇ φυσιοῦμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ νοῦς τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτοῦ. The sense is connected with φῦσα and φυσάω, of which we have exx. in Is. liv. 16 χαλκεὺς φυσῶν ἄνθρακας, Wisdom xi. 18 θῆρες πυρπνόνον φυσῶντες ἄσθμα, and (metaphorically used) in Xen. *Mem.* I. 2. 25 ἐπηρμένῳ ἐπὶ πλούτῳ, πεφυσμημένῳ δ' ἐπὶ δυνάμει. The form φυσιάω is similarly used in both senses. There is however another use of φυσιάω which is connected with φύσις, cf. above p. 80. 26, Arist. *Categ.* 8 (p. 9 a. 2) διάθεσις διὰ χρόνον πλῆθος ἤδη πεφυσιω-

¹ Words in square brackets are omitted by Cl., those in spaced type are altered.

μένη καὶ ἀνίαςτος, Simplic. *ad Epict.* p. 219 Schw. ὁ διὰ τῆς φαντασίας συνεθισμός φυσιοῖ πως ἡμᾶς οὕτως ἔχειν ('makes it natural to us to be so'). Elsewhere Cl. uses the word in the same sense as S. Paul, cf. *Paed.* i. P. 129 σφᾶς τελείους τινὲς τολμῶσι καλεῖν, ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀπόστολον φρονούντες, φυσιοῦμενοί τε καὶ φρναττόμενοι, P. 108 *fin.* ἡμεῖς τοὺς παραφυσῶντας εἰς φυσίωσιν φυλαζάμενοι τῶν αἰρέσεων ἀνέμους, P. 112 *fin.* οἱ εἰς γνῶσιν πεφυσιώμενοι, *Str.* i. P. 347 *fin.* καὶ γνῶσομαι, φησίν, οὐ τὸν λόγον τῶν πεφυσιωμένων, ἀλλὰ τὴν δύναμιν, τοὺς δοκησισόφους καὶ οἰομένους εἶναι, οὐκ ὄντας δέ, σοφοὺς ἐπιρραπίζων γράφει, so Ignat. *Magn.* 12, *Trall.* 4, 7, *Smyrn.* 6, *Polyc.* 4.

§ 105. 17. ἡ σοφία ἐνεφυσίωσεν τὰ ἐαυτῆς τέκνα. The LXX. of Sir. iv. 11 has ἡ σοφία υἱοὺς αὐτῆς ἀνύψωσε, where Itala has 'filiis suis vitam inspirat,' which Lansen thinks may represent an original ἐψύχωσεν (taken from n. in Potter's ed.). The word occurs in 1 Esdr. ix. 48 ἀνέγνωσκον τὸν νόμον ἐμφυσιῶντες ἅμα τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, which Ball translates 'breathing into them withal the reading,' i.e. inspiring the hearers therewith,' and also in v. 55 ἐνεφυσιώθησαν ἐν τοῖς ῥήμασιν οἷς ἐδιδάχθησαν. In classical writers the verb is used in the sense 'implant,' 'instil,' cf. Xen. *Lac.* iii. 4 τὸ αἰδεῖσθαι ἐμφυσιῶσαι βουλόμενος αὐτοῖς. The cognate ἐμφυσάω is found in Ezek. xxi. 31 ἐν πυρὶ ὀργῆς μου ἐμφυσήσω ἐπὶ σε, Job iv. 21 ἐνεφύσησε γὰρ αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐξηράνθησαν, 1 Kings xvii. 21 ἐνεφύσησε τῷ παιδαρίῳ τρίς. Clearchus (*ap.* Ath. 225 D) uses it in a metaphorical sense τῇ κολακείᾳ ἐμφυσώμενος, and Cl. has ἐμφύσημα of inspiration (*Str.* iv. P. 603 *fin.*) τοῦτ' ἔστι τὸ ἐμφ. τοῦ διαφέροντος πνεύματος καὶ καθόλου ὃ ἐμπνέεται τῇ ψυχῇ.

19. ταῖς μερικαῖς. Above p. 180. 10 we have μερικαὶ τινες παιδείαι. If the reading in the text is correct, the phrase must have become so common as to admit of curtailling by the omission of the noun.

22. ὑποσυρόντων. Cf. *Paed.* ii. P. 187 *init.* ταχὺ εἰς ἀταξίαν ὑποσύρεται γυνή.

27. τὰς γραφὰς συνλέτε. Lk. xxiv. 45 διήνοιξεν αὐτῶν τὸν νοῦν τοῦ συνιέναι τὰς γραφὰς.

p. 186, line 4. Ἰουδαία ἐξομολόγησις ἐρμηνεύεται. Cf. *Str.* i. P. 335 *init.* ὁ φιλομαθὴς Ἰούδας—δυνατὸς δὲ ἐρμηνεύεται—πρὸς τὴν θάμαρ ἐξέκλινεν, σώζων τὴν πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ὁμολογίαν, where Potter cites Philo M. i, p. 349. 24 Ἰούδας, ὃς ἐρμηνεύεται κυρίῳ ἐξομολόγησις, *ib.* p. 59. 44 τοῦ μὲν ἐξομολογούμενου Ἰούδας σύμβολον, *Constit. Ap.* ii. 60, where Cotelerius notes 'passim auctores Judam de confessione et laude interpretantur.' The significance of the name appears in its use in Gen. xxix. 35 (Λεία) ἔτεκεν υἱόν, καὶ εἶπε, Νῦν ἔτι τοῦτο ἐξομολογήσομαι κυρίῳ· διὰ τοῦτο ἐκάλεσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰούδαν, cf. *ib.* xlix. 8.

5. οὐ μοιχεύσεις—ὡς σεαυτὸν. The original has οὐ φονεύσεις after μοιχεύσεις and οὐ ψευδομαρτυρήσεις after κλέψεις. The best mss. have σεαυτὸν agreeing with the corrector in L.

8. οἱ τὰς αἰρέσεις μετιόντες. The same phrase occurs in p. 168. 24.

9. **μοιχεύειν τὴν ἀλήθειαν.** Cf. *Str.* III. P. 552 ὁ σωτὴρ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους, γενεὰν εἰπὼν μοιχαλίδα, διδάσκει μὴ ἐγνωκότας νόμον ὡς ὁ νόμος βούλεται... μοιχεύειν τὸν νόμον, *ib.* VI. P. 816 μοιχεία δ' ἐστίν, ἐάν τις καταλιπὼν τὴν ἐκκλησιαστικὴν καὶ ἀληθῆ γνῶσιν καὶ τὴν περὶ θεοῦ διάληψιν ἐπὶ τὴν μὴ προσήκουσαν ἔρχηται ψευδῇ δόξαν κ.τ.λ., and the corresponding use of πορνεύω above p. 154. 4 π. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, p. 130. 26, also *Protr.* P. 53 ἡταιρήκεν ὑμῖν τὰ ὄντα, πεπορνεύκασιν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ καὶ τὸ καινότερον πρὸ τῆς συμπλοκῆς αἱ ὄψεις ὑμῖν μεμοιχέυκασιν, *Jer.* iii. 9 ἐμοίχευσε τὸ ξύλον καὶ τὸν λίθον.

κλέπτειν τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἐκκλησίας. Cf. above p. 116. 25 παρακλέπτουσι τ. νόμον, *Synes. Epist.* 283 δεινὸν ἡ εὐνοία κλέψαι τὴν ἀλήθειαν, *Aesch.* p. 73 *fin.* τοῖς ὀνόμασι κλέπτων τὰ πράγματα. On κανὼν see above p. 70. 25.

16. **δολιοῦσιν.** The original has the irregular imperfect ἐδολιούσαν.

§ 106. 19. **ἐξάρχοντες.** See above p. 174. 24.

20. **οὔτε αὐτοὶ εἰσίσιν.** The original has κλείετε τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν ἔμπροσθεν τῶν ἀνθρώπων· ὑμεῖς γὰρ οὐκ εἰσέρχεσθε, οὐδὲ τοὺς εἰσερχομένους ἀφίετε εἰσελθεῖν.

22. **κλείν.** This, the Attic, form is found in *Apoc.* iii. 7 ὁ ἔχων τὴν κλείν Δαυεὶδ, *ib.* xx. 1; but in *Lk.* xi. 52 we have τὴν κλείδα τῆς γνώσεως and in *Mt.* xvi. 19 δώσω σοι τὰς κλείδας τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν, like ἀντικλείδα l. 24 below.

24. **ἀντικλείδα,** 'a vice-key,' like ἀντιβασιλεύς, 'a vice-roy.' Cf. *Pollux* x. c. 4 παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις καὶ ἀντικλείδες εἴρηνται. It is used with a different force by *Serap. Aegypt.* (*Migne Patr. Gr.* vol. XL. p. 936 c) ὀφθαλμοὺς ὁ πάλαι αἱρούμενος τῇ ἡδονῇ ἀντικλείδα τὴν σωφροσύνην εἶχεν.

τὴν αὐλείαν. The MS. αὐλαίαν means 'a curtain,' which is not opened by a key and is altogether out of place here: αὐλεία or αὐλειος (θύρα) is the regular word for the main entrance from the street into the courtyard (αὐλή) of the house, cf. *Herodian* II. 5. 3 ἕκαστος, ἦν ἐγκεχείριστο φρουρὰν λιπὼν ἢ ἐπὶ τῇ αὐλείῳ ἢ ἐπὶ ταῖς λοιπαῖς εἰσόδοις, ἔφενγον, *ib.* IV. 1. 5 παραφράττοντες πάσας εἰσόδους, εἴ τινες ἦσαν λανθάνουσαι, μόναις δὲ ταῖς δημοσίοις καὶ αὐλείοις χρώμενοι, *Joh.* x. 1 ὁ μὴ εἰσερχόμενος διὰ τῆς θύρας εἰς τὴν αὐλήν τῶν προβάτων ἀλλὰ ἀναβαίνων ἀλλαχόθεν, ἐκεῖνος κλέπτῃς ἐστὶ καὶ ληστῆς. Cl. refers to the same passage of *S. John* in *Protr.* P. 9 and continues ὅπως ἡμῖν ἀθρόας τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀναπετάσῃ πύλας· λογικαὶ γὰρ αἱ τοῦ λόγου πύλαι, πίστεως ἀνοιγνύμεναι κλειδί.

24—26. **δ' ἡς...ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς...εἴσιμεν.** The construction is attracted from εἰσίσιν to εἴσιμεν by the intervening ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς. On this attraction, which is very common with οὐχ ὥσπερ, cf. *Kühner Gr. Gr.* vol. II. p. 1079.

26. **παράθυρον ἀνατεμόντες.** Cf. *Philo* M. 1, p. 16 ὁ μέγας ἡγεμὼν πολυσχιδεῖς ἀνατέμνων ὁδοὺς διὰ γῆς ἔρχεται, *ib.* 2, p. 362 ἐν ἀνοδίαις ἰσχυσεὺν λεωφόρους ὁδοὺς ἀνατεμεῖν, *ib.* 2, p. 2 ἐλπὶδα οἷα λεωφόρον ὁδὸν ἡ φιλάρετος ἀνατέμνει καὶ ἀνοίγει ψυχῇ, *Plut. Mor.* 617 A δέδια μὴ δοκῶμεν τῇ αὐλείῳ τὸν τύφον ἀποκλείοντες εἰσάγειν τῇ παραθύρῳ μετὰ πολλῆς ἀδιαφορίας.

27. ὑπερβαίνοντες τὴν ἀλήθειαν. See above p. 172. 7.

28. μυσταγωγός. Cf. *Str.* IV. P. 637 *fin.* ἡμᾶς ὁ σωτὴρ μυσταγωγεί, *ib.* v. P. 693 ὡς θέμις τοῖς ἐκεί μυσταγωγεῖν τὰς ἐξελεγμένας ψυχάς, *ib.* P. 727 (from Menander) ἅπαντι δαίμων ἀνδρὶ συμπαρίσταται εὐθὺς γενομένῳ μυσταγωγὸς τοῦ βίου ἀγαθός. On the Christian use of language belonging to the Mysteries see Lob. *Agl.* p. 32 f., Anrich *Das antike Mysterienwesen* pp. 154—162.

29. μεταγενεστέρως. See below p. 188. 18.

p. 188, line 1. τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους συνηλύσεις. The word σ. is also used in *Paed.* II. P. 175 and 167.

6. κάτω. Used in later Gr. of time, as ἄνω in earlier Gr., cf. Aristid. XIX. p. 453 πᾶς ὁ τῶν κάτω δυναστῶν κατάλογος, cited with other exx. by Schmid (*Att.* II. p. 220, III. p. 245). For the date of heresy cf. Euseb. *H. E.* III. 32 (commenting on Hegesippus) μέχρι τῶν τότε χρόνων (the martyrdom of Symeon under Trajan) παρθένος καθαρὰ καὶ ἀδιάφθορος ἔμεινεν ἡ ἐκκλησία... ὡς δὲ ὁ ἱερὸς τῶν ἀποστόλων χορὸς διάφορον εἰλήφει τοῦ βίου τέλος, παρεληλύθει τε ἡ γενεὰ ἐκείνη τῶν αὐταῖς ἀκοαῖς τῆς ἐνθέου σοφίας ἐπακοῦσαι κατηξιωμένων, τῆς αὐτῆς πλάνης τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐλάβανεν ἡ σύστασις κ.τ.λ. The notices in the Epistles and the Apocalypse seem to show the existence of heresy at an earlier date, and Simon Magus and Cerinthus are certainly prior to Basilides, as indeed is admitted below II. 10—16. For Basilides see Hort's art. in *D. of Chr. Biog.* I. p. 269.

10. Γλαυκίαν. Only mentioned here.

11. Πέτρον ἑρμηνέα. This office is generally ascribed to S. Mark, see Papias *ap.* Eus. *H. E.* III. 39 Μάρκος μὲν, ἑρμηνευτὴς Πέτρον γενόμενος, ὅσα ἐμνημόνευσεν, ἀκριβῶς ἔγραψεν, but Jerome thinks that he employed more than one interpreter (*Ep. ad Hed.* cxx. 11) duae epistolae quae feruntur Petri stilo inter se et caractere discrepant structuraque verborum. Ex quo intellegimus pro necessitate rerum diversis eum usum interpretibus.

Οὐαλεντίνον. See art. by Lipsius in *D. of Chr. Biog.* III. pp. 1076—1099.

12. Θεοδῶ διακηκοέναι. For the use of the v. Potter compares Diog. L. II. 5. 3 Σωκράτης διήκουσεν Ἀρχελαοῦ τοῦ φυσικοῦ (quoted in *Str.* I. P. 352 *fin.*), *ib.* II. 12. 1 (the sons of Crito) διήκουσαν Σωκράτους. Nothing is known of Theodas. Zahn (*Forsch.* III. 125) suggests that it may be another form of Theodotus, from whom Cl. has made excerpts, but Lipsius *l.c.* shows that this is improbable.

§ 107. 13. Μάρκος γάρ. This is Gieseler's emendation adopted by Hort. The reading Μαρκίων followed by μεθ' ὧν (or even, as emended by Dodwell, μεθ' οὗ) Σίμων Πέτρον ἐπήκουσεν is in flagrant contradiction to the chronology, since Justin Martyr and Irenaeus both witness that Marcion flourished about 154. 'Mark the Evangelist was older than either Glaucias or Theodas, even though we should allow that these were disciples of the Apostles. He was older also than Simon, who undoubtedly heard S. Peter.' γάρ is here used like *nam* in passing on from one instance

to another, see my note on Cic. *N. D.* i. 27 and above p. 32. 3. Gieseler supports his emendation by a reference to Greg. Naz. *Orat.* xxv. p. 441, where Μάρκου (the Gnostic) should be substituted for Μαρκίωνος.

16. ἐπήκουσεν. The same correction (ἐπ. for ὑπ.) is made by Zahn in *Str.* i. P. 324 τὸ πνεῦμα ἐκεῖνο τὸ κεχαριτωμένον οὐ κατηξιώθημεν ὑπακούσαι. I am not sure that it is required in either case.

19. ὑποβεβηκίας τῷ χρόνῳ. I am not aware of any other instance in which ὑποβ. is used generally of posteriority in time: Cl. mostly uses it of subjects to be dealt with in later chapters, cf. *Str.* i. P. 366 *init.* ὡς ὀλίγον ὑποβάντες δείξομεν.

κεκαινοτομήσθαι. Cf. above p. 182. 6.

20. παραχαραχθείσας. Cf. above παραχάραγμα p. 158. 22.

22. οἱ κατὰ πρόθεσιν δίκαιοι. Cf. Rom. viii. 28 τοῖς κατὰ πρόθεσιν κλητοῖς οὖσιν.

23. ἐγκαταλέγονται. Cf. *Protr.* P. 35 δαίμονες δευτέρᾳ ἐγκαταλεγόμενοι τάξει, *Str.* i. P. 350 *fin.* Ἀκουσίλαον ἐγκατέλεξαν τοῖς ἐπτά σοφοῖς, *ib.* P. 423 τοῖς υἱοῖς ἐγκαταλέγεται, Luc. *de Paras.* 3 παρασιτικὴν ταῖς ἄλλαις τέχναις ἐγκαταλέξομεν.

24, 25. κατὰ τὴν μόνωσιν ἐπαινείται. See n. on p. 190. 8—10 ἡ ἐξοχή τῆς ἐκκλησίας κατὰ τὴν μονάδα ἐστίν.

26. τῇ τοῦ ἐνὸς φύσει συγκεληροῦται ἐκκλησία ἡ μία. Cf. Ael. *N. A.* xv. 28 σκῶπας ('owls') συγκεκληρωσθαι σιωπῇ, where Jacobs quotes Max. Tyr. i. 4 συγκεκλήρωται ἡ ψυχὴ τοιοῦτῳ πάθει, *ib.* xvi. 9 ψυχὴ χρηστῷ δαίμονι συγκλ., other exx. in W. Schmid *Att.* ii. 151, iii. 152.

p. 190, line 2. εἰς ἐνότητα πίστews κ.τ.λ. Cf. Eph. iv. 3—6, and Collect for Unity in the Accession Service.

3, 4. κατὰ τὰς οικείας διαθήκας, μᾶλλον δὲ κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην τὴν μίαν. Cf. *Str.* vi. P. 793 μία μὲν γὰρ τῷ ὄντι διαθήκη ἡ σωτήριος, ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου εἰς ἡμᾶς δῆκουσα κατὰ διαφόρους γενεάς τε καὶ χρόνους, διάφορος εἶναι τὴν δόσιν ὑποληφθεῖσα, above p. 176. 14.

9. κατὰ τὴν μονάδα ἐστίν. Cf. above p. 80. 16 n. on τὴν μίαν ἐκείνην ἔξιν, p. 118. 4 f. διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀρίστου θεραπείαν, ὃ δὲ τῷ ἐνὶ χαρακτηρίζεται, φίλον (ἢ ἀγάπη) τὸν γνωστικὸν ἀπεργάζεται, *Protr.* P. 72 σπεύσωμεν εἰς σωτηρίαν...εἰς μίαν ἀγάπην συναχθῆναι οἱ πολλοί, κατὰ τὴν τῆς μοναδικῆς οὐσίας ἔνωσιν σπεύσωμεν ἀγαθοεργούμενοι ἀναλόγως, ἐνότητα διώκωμεν τὴν ἀγαθὴν ἐκζητοῦντες μονάδα· ἡ δὲ ἐκ πολλῶν ἔνωσις ἐκ πολυφωνίας...ἁρμονίαν λαβοῦσα θεϊκὴν μία γίνεται συμφωνία, ἐνὶ χορευτῇ τῷ λόγῳ ἐπομένη, *Str.* v. P. 689. In *Str.* iii. P. 512 *init.* it is said that Epiphanes, the son of Carpocrates, καθηγήσατο τῆς μοναδικῆς γνώσεως. The term seems to have been borrowed from the Pythagoreans, see *Plac. Phil.* i. 7 (Diels p. 302) Πυθαγόρας τῶν ἀρχῶν τὴν μονάδα θεὸν καὶ τάγαθόν, ἥτις ἐστίν ἡ τοῦ ἐνὸς φύσις, αὐτὸς ὁ νοῦς· τὴν δ' ἀόριστον δυνάδα δαίμονα καὶ τὸ κακόν, περὶ ἧν ἐστὶ τὸ ὕλικόν πληθός.

§ 108. 12, 13. ὡς ἡ ἀπὸ Οὐαλεντίνου. One would rather expect αἱ, as three distinct schools are spoken of.

14. τὴν Μαρτίου αὐχῶσι προσάγεσθαι δέξαν. From a passage of Hippolytus cited in the n. on p. 142. 19 it would seem that this refers only to Basilides and his followers. For προσάγ. cf. Plut. *Mor.* 1049 B τὸν Εὐριπίδην μάρτυρα προσάγεται.

17. Περαιτικοί. The founders of the sect (a branch of the Ophites) are said to have been Εὐφράτης ὁ Περαιτικός καὶ Κέλβης ὁ Καρύστιος (Hippol. v. 13). The second name is also given as Ἀκέμβης (*ib.* iv. 2), and Ἀδέμης (*ib.* x. 10 and Theod. *Haer.* i. 17). For Euphrates see *D. of Chr. Biog.* ii. p. 296, where it is said that the name may have taken its origin from the phrase Ἀβραμ ὁ περάτης (Gen. xiv. 13), which was understood to mean 'one who came from the other side of the Euphrates,' as explained by Jul. Africanus in Routh's *Reliquiae* ii. 244 (Ἐβραῖοι γὰρ οἱ περάται ἐρμηνεύονται, διαπεράσαντος Εὐφράτην Ἀβραάμ). A mystical interpretation is given to this in Eus. *Pr. Ev.* vii. 8. 15 Περαιτικοί τινες ἐρμηνεύονται, τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν τῆδε ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ τῶν ὄλων θεοῦ διάβασιν τε καὶ θεωρίαν στείλαμενοι...καὶ πέραν τῶν σαρκὸς ἡδονῶν ἐπὶ τὸν θεοσεβῆ βίον διαβεβηκότες ἀναγράφονται. Similarly Hippol. v. 16 Αἰγυπτων...τὸ σῶμα νομίζουσι, καὶ περᾶσαι τὴν θάλασσαν τὴν Ἐρυθράν, τουτέστι τῆς φθορᾶς τὸ ὕδωρ...καὶ γενέσθαι πέραν τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης...καὶ ἔλθειν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, τουτέστιν ἔξω γενέσεως γενέσθαι. It would seem therefore that Cl. was unfortunate in taking this sect as an example of a geographical name. Perhaps he may have supposed them to belong to the Trans-Jordanic Peraea.

ἡ τῶν Φρυγῶν. Montanus was born in Phrygia; and Pepuza, the sacred city of his followers, was situated in the same province. See Salmon's art. in *D. of Chr. Biog.* iii. 935, and *Str.* iv. P. 605 *init.*, vi. P. 773 ὅπερ ἐπὶ τῶν προφητεύειν νῦν δὴ λεγομένων παρατηρητέον, and above p. 114. 18, where the allusion is probably to them.

18. Ἐγκρατηῶν. They were ascetics who boasted of their ἐγκράτεια. Cl. mentions them also in *Paed.* ii. P. 186, *Str.* i. P. 359, and speaks of their leader Tatian in *Str.* iii. P. 458, 550, 551 *fin.*, *Ecl. Proph.* 999. They are called Ἐγκρατεῖς by Irenaeus, Ἐγκρατίται by Hippolytus, see Salmon in *D. of Chr. Biog.* ii. 118.

19. δογματῶν ἰδιαζόντων. Cf. *Str.* v. P. 675 *fin.* ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ὀρφείως ποιήσεως τὰ ἰδιαζόντα (peculiar phrases) ἐκτιθέμενος.

Δοκιτῶν. 'Quia Christum δοκήσει, specie sola, humanam naturam induisse docebant' Potter. In *Str.* iii. P. 552 Cl. quotes from ὁ τῆς δοκίσεως ἐξάρχων Ἰούλιος Κασσιανός, cf. P. 558 *fin.* Docetic doctrine was not confined to this particular sect, see Salmon's art. on 'Docetae' and 'Docetism' in *D. of Chr. Biog.* i. 865—870. Even Cl. himself comes very near it in *Str.* vi. P. 775, cf. *Adumbr. in Joh.* p. 1009. The form Δοκιτῶν is found in Hippolytus and others.

20. Αἱματιτῶν. This seems to be the only mention of them. The name may have referred to the substitution of blood for wine in the Eucharist, which was laid to the charge of some heretics, cf. Ps. xvi. 4 'their drink-offerings of blood will I not offer.'

ἀπὸ ὑποθέσεων [καὶ] ὧν τετιμήκασιν. I can make no sense of this, and

propose to omit *καί* and read *ὑποστάσεων*. A similar substitution is suggested by Kiessling in *Iambl. V. P. c. 8*, p. 84 *ἅμα τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τῆς μητρὸς ὑπόθεσιν λαβεῖν*. For the meaning of *ὑπόστ.* cf. *Suidas s.v. φύσις λέγεται οἶον ἡ ἀγγελιώτης· ὑποστάσεις δὲ αἱ ἰδικαὶ ἐκάστου προσηγορίαι, ἡγουν Μιχαὴλ καὶ Γαβριήλ. ὡσαύτως φύσις ἡ ἀνθρωπότης· ὑποστάσεις δὲ Πέτρος καὶ Παῦλος*. The meaning of the passage will then agree with *Epiphan. Pan. i. 3. 37 οἱ Ὀφῖται τὰς προφάσεις εἰλήφασιν ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Νικολάου αἰρέσεως· Ὀφῖται δὲ καλοῦνται δι' ὃν δοξάζουσιν ὄφιν*. See art. 'Ophites' in *D. of Chr. Biog.* iv. 79—88.

21. *Καϊανισταί*. See Salmon in *D. of Chr. Biog.* i. 380, where they are said to have been a branch of the Ophites, who, regarding the Creator as evil, reversed all the moral judgments of the O.T. and held that the Serpent was the vehicle employed by Wisdom to free man from his bondage to the Demiurge, and that the death of Abel at the hands of Cain proved that the power from which the latter sprang was higher than that from which the former was derived.

23. *Σιμωνιανῶν*. Spoken of as *οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Σίμωνα* in *Str.* ii. P. 456 *fin.*, above p. 188. 15. See art. 'Simon Magus' in *D. of Chr. Biog.* iv. 681—688.

Ἐντυχιταί. The name embodies the common belief that promiscuous sexual intercourse was practised at the nightly meetings of the Carpocratians and other heretics, see *D. of Chr. Biog.* s.v.

§ 109. *ὁπῆν*. See Index.

τοῖς φιλοθεάμοσι. Cf. Plato quoted in *Str.* i. P. 373, ii. P. 442 *init.*, v. P. 654 *init.* *τοὺς δὲ ἀληθινούς φιλοσόφους τίνες λέγεις; τοὺς τῆς ἀληθείας, ἣν δ' ἐγώ, φιλοθεάμονας*. Standing alone, the word is used by Plato for 'lovers of sight-seeing,' but frequently by Philo in the higher sense, e.g. *M. 1*, p. 376 *τοῖς φιλοθεάμοσι καὶ τὰ ἀσώματα ὄρᾶν γλιχομένοις*, *ib.* p. 566 *ὁ θεὸς (τὴν σοφίαν) ταῖς εὐφύεσι καὶ φιλοθεάμοσιν ἄνωθεν ἐπιψεχάξει διανοίαις*, other exx. in Siegfried p. 128.

24. *ὁ κατὰ τὰς θυσίας νόμος* = *ὁ τῶν θυσιῶν ν.*, cf. above p. 146. 19 *τῆς κατὰ τὸν γνωστικὸν ἀπαθείας*, *Diod. I. 65 τὴν δὲ τῆς εὐσεβείας ὑπερβολὴν συλλογίσαιτ' ἂν τις ἐκ τῆς κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀποθέσεως*, *Aelian V. H. III. 36 αἰνιττόμενος τὸν καθ' αὐτὸν κίνδυνον* ('ipsius periculum'), *ib.* ii. 41 *ἡ Πλάτωνος δόξα καὶ ὁ τῆς κατ' αὐτὸν ἀρετῆς λόγος εἰς Ἀρκάδας ἀφίκετο*, *Acts xvii. 28 οἱ καθ' ὑμᾶς ποιηταί*, *ib.* xviii. 15 *νόμος ὁ καθ' ὑμᾶς*, *ib.* xxv. 14 *τὰ κατὰ τὸν Παῦλον*, *Winer Gr.* p. 241.

26. *χυδαίων*. Cf. above p. 176. 9.

p. 192, line 2. *καταπάσσομεν*. The future, stating the writer's intention, seems more appropriate here (as below p. 196. 5) than the subjunctive; and the long and short vowels are constantly confounded in the ms.

τὰ μὲν διχηλοῦντα κ.τ.λ. Cf. *Lev. xi. 3 πᾶν κτῆνος διχηλοῦν ὅπλῃν καὶ ὀνυχιστῆρας ὀνυχίζον δύο χηλῶν καὶ ἀνάγον μνηκισμὸν...ταῦτα φάγεσθε*, quoted by *Barnabas x. 11* in the form *φάγεσθε πᾶν διχηλοῦν καὶ μαρυκώμενον*, and explained as follows, *τί οὖν λέγει; κολλᾶσθε...μετὰ τῶν μελετῶντων*

ὁ ἔλαβον διάσταλμα ῥήματος ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ...μετὰ τῶν...ἀναμαρκωμένων τὸν λόγον κυρίου. τί δὲ τὸ διχηλοῦν; ὅτι ὁ δίκαιος καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ κόσμῳ περιπατεῖ καὶ τὸν ἅγιον αἰῶνα ἐκδέχεται. Reference is made to this passage of Barn. in *Str.* v. P. 677, *Paed.* III. P. 298 πᾶν γὰρ διχηλοῦν καὶ μαρκώμενον καθαρὸν ἐστίν, ὅτι τὸ διχηλοῦν δικαιοσύνην ἐμφαίνει τὴν ἰσοστάσιον, μηρυκάζουσιν τὴν οἰκίαν δικαιοσύνης τροφήν, τὸν λόγον, ἔκτοσθεν μὲν εἰσιόντα κατὰ ταῦτα τῇ τροφῇ διὰ κατηχήσεως, ἔνδοθεν δὲ ἀναπεμπόμενον ὥσπερ ἐκ κοιλίας τῆς διανοίας εἰς ἀνάμνησιν λογικὴν κ.τ.λ. Philo gives a different account of διχηλοῦν (*M.* 1, p. 320) μηρυκάξει δὲ ὁ δίκαιος τὴν πνευματικὴν τροφήν ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχων, τὸν λόγον. καὶ διχηλεῖ ἡ δικαιοσύνη, εἰκότως κἀνταῦθα ἀγιάζουσα καὶ εἰς τὸν μέλλοντα παραπέμπουσα αἰῶνα. ὥσπερ τὸ μηρυκώμενον τὴν προκαταβληθεῖσαν ὑπαναπλέουσιν αὐτὸς ἐπιλαίειν τροφήν, οὕτως ἡ ψυχὴ τοῦ φιλομαθοῦς, ἐπειδὴν τινα δι' ἀκοῆς δέξεται θεωρήματα, λήθῃ μὲν αὐτὰ οὐ παραδίδωσιν, ἡρεμήσασα δὲ καθ' ἑαυτὴν ἕκαστα μεθ' ἡσυχίας τῆς πάσης ἀναπολεῖ...μνήμη δ' οὐ πᾶσα ἀγαθόν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἐπὶ μόνοις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς...οὐ ἔνεκα πρὸς τελειότητα χρεῖα τοῦ διχηλεῖν, ἵνα τοῦ μνημονικοῦ δίχα τμηθέντος ὁ λόγος διὰ στόματος ῥέων...διαστελεῖται τό τε ὠφέλιμον καὶ τὸ ἐπιζήμιον μνήμης γένους εἶδος κ.τ.λ., *ib.* p. 321 *fin.* διχηλήσει μὲν, διαστελλεῖν καὶ διακρίνειν ἕκαστα δυνάμενος, οὐ μηρυκηθήσεται δὲ ὡς ὠφελίμῳ χρῆσθαι τροφῇ κατὰ τὰς ὑπομνήσεις. Much the same account is found in Aristeas (at the end of Havercamp's Josephus vol. II. p. 117): *μηρυκισμός* signifies recollection, *διχηλία* signifies discrimination. Origen (*in Levit. hom.* VII. 6) gives a somewhat different explanation: 'revocat ruminatorem qui ea, quae secundum litteram legit, revocat ad sensum spiritualem...sed, si mediteris legem divinam...actus autem tui non sint tales ut habeas discretionem vitae praesentis et futuri...non dividis...nec angustam viam a via spatiosa secernis.' Cl. here is in close agreement with Iren. v. 8. 3, as will be seen by the quotations which follow.

4, 5. ὡς ἂν εἰς πατέρα καὶ εἰς υἱὸν διὰ τῆς πίστεως τῶν δικαίων τὴν πορείαν ποιουμένων. Cf. Iren. *l.c.* 'qui sunt ergo mundi? qui in Patrem et Filium similiter iter firmiter faciunt.'

6. αὕτη γὰρ ἡ τῶν διχηλούντων ἐδραιότης. Cf. Iren. *l.c.* 'haec est enim firmitas eorum qui duplicis sunt unguulae,' above p. 80 ἀμεταπτώτως βιοῦν ἀσκούντι διὰ τὴν τῆς γνώμης μονότονον ἐδραιότητα, p. 88. 9 ἐδραίῳ βίῳ καὶ λόγῳ.

7. τῶν τὰ λόγια τοῦ θεοῦ νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν μελετώντων. Cf. Ps. i. 2 ἐν τῷ νόμῳ αὐτοῦ μελετήσῃ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, and Iren. *l.c.* 'et eloquia Dei meditantur die ac nocte.' The art. τῶν seems inappropriate here: comparing Iren., I am disposed to read καὶ in its place.

8. ἀναπεμπαζομένων. The verb is literally 'to reckon up on the fingers,' then to 'ponder over,' cf. Ruhnken *Tim.* s.v. where exx. of the middle are quoted from Plato and Max. Tyr. (*Diss.* XVI. p. 187 ἀναπεμπάζεται τῇ μνήμῃ τὰ τοῦ νοῦ θεάματα), and of the active from later writers, e.g. Heliod. III. 137 ὥσπερ εἴ που γνωρίζοντες ἢ, ἰδόντες πρότερον, ταῖς μνήμαις ἀναπεμπάζοντες.

9. ἢν καὶ συνάσκησιν κ.τ.λ. If the reading is right, we must either

take πορείαν (l. 5) to be the antecedent to ἦν (which seems hardly possible), or we must suppose that δ (viz. τὸ μελετᾶν καὶ ἀναπεμπάζεσθαι) is attracted to the following συνάσκησιν. The attraction of the gender to the predicative noun is common enough (see Jelf § 821. 3); in this instance it would be to the noun in an appositional clause. There is also a difficulty in καί: what else is implied besides συνάσκησις? Perhaps τροφήν (which appears in Philo's explanation) may have been lost after ἦν.

10. ἀλληγορεῖ. For construction cf. above p. 152. 28 σῶμα ἀλληγορεῖται ἡ ἐκκλησία, *Paed.* II. P. 186 τὸν λόγον τὸν περὶ πολλῶν ἐκχεόμενον... ἄγιον ἀλληγορεῖ νῆμα (ὁ κύριος).

11. ὅσα μῆτε ἐκάτερον μῆτε τὸ ἕτερον τούτων ἔχει. Apparently an awkward phrase for ὅσοις τὸ ἕτερον ἐπιλείπει. Or is ἐκάτερον used here for ἀμφω? see *Plut. Mor.* 1072 ο φαίνεται πρὸ τῆς ἐτέρας ἀναγκαζόμενος αὐὲ τὴν ἐτέραν δῶκειν, ἀπολειπόμενος δὲ ἐκατέρας. But then we should have expected something to mark the climax, such as μῆτ' οὖν τὸ ἕτερον. For the thought cf. *Iren. l.c.* 'immunda autem quae neque duplicem ungulam habent, neque ruminant.'

12. ἀφορρίζει. Rare use, see *Lk.* vi. 22.

13. τοὺς Ἰουδαίους αἰνίσσεται κ.τ.λ. Cf. *Iren. l.c.* 'quae autem ruminant quidem, non habent autem ungulam duplicem, et ipsa immunda; haec Judaeorum est imaginalis descriptio, qui quidem eloquia Dei in ore habent, stabilitatem autem radicis suae non infigunt in Patre et in Filio.' Both here and above (ll. 4, 5) Irenaeus' interpretation seems to me to come nearer to the original figure, and therefore to be anterior to Cl.'s more guarded and reverent explanation.

17. ὅθεν καὶ ὀλισθηρόν κ.τ.λ. Cf. *Iren. l.c.* 'propter hoc autem et lubricum est genus ipsorum: etenim quae sunt unius ungulae animalia facile labuntur; firmiora autem sunt quae duplicem quidem ungulam habent, succedentibus invicem ungulis fissis secundum iter; et altera ungula subbaiulat aliam.'

18. τῇ διπλόῃ. Used in a different sense above p. 80. 17.

20—27. Cf. *Iren. l.c.* 'immunda autem similiter quae duplicem ungulam habent, non autem ruminant; haec est autem omnium videlicet haereticorum ostensio et eorum qui non meditantur eloquia Dei neque operibus iustitiae adornantur... Qui enim sunt tales in Patrem quidem et Filium dicunt se credere, nunquam autem meditantur eloquia Dei, quemadmodum oportet, neque iustitiae operibus sunt adornati.'

24. λεπτοurgerεῖν. Used properly of any fine or delicate work, cf. *Plut. Mor.* 997 where Lycurgus is said to have permitted the use of saws and axes, but forbidden that of chisels καὶ ὅσα λεπτοurgerεῖν πέφυκεν, *Paed.* II. P. 234 where Cl. allows women to use softer fabrics than men, μόνον τὰς μεμωραμένους λεπτοουργίας καὶ τὰς ἐν ταῖς ὑφαῖς περιέρχουσιν πλοκάς ἐκποδῶν μεθυστάντας. Plato uses it of minute logical division, *Polít.* 294 D λεπτοurgerεῖν οὐκ ἐγγωρεῖν ἡγούνται καθ' ἓνα ἕκαστον... ἀλλὰ παχύτερον οἶονται δεῖν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ... ποιέσθαι τάξιν.

25. καταλαίειν. Used of the mastication of food in *Paed.* II. 179

ἡπίτ. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὕδατος ἀνέδην ἐμφορεῖσθαι προσήκει, ὥς μὴ ἐκκλύζοιτο ἡ τροφή, καταλαίνοιτο δὲ εἰς πέψιν, see quotation from Quintil. on l. 26. Stephanus cites Cyril. Al. in *Hagg.* II. p. 646 θεοῦ τὴν τῶν πρακτέων ἡμῖν οὐ καταλαίνοντος ὁδόν ('making plain' or 'smooth').

ἐξασθενούντας. Above p. 178. 23 ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἐξασθενῶν.

τὰ ἔργα τῆς δικαιοσύνης. See Iren. cited in n. on 20—27.

26. ὁλοσχερέστερον...μετερχομένους. See Anton. I. 7 τὸ ἀκριβῶς ἀναγινώσκειν καὶ μὴ ἀρκεῖσθαι περινοῦντα ὁλοσχερῶς, where Gataker cites Quintil. x. 1. 19 'repetamus autem et retractemus et, ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus quo facilius digerantur, ita lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta memoriae imitationique tradatur,' Sext. Emp. *P. H.* I. 13 ὡς ἂν ὁλοσχερέστερον εἴποι τις, Epicurus *ad Herod.* (Usener p. 3, l. 15 f.) τὸ κατὰ μέρος ἀκρίβωμα πᾶν ἐξευρεθήσεται, τῶν ὁλοσχερεστάτων τύπων εὖ περιειλημμένων.

§ 110. 28. τί με λέγετε—λέγω. Quoted by Iren. *l.c.*

p. 194, line 1. ὑμεῖς δ', ὦ Μεγαρεῖς. An oracle wrongly attributed to Theognis, which is given more at length in the schol. on Theocr. xiv. 48 ἄμμες δ' οὔτε λόγῳ τινὸς ἄξιοι, οὔτ' ἀριθμητοί, δύστηνοι Μεγαρῆς ἀτιμοτάτη ἐνὶ μοίρῃ, where the historian Deinias is cited as follows: οἱ Μεγαρεῖς φρονηματισθέντες ποτέ, ὅτι κράτιστοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰσίν, ἐπύθοντο τοῦ θεοῦ τίνες κρείττονες τυγχάνοιεν. ὁ δὲ ἔφη· Γαίης μὲν πάσης τὸ Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος ἄμεινον, ἵπποι Θρηϊκίαι, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ γυναῖκες, ἄνδρες δ' οἱ πίνουσιν ὕδωρ καλῆς Ἀρεθούσης...ὑμεῖς δ' ὦ Μεγαρεῖς κ.τ.λ. Allusion is made to it in Callim. *Epigr.* 26 νῦν δ' ὁ μὲν ἄλλης δὴ θέρεται πυρί, τῆς δὲ ταλαίνης νύμφης, ὡς Μεγαρέων, οὐ λόγος οὔτ' ἀριθμός.

4. οὔτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὔτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ, 'unworthy to be either mentioned or counted,' cf. Herod. I. 120 λόγου οὐδενὸς γινόμεθα πρὸς Περσέων, Eur. *fr.* δειλοὶ γὰρ ἄνδρες οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἐν μάχῃ ἀριθμόν. H. J. compares Plato *Phileb.* 17 E οὐκ ἐλλόγμων οὐδ' ἐνἀριθμόν.

5. ἀλλ' ἤ. See above p. 94. 27, and cf. 2 Chron. xix. 3, Dan. x. 7, 21.

7. τοῦ ἠθικοῦ τόπου. At the beginning of the Sixth Book Cl. sketches out what he has still to do ὁ δὲ δὴ ἔκτος ὁμοῦ καὶ ὁ ἔβδομος ἡμῖν...στρωματεύς διαγράψας τὸν ἠθικὸν λόγον ἐν τούτοις περαιούμενον, καὶ παραστήσας ὅστις ἂν εἴη κατὰ τὸν βίον ὁ γνωστικός, πρόεισι δείξων κ.τ.λ. This does not seem quite consistent with the beginning of *Paed.* I. where he says τριῶν τούτων περὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὄντων, ἡθῶν, πράξεων, παθῶν, ὁ προτρεπτικός εἴληχεν τὰ ἦθη αὐτοῦ. Again, at the beginning of the 4th *Strom.* he mentions various topics which he means to discuss ἵν' ὡς ἐν ἐπιδρομῇ τὸν ἠθικὸν συμπερανάμενοι λόγον, παραστήσωμεν τὴν εἰς Ἑλλήνας ἐκ τῆς βαρβάρου φιλοσοφίας διαδοθείσαν ὠφέλειαν, *ib.* P. 564 *fin.* νυνὶ δὲ...τὸν ἠθικὸν ἀποπληρωτέον λόγον, *Str.* IV. P. 638 (ὁ θεὸς) ἥ μὲν ἐστὶν οὐσία, ἀρχὴ τοῦ ποιητικοῦ (?φυσικοῦ) τόπου· καθ' ὅσον ἐστὶ τὰγαθόν, τοῦ ἠθικοῦ· ἥ δ' αὖ ἐστὶ νοῦς, τοῦ λογικοῦ καὶ κριτικοῦ τόπου. Cf. P. 469 Moses supplied to the Greeks ἀρχὴν παντὸς τοῦ ἠθικοῦ τόπου.

8. ὡς ὑπεσχήμεθα. See *Str.* I. P. 324, esp. 326 περιέξουσιν δὲ οἱ στρωματεῖς ἀναμεμιγμένην τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῖς φιλοσοφίας δόγμασι, μᾶλλον δὲ ἐγκεκαλυμμένην... ἁρμόζει γὰρ τῆς ἀληθείας τὰ σπέρματα μόνοις φυλάσσεσθαι τοῖς τῆς πίστεως γεωργοῖς.

9. τὰ ζώπυρα. First employed in this metaphorical sense by Plato *Legg.* III. 585 c. Many examples are given in Ruhnken on *Tim. Lex.*, cf. Julian *Ep.* 34, p. 406 D οἷονεῖ σπινθήρ τις ἱερὸς ἀληθοῦς καὶ γονίμου παιδείσεως ὑπὸ σοι μόνῳ ζωπυρεῖται. Cl. has it also in *Str.* I. P. 321 *fin.* συνεξάπτει ἡ γραφή τὸ ζώπυρον τῆς ψυχῆς, and as an adjective *Str.* VI. P. 736 (οἱ στρωματεῖς) ἐμοὶ ὑπομνήματα εἶεν ἂν ζώπυρα.

11, 12. τῶν ἀγίων παραδόσεων. Cf. above p. 44. 19 ἡ ἀληθὴς παράδοσις, p. 182. 14 θεία παράδοσις, *ib.* l. 30 ἡ τοῦ κυρίου παράδοσις, p. 174. 22 αἱ τοῦ Χριστοῦ παραδόσεις, and Index s.v.

12. ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν. So I am inclined to read for ὑπόσχεσιν, which seems to have slipped in owing to the previous ὑπεσχήμεθα. The argument or theme of the Διδάσκαλος is laid down in the first chapter of *Str.* IV.

§ 111. 13. οἱ στρωματεῖς. See P. 565, and Introduction.

παραδείσοις. Here the word is used of a formal garden, as shown by the description which follows; but in *Str.* VI. P. 736 of something like an English park, as it is joined with a meadow, ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ λειμῶνι τὰ ἄνθη ποικίλως ἀνθούonta κὰν τῷ παραδείσῳ ἡ τῶν ἀκροδρύων φυτεία οὐ κατὰ εἶδος ἕκαστον κεχώρισται τῶν ἀλλογενῶν, cf. Becker's *Gallus*, *exc.* on 'Gardens,' Longus *Pastor.* IV. 2.

14. ἐξησκημένοις. Cf. Lycophr. *Cass.* 857 ὄρχατον φυτοῖσιν ἐξησκημένον.

καταπεφυτευμένοις. See above p. 128. 19, below l. 18.

16, 17. κυπάρισσοις—συκαῖς. This agrees with the description in Longus *l.c.* εἶχε δὲ πάντα δένδρα, μηλέας, μυρρίνας, ὄχνας καὶ ροῖας καὶ συκὴν καὶ ἐλαίας... τοσαῦτα ἡμέρα· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ κυπάριττοι καὶ δάφναι καὶ πλάτανοι καὶ πίτυς... ἔνδον ἦν τὰ καρποφόρα φυτὰ καθάπερ φρουρούμενα, ἔξωθεν περιεστήκει τὰ ἄκαρπα.

21, 22. ἐξ ὧν δὴ μεταμοσχέυσας καὶ μεταφυτεύσας ὁ γεωργὸς ὥραιον κατακοσμήσει παράδεισον. Cf. *Str.* VI. P. 736 *fin.* ὁ παράδεισος ὁ πνευματικὸς αὐτὸς ἡμῶν ὁ σωτὴρ ὑπάρχει, εἰς δὲν καταφυτευόμεθα μετατεθέντες καὶ μεταμοσχευθέντες εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν ἀγαθὴν ἐκ βίου τοῦ παλαιοῦ.

23, 24. οὐτ' οὖν τῆς τάξεως—στοχάζονται. Cf. *Str.* II. P. 429 *fin.* ἔφαμεν δὲ πολλάκις ἤδη μῆτε μεμελετηκέναι μῆτε μὴν ἐπιτηδεύειν ἐλληνίζειν... δεῖ δ', οἶμαι, τὸν ἀληθείας κηδόμενον οὐκ ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς καὶ φροντίδος τὴν φράσιν συνθεῖναι, πειρᾶσθαι δὲ ὀνομάζειν μόνον ὡς δύναται ὁ βούλεται.

25. ἡδυσμένην. Cf. Plato *Rep.* x. 607 τὴν ἡδυσμένην μουσαν, Arist. *Poet.* 6. 3 λέγω δὲ ἡδυσμένον λόγον τὸν ἔχοντα ῥυθμὸν καὶ ἁρμονίαν καὶ μέλος, *Rhet.* III. 3. 3 τὰ Ἀλκιδάμαντος ψυχρὰ φαίνεται· οὐ γὰρ ἡδύσματι χρῆται ἀλλ' ὡς ἐδέσματι τοῖς ἐπιθέτοις, *Polit.* VIII. 5 *fin.* ἡ μουσικὴ φύσει τῶν ἡδυσμένων ἐστίν.

27. λεληθότως καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν. For the same opposition H. J. compares Arist. *Eth. N.* vi. 5. 6 f. ἀνάγκη τὴν φρόνησιν ἕξιν εἶναι μετὰ λόγου ἀληθῆ...ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδ' ἕξις μετὰ λόγου μόνον· σημεῖον δὲ ὅτι λήθη τῆς μὲν τοιαύτης ἕξεως ἐστὶ, φρονήσεως δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν.

φιλοπόνους καὶ εὐρετικούς εἶναι τοὺς εἰ τινες ἐντύχοιεν παρασκευάζοντες. So in *Str.* vi. P. 736 τῷ εἰς γνῶσιν ἐπιτηδείῳ, εἴ πως περιτύχοι τοῖσδε (τοῖς ἐμοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν), πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον καὶ ὠφέλιμον μετὰ ἰδρώτος ἢ ζήτησις γενήσεται. For the article see n. on p. 112. 1 τῶν ὅσα τούτοις συγγενῇ.

APPENDIX A.

Unrecorded Uses of αὐτίκα.

Beside the ordinary temporal uses of αὐτίκα, the Lexicons (Stephanus, Rost and Palm, L. and S.) only recognize the use, found not unfrequently in Plato and Aristophanes, by which a particular instance is introduced to confirm a preceding general statement. Many examples of this are given in Devarius, and in Ruhnken's note on Timaeus. There is however another use to be found in Clemens Alexandrinus, which approaches more nearly to γοῦν and justifies a previous statement, not necessarily by an example, but by reference to some generally recognized fact or principle, with which it is logically connected. Sylburg in his Index quotes two examples and translates it by *utique*. It is however very common, and it may be well here to put down the instances I have collected in order to ascertain its exact force. I will mention first one or two cases in which the rendering 'for instance' is admissible. *Str.* iv. 573 'Choice and rejection are in accordance with knowledge. Hence it is knowledge, not pleasure, which is the good, and owing to this we sometimes choose a particular kind of pain, *e.g.* (αὐτίκα) the martyr chooses the pleasure he hopes for by way of the immediate pain'; *Str.* vii. 841 'the heathen make their gods like men, not only in body, but in soul, *e.g.* (αὐτίκα) the barbarians make them savage in disposition, the Greeks gentler but passionate.' vii. 878 τοῦτο μόνον ὁρᾶν βούλεται ὃ προσῆκεν αὐτῷ. αὐτίκα τῶν ἀδελφῶν τὰς ψυχὰς θεωρῶν καὶ τῆς σαρκὸς τὸ κάλλος αὐτῇ βλέπει τῇ ψυχῇ, 'he desires to see that only which becomes him. *For instance*, while he contemplates the souls of his brethren, he beholds even the beauty of the flesh only with the eye of the mind.' So ii. p. 570.

Now consider the following: (α) *Str.* i. 316 ψυχῆς ἔκγονοι οἱ λόγοι. αὐτίκα ('at any rate') πατέρας τοὺς κατηχήσαντάς φαμεν. The fact that we call our instructors by the name of father, is not an *instance* of the general statement that 'words are the offspring of the soul,' though it may be alleged in confirmation of it. *Ib.* 323 μεταδιδόναι τῶν θείων μυστηρίων τοῖς χωρεῖν δυναμένοις συγκεχώρηκεν. αὐτίκα οὐ πολλοῖς ἀπεκάλυψεν ἂ μὴ πολλῶν ἦν, 'he has permitted us to impart the divine mysteries to those who are capable of receiving them. *Certainly* he has not revealed to many what was beyond the capacity of many.' Here αὐτίκα introduces a clause to justify the limitation implied in τοῖς χωρεῖν δυναμένοις. *Ib.* 318 ἄμφω

κηρύττουσι τὸν λόγον...τῇ δὲ αἰτία τοῦ μὴ τὸ βέλτιστον ἐλομένου θεὸς ἀναίτιος. αὐτίκα τῶν μὲν ἐκδανείσαι τὸν λόγον ἔργον ἐστίν, τῶν δὲ δοκιμάσαι καὶ ἤτοι ἐλέσθαι ἢ μὴ, 'God is not to be blamed; *at any rate* it is the duty of one set to communicate the word, of the others to test it.' *Ib.* 367 φασὶ γὰρ αἴτιον εἶναι κλοπῆς τὸν μὴ φυλάξαντα...ὥς τοῦ ἐμπρησμοῦ τὸν μὴ σβέσαντα... αὐτίκα κολάζονται πρὸς τοῦ νόμου οἱ τούτων αἴτιοι 'any how this is proved by the fact that such are punished by the law.' *Ib.* II. 447 ὁ νόμος οὐκ ἐποίησεν ἀλλ' ἔδειξεν τὴν ἀμαρτίαν...αὐτίκα ὁ ἀπόστολος γινώσιν εἶπεν ἀμαρτίας διὰ νόμον πεφανερῶσθαι, 'the law did not cause, but revealed sin. *At any rate* the Apostle said that the knowledge of sin was brought to light by the law.' *Ib.* 462 τὸ ἐκούσιον ἢ τὸ κατ' ὀρεξίν ἐστίν ἢ τὸ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἢ τὸ κατὰ διάνοιαν. αὐτίκα παράκειται πῶς ταῦτα ἀλλήλοις, ἀμαρτημα ἀτύχημα ἀδίκημα, 'the voluntary is that which is done either in accordance with inclination, or with purpose, or with understanding: *at any rate* there is a close connexion between error, mishap, and wrong-doing.' (Or should this come under the following head *b*?) *Ib.* 472 κινδυνεύοντας ἀνεχάιτισε νοουθετήσας φόβος. αὐτίκα οἱ περιλειφθέντες...κύριοι κατέστησαν τῶν πολεμίων, (speaking of the Israelites seduced by Midian) 'when they were in danger, fear rebuked them and pulled them up...*at any rate* the survivors defeated the enemy.' *Str.* III. 540 ('as woman is considered the cause of death owing to her child-bearing, so for the same reason she will be called the author of life') αὐτίκα...ζωὴ προσηγορεύθη διὰ τὴν τῆς διαδοχῆς αἰτίαν, τῶν τε γεννωμένων τῶν τε ἀποθνησκόντων (so Louth for ἀμαρτανόντων) γίνεται...μήτηρ, 'at any rate Eve was called by a name meaning life, because she brought about the succession of birth and death.' *Ib.* 553 ('Cassianus thinks that the soul is of divine nature to begin with, but that it was rendered effeminate by desire, and descended here to birth and death') αὐτίκα βιάζεται τὸν Παῦλον ἐκ τῆς ἀπάτης τὴν γένεσιν συνεστάναι λέγειν, 'at any rate he makes Paul say that generation is caused by deceit.' *Str.* IV. 570 (The martyr departs to the Lord with good courage and hears from Him the salutation 'Dear brother' because of the similarity of their life) αὐτίκα τελείωσιν τὸ μαρτύριον καλοῦσιν, 'at any rate they call martyrdom perfection.' *Str.* IV. 574 ('Plutus makes men blind') αὐτίκα πρὸς τῶν ποιητῶν τυφλὸς ἐκ γενετῆς κηρύττεται, 'certainly he is represented as blind from his birth.' *Ib.* 566 τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν κυρίαν ἔχουσιν οἱ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων στρωματεῖς κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἐκείνην προσφορὰν...αὐτίκα οἱ στρωματεῖς ἡμῶν...σὺκ' ἔλαιον ἰσχάδας μέλι προσοδεύουσι, 'at any rate.' *Str.* V. 660 ἀποκεκαλυμμένως οὐχ οἷόν τε ἦν τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν χαρισμάτων ἐπιστέλλειν. αὐτίκα τῆς βαρβάρου φιλοσοφίας πάνυ σφόδρα ἐπικεκρυμμένως ἡρτῆται τὰ Πυθαγόρεια σύμβολα, 'it was not possible to set forth such graces without concealment. *At any rate* the allegorical precepts of Pythagoras which are derived from the Hebrew philosophy are most carefully shrouded.' *Str.* VII. 844 πᾶς ἀγνός ἐστίν ὁ μηδὲν ἑαυτῷ κακὸν συνειδῶς. αὐτίκα ἡ τραγωδία λέγει, 'Ὅρέστα, τίς σ' ἀπόλλυσιν νόσος; ἡ σύνεσις, ὅτι σύνοιδα δεῖν' εἰργασμένος. τῷ γὰρ ὄντι ἡ ἀγνεία οὐκ ἄλλη τίς ἐστίν πλὴν ἡ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀποχή. καλῶς ἄρα καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος φησι, Καθαρόν ἄν τὸν νοῦν

ἔχῃς, ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα καθαρὸς εἶ. αὐτίκα καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς προκαθαίρειν χρεῶν φαμεν ἀπὸ τῶν φαύλων δογμάτων. 'Every one is pure whose conscience is clear. *At any rate* the tragic Orestes witnesses that to be conscious of guilt is a fatal disease. For purity consists in abstaining from sin. It is well said therefore that, if you have your mind pure, your whole body is pure. *Anyhow* we say that we must first cleanse our souls also from evil opinions.' *Ib.* 897 (discussing the meaning of the word *φυσιοῦν*, Clement says it does not imply vanity but a high-minded trust in God, and contempt for the world) αὐτίκα φησὶν ὁ ἀπόστολος 'καὶ γνώσομαι οὐ τὸν λόγον τῶν πεφυσιωμένων ἀλλὰ τὴν δύναμιν,' εἰ μεγαλοφρόνως τῆς γραφῆς συνίετε, 'at any rate the Apostle says "I will know not their word, but their power," i.e. whether they have a lofty understanding of the Scripture.' *Protr.* p. 38 ('the demons are always plotting against men and are incapable of benefiting anyone) αὐτίκα γοῦν ἔχω σοι βελτίονα τῶν ἡμεδαπῶν θεῶν, τῶν δαιμόνων, ἐπιδείξαι τὸν ἄνθρωπον 'at any rate I can show you that the man comes out much better than the gods in the story of Croesus.' The only example I have from other writers is *Plut. Mor.* p. 1137 D οὐ δι' ἄγνοιαν ἀπέειχοντο ἐν τοῖς Δωρίοις τοῦ τετραχόρδου τούτου· αὐτίκα ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν τόνων ἐχρῶντο, δηλονότι εἰδότες 'it was not owing to ignorance that they abstained from using this tetrachord in the Dorian mode; at all events they used it in the other modes, which shows their acquaintance with it.'

What is the origin of this peculiar use? The word *αὐτίκα* properly means 'on the instant' as *αὐτοῦ* means 'on the spot.' Hence it is employed like *εὐθύς* to introduce a sudden thought with the force of 'to go no further,' 'to take what first comes to hand,' and so is fitly joined with an example, implying that they are so abundant there is no need to spend time in looking for one. As the word *γοῦν*, which originally means 'at any rate,' is narrowed to mean 'for instance,' it is possible that *αὐτίκα* may have received a converse extension of meaning, especially as it is often united with *γοῦν* by Clement (cf. pp. 108, 113, 159). More probably however it is a parallel development from the root-meaning.

(b) Among the instances of the use of the word by Clement there are some which do not seem to come quite under either of the heads mentioned. Thus *Str.* I. 342, after speaking of the importance of regular training in husbandry, medicine and other pursuits, and showing that an athlete is thought little of without it, C. goes on αὐτίκα καὶ κυβερνήτην τὸν πολύπειρον ἐπαινοῦμεν. Here neither the interpretation 'for instance' nor 'at any rate' seems appropriate, as αὐτίκα merely continues the series of examples already commenced. Perhaps it may be equivalent to the Latin *jam* 'further.' *Str.* IV. 577 (What is the meaning of the parable of Lazarus, and of the saying no man can serve God and Mammon?) αὐτίκα εἰς τὴν κλήσιν τοῦ δείπνου οἱ φιλοκτήμονες κληθέντες οὐκ ἀπαντῶσιν...διὰ τὸ προσπαθῶς κεκτῆσθαι. Here neither 'for instance' nor 'at any rate' will give a natural meaning to αὐτίκα, which, I think, must be translated 'further,' 'again.' *Str.* IV. 633 (God is passionless, without anger and without

desire. This is the meaning of the Pythagorean precept that man should be one, as God is one) αὐτίκα ὁ σωτὴρ διὰ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας συνανήρει καὶ τὸν θυμὸν τιμωρίας ὄντα ἐπιθυμίαν, 'further the Saviour did away with anger by forbidding desire, anger being a desire of vengeance.' *Ib.* 633 ἡ γὰρ σωφροσύνη ἐαυτὴν ἐπισκοποῦσα καὶ θεωροῦσα ἀδιαλείπτως ἐξομοιοῦται κατὰ δύναμιν θεῷ. αὐτίκα τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστὶν οὐπὲρ ἐπ' Ἰσῆς αὐτοῦ τε κύριοι ἐσμεν καὶ τοῦ ἀντικειμένου, 'self-control constantly surveying and observing itself is made like to God so far as is possible. Now that which is within our power is that in which we are masters alike of the thing and of its opposite.' *Str.* v. 659 (After a quotation from St Paul on the distinction between the spiritual and the psychical man) αὐτίκα ὁ ἀπόστολος πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν γνωστικῆς τελειότητος τὴν κοινὴν πίστιν θεμέλιον λέγει, 'again the apostle calls ordinary faith the foundation in contrast to gnostic perfection.' *Ib.* 663 (After quoting sayings of Pythagoras which are taken from the Bible just as a candle is lighted from the sun, Clement proceeds) αὐτίκα ἐπιτομήν τῶν περὶ δικαιοσύνης εἰρημένων Μωϋσεὶ ὁ Πυθαγόρας πεποιήται, λέγων ζυγὸν μὴ ὑπερβαίνειν, 'again P. has given an abstract of the words of Moses about justice in his phrase "not to exceed the balance."' *Ib.* 712 (Plato calls the light of this world night, and the descent of the soul into the body slumber and death; so David says of the Saviour, 'I laid me down and slept, I awaked for the Lord shall sustain me'), αὐτίκα ὁ αὐτὸς σωτὴρ παρεγγυᾷ γρηγορεῖτε, οἷον μελετᾶτε ζῆν καὶ χωρίζειν τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ σώματος, 'again the same Saviour charges us to watch, i.e. to practise how to live and to separate the soul from the body.'

(c) There are some passages in which αὐτίκα is read, where the text seems to me corrupt. Such are *Str.* i. p. 426 (the Apostle used the phrase 'according to that ye are able' because he knew that some had only received milk) οὐδέπω δὲ καὶ βρῶμα, αὐτίκα οὐχ ἀπλῶς γάλα. Here I think we must read with Louth ἢ τάχα ('not yet allowed meat, perhaps not even milk unconditionally,' i.e. unless mixed with water): αὐτίκα makes no sense. *Str.* ii. p. 460 πάθος δὲ...ὁρμὴ ἐκφερομένη καὶ ἀπειθὴς λόγῳ. παρὰ φύσιν οὖν κινήσεις ψυχῆς κατὰ τὴν πρὸς λόγον ἀπειθειαν τὰ πάθη, ἡ δὲ ἀπόστασις καὶ ἔκστασις καὶ ἀπειθεια ἐφ' ἡμῖν...διὸ καὶ τὰ ἐκούσια κρίνεται. [αὐτίκα καθ' ἓν ἕκαστον τῶν παθῶν εἴ τις ἐπέξιοι, ἀλόγους ὀρέξεις εὖροι ἂν αὐτά]. τὸ γοῦν ἀκούσιον οὐ κρίνεται. I have elsewhere suggested that the sense requires us to transfer the sentence in brackets after ἀπειθὴς λόγῳ. This would give the force of 'at any rate' to αὐτίκα, which is meaningless as it stands, but would then justify the preceding words by reference to the fact that each particular passion is an ἄλογος ὀρέξις. *Str.* iv. 566 Ἐπίχαρμος μέμνασ' ἀπιστεῖν, φησιν, ἄρθρα ταῦτα τῶν φρενῶν. αὐτίκα τὸ μὲν ἀπιστεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ θάνατον φέρει, ὡς τὸ πιστεύειν ζωὴν, ἔμπαλιν δὲ τὸ πιστεύειν τῷ ψεύδει ἀπιστεῖν δὲ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ εἰς ἀπώλειαν ὑποσύρει. Here it seems to me that αὐτίκα has no meaning as it stands. If we exchange it with the following ἔμπαλιν δὲ we should get the sense 'on the contrary to disbelieve the truth brings death...at any rate to believe a lie sweeps men to destruction.'

APPENDIX B¹.

On Clement's use of ἄν.

Abnormal uses of ἄν in late Greek.

Indefinite ἄν in connexion with relatives and particles:

- (a) *Joined with the indicative.*
- (b) *Joined with the optative.*

Potential ἄν:

- (a) *Omitted with optative or past indicative.*
- (b) *Inserted with subjunctive, or present, perfect, or future indicative.*

Indefinite ἄν in Clement.

- 1. *Normal subjunctive with relatives.*

Abnormal examples: indicative or optative for subjunctive.

- 2. *Normal subjunctive with hypothetical particles.*

Abnormal examples: optative for subjunctive.

- 3. *Normal subjunctive with particles of time.*

Abnormal examples: indicative or optative for subjunctive.

- 4. *Normal subjunctive with particles of manner and place.*

Abnormal examples: indicative or optative for subjunctive.

Potential ἄν in Clement.

- 1. *Normal with optative in apodosi.*

Abnormal use of ἄν in apodosi:

- with future optative,*
- with present or future indicative,*
- with subjunctive.*

Abnormal omission of ἄν in apodosi.

Abnormal insertion of ἄν in protasi.

¹ On the subject of this Appendix compare the Grammars of Winer and Blass, and Viteau's *Étude sur le Grec du N. T.*, Vol. I. Chapters 15, 16, 17, Sophocles *Lex. s.v. ἄν*, Klotz-Devar *De Graecae Linguae Particulis*, Schmid *Atticismus*.

2. *With past indicative.*
Abnormal omission of ἄν in apodosi.
3. *Secondary uses of potential ἄν.*
ἄν with infinitive.
Abnormal use with future infinitive.
ὥς ἄν with participle, with noun.

The spread of the Greek language through the world after the conquests of Alexander was naturally followed by the disappearance of many of the finer distinctions in the use of Cases, Moods, and Tenses, and also of particles, such as μή and ἄν. The most marked departure from classical use in regard to μή, which we meet with in the writings of Clement, is the substitution of μή for οὐ after ὅτι and ἐπειδή, of which examples will be found in the Index. Peculiarities in the use of ἄν are dealt with in this Appendix.

It may be well to begin by pointing out the exceptional uses to be found in the N. T. and in other post-classical writings.

A a. We will take first the use of ἄν in connexion with relatives and conjunctions, where according to the normal use of classical writers¹ it should depend on a principal tense, and be followed by the Subjunctive mood. In later Greek ἄν is not unfrequently omitted as in James ii. 10 ὅστις ὄλον τὸν νόμον τηρήσῃ, πταίσῃ δὲ ἐν ἐνί, and v. 7 μακροθυμῶν ἕως λάβῃ, Herm. Sim. viii. 11. 3 ὅσοι καθαρίσωσιν ἑαυτούς. Sometimes we have the indicative instead of the subjunctive, (1) e.g. Luc. Dial. Mort. ix. 2 ὄντινα ἄν προσέβλεψα, Mk. xi. 19 ὅταν ἐγένετο, Apoc. iv. 9 ὅταν δώσουσιν, ἰδ. ii. 22 ἐὰν μετανοήσουσιν, ἰδ. viii. 1 ὅταν ἤνοιξεν, Luke xix. 40 ἐὰν σιωπήσουσιν, Acts ii. 45 διεμέριζον καθότι ἄν τις χρεῖαν εἶχεν, Lk. xvii. 33 ὅς ἐὰν ζητήσῃ τὴν ψυχὴν...ἀπολέσει αὐτήν, ὅς δ' ἄν ἀπολέσει ζωογονήσῃ αὐτήν, Clem. Rom. ii. 12 (quot.) ὅταν ἔσται τὰ δύο ἓν: and even the present ind. as in Apoc. xiv. 4 ὅπου ἄν ὑπάγει, 1 John v. 15 ἐὰν οἴδαμεν, 1 Th. iii. 8 ἐὰν στήκετε, Mk. xi. 25 ὅταν στήκετε. In the following examples the frequentative ἄν with the past indicative is made subordinate, contrary to the ordinary classical use: Herm. Sim. ix. 4. 5 ὅταν ἐτέθησαν οἱ λίθοι ἐγένοντο λευκοί, Barn. 12. 2 ὁπότεν καθέλειν ἐθανατοῦντο, Mk. vi. 56 ὅπου ἐὰν εἰσεπορεύετο...ἐτίθεσαν, καὶ ὅσοι ἄν ἤψαντο...ἐσώζοντο, Mk. iii. 11 ὅταν ἐθεώρουν, προσέπιπτον, Gen. vi. 4 ὥς ἄν εἰσεπορεύοντο πρὸς τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων...ἐκέينو ἦσαν οἱ γίγαντες, Gen. xxxviii. 7 ὅταν εἰσῆρχετο...ἐξέχεεν, Exod. xvii. 11 ὅταν ἐπῆρεν τὰς χεῖρας κατίσχυεν, Num. xi. 9 ὅταν κατέβῃ ἡ δρόσος κατέβαινε τὸ μάννα, Jud. vi. 3 ἐὰν ἔσπειραν κατέβαινον, Ez. i. 12, x. 11, Philo M. ii. 112 ὅταν εἰς ἔννοιαν ἦλθε...συνεγίνωσκεν. (2) Sometimes the Optative is used after ἐάν or similar particles (see Klotz-Devar ii. 457 f., 689, Jelf § 844 c obs., Kuehner vol. ii. p. 1054 f.) as by Socrates H. E. i. 8

¹ Exceptional uses are found in verse and (very rarely) in prose, in which ἄν is omitted.

οὐ πρότερον καθίζειν ἤρείτο, πρὶν ἂν ἐπινεύσειαν, *ib.* I. 40 ὅπως ἂν ἀπολιμπάνοντο, III. 1 εὐδαιμονήσκειν ἔλεγεν ἢν κρατήσκειν, by Herodian (after ὡς ἂν) I. 1 ὡς ἂν μὴ λάθοιεν, I. 5 ἔδοξεν προαγαγεῖν τὸ μειράκιον ὡς ἂν διαλεχθείη, *ib.* I. 8, 9, II. 1, 6, 11, 13.

A b. There are also irregularities connected with the potential use of ἂν in *apodosis*, where it properly accompanies the optative or past indicative. It is often omitted with the latter, even by classical writers (especially if the verb implies necessity, possibility, &c.), rarely with the former: cf. Joh. xv. 24 εἰ τὰ ἔργα μὴ ἐποίησα ἐν αὐτοῖς... ἁμαρτίαν οὐκ εἶχον, and Schmid I. 89 f., iv. 90, Jelf §§ 426, 858, 859, Kuehner II. 191.

A c. A more flagrant irregularity is the use of the potential ἂν with the future indicative, as in Artem. II. 70 οὐ γὰρ ἑκατὸν ζήσεται ἂν τις ἔτη, Sext. Emp. *Math.* VIII. 296 πῶς ἂν οὗτος χρήσεται τῷ σημείῳ; *ib.* x. 12 κἂν ἅπαντα ἀνέλωμεν, ὁ τόπος οὐκ ἂν ἀναιρεθήσεται, Socr. *H. E.* II. 40 ἀπαντήσκει δ' ἂν τις πρὸς τοῦτον, *ib.* III. 16 τοῦτο δ' οὐκ ἂν πεισόμεθα εἰ μὴ... κτησαίμεθα καὶ φρονῶμεν: or the subjunctive, as in Polyb. XI. 6. 6 κυριεύσαντες πόλεως οὗτ' ἂν ὑβρίζειν ὑπομείνητε τοὺς ἐλευθέρους οὔτε ἐμπιπράναι τ. πόλεις, Epict. I. 2. 17 τί οὖν σε ἔδει φροντίζειν πῶς ἂν ὁμοιος ᾦς τοῖς ἄλλοις; *ib.* III. 13. 8 πῶς ἂν θεραπευθῇ, πῶς ἐξαιρεθῇ; IV. 6. 31 ζητεῖ τίν' ἂν ἀσπάζεται, τίνι δῶρον πέμψῃ, cf. Kuehner II. 169, 170.

I proceed now to consider how far these and similar irregularities are to be found in Clement: and I will take first the use of indefinite ἂν.

B a. *After relatives (normal construction).* In *Str.* VII. we have the following exx.: § 4, p. 8. 1 ἐπιτελεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ὁ λόγος ὑπαγορεύῃ; § 9, p. 14. 27 περιγίνεται ὧν ἂν ἐθέλῃ; § 19, p. 30. 15 μεταδοτικός ὧν ἂν ᾖ κεκτημένος; § 41, p. 70. 28 πᾶν ὃ ἂν αἰτήσῃ λαμβάνει; § 46, p. 80. 5 ὁ θεὸς ὃ τι ἂν συμφέρῃ χορηγεῖ; § 65, p. 112. 19 ὅπερ ἂν ὁ θεὸς παράσχη; § 101, p. 178. 13 ἐπόμενοι θεῷ ᾗ ἂν ἡγήται; § 104, p. 182. 26 τὰς ἀποδείξεις ἃς ἂν ἐπιζητήσῃ ἀνευρίσκει; § 53, p. 92. 17 (subj. understood) ὃ τι περ ἂν ἐν νῷ (φέρῃ), τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ γλώσσης φέρεi.

B b. *After hypothetical particles:* ἐάν, ἂν, ἤν, κἂν (= καὶ ἐάν). § 33, p. 56. 9 ἐάν λέγωσι δεδόσθαι τὰ ζῶα, καὶ ἡμεῖς συνομολογοῦμεν; § 45, p. 78. 21 ἐάν ὁ λόγος καλῇ; § 70, p. 122. 19 (also in § 78, p. 136. 10) ἐάν ὁ λόγος αἰρή; § 73, p. 126. 28 ἐάν συμφέροντα ᾖ; § 77, p. 134. 16 ἐάν ἐπίσταιται; § 80, p. 140. 4 ἐάν υἱὸς ᾖ; *ib.* 15 ἐάν ἀγαθὰ ᾖ... ἐάν κακά; § 82, p. 142. 20 ἐάν ἁμαρτήσῃ, ἡμαρτεν ὁ ἐκλεκτός; § 84, p. 148. 21 ἢν μὴ προσεύξωνται; § 88, p. 156. 3 ἢν προσυπακούσωμεν; § 94, p. 166. 8 ἢν μὴ τὸν κανόνα ἔχωσι; § 101, p. 178. 2 ἐάν πρόσσχη; § 103, p. 182. 4 ἐάν μὴ ἀποδιωθῶνται; § 59, p. 102. 19 οὐδ' ἂν τὸ σῶμα ἐπιδιδῶσιν; § 61, p. 104. 28 οὐδ' ἂν προκαλῆται.

κἂν stands both for καὶ ἐάν and καὶ ἂν (potential): of the former (which alone comes for consideration under this head) we have examples in § 1, p. 1. 20 κἂν ἑτεροῖα φαίνεται; § 11, p. 18. 19 κἂν ιδιότης ᾖ; § 28, p. 46. 8 κἂν τὴν τέχνην ἐκτελέσῃ; § 29, p. 48. 21 κἂν μηδέπω ὦσιν ἄξιοι; § 34, p. 60. 8 κἂν πειραταὶ κἂν τύραννοι τύχωσιν; *ib.* 24 κἂν μόνος ὧν τυγχάνῃ; § 37, p. 64. 25 κἂν μὴ λέγῃ; § 39, p. 68. 19 κἂν ψιθυρίζοντες προσλαλῶμεν; § 42,

p. 72. 20 *κάν προλαμβάνη*; § 49, p. 86. 23 *κάν έννοηθή*; § 50, p. 88. 14 *κάν μή συνήθης τυγχάνη*; § 51, p. 90. 22 *κάν έναποθνήσκη*; § 56, p. 98. 15 *κάν άγία ή*; § 59, p. 102. 23 *κάν ένστασιν σώζη*; § 61, p. 106. 11 *κάν νόσος έπίη κάν τι*; *ib.* 22 *κάν άξιος τυγχάνη*; § 69, p. 118. 23 *κάν οικέτης ή κάν πολέμιος*; § 69, p. 126. 20 *κάν λέγεται*; § 72, p. 128. 20 *κάν πονηρά είναι δοκή*; *ib.* 26 *κάν καθαρός ή*; § 73, p. 128. 1 *κάν τις λέγη*; § 76, p. 132. 13 *κάν βλέπειν δοκή*; *ib.* 27 *κάν άσχοληθή*; § 78, p. 134. 19 *κάν πάθη τι*; § 78, p. 136. 14 *κάν μόνος εύχεται*; § 80, p. 138. 32 *κάν κατέχεται*; § 85, p. 150. 8 *κάν προβαίνει*; *ib.* 24 *κάν τύχωσιν*; § 90, p. 158. 5 *κάν παραβαίνωσι*; § 96, p. 168. 22 *κάν τολμήσωσι*; § 98, p. 172. 21 *κάν άσσεβείν μέλλωσιν*; § 100, p. 176. 16 *κάν έναντία τυγχάνη*; § 108, p. 190. 13 *κάν αύχώσι*.

b*. *Abnormal constructions* under this head are § 16, p. 26. 7 *κάν εις άρχήν κατασταίη ποτέ έπί σωτηρία ήγήσεται*, where I have suggested that we should read *καταστή*; § 101, p. 178. 20 *ούτε άπατηθείς τις δύναι' άν εύ πράττειν, κάν πάνν δυνατός ή τὰ γνωσθέντα ποιείν, ούτε κ.τ.λ.* (here the more regular construction would have been *ει και δυνατός εΐη* in the protasis, or else *δυνήσεται* in the apodosis; but such irregularity is not uncommon); § 69, p. 120. 8 *ειδέναι οτω άν τις μάλιστα και όπόσον έπιδω* (here there seems no place for the indefinite *άν*: we want either the deliberate subjunctive or the potential optative; I have accordingly changed *έπιδω* to *έπιδώ*). § 41, p. 72. 1 *παρέλκει ή αίτησις κάν χωρις αξιώσεως δίδοται τὰ αγαθά* (here the editors have rightly substituted the subjunctive for the indicative of the MS, the long and short *ο* being constantly interchanged). *Paed.* II. P. 201 *fin.* *κάν εκάθισας πρότερος μή έκτείνης χείρα* (original has *ει εκάθ.*).

B c. *όταν, όπόταν, επάν, επειδάν, εστ' άν, πριν άν, άχρισ άν.* § 1, p. 1. 18 *επάν ένδειξώμεθα*; § 33, p. 56. 19 *όταν έλκωνται*; § 43, p. 74. 12 *επάν λάβη*; § 56, p. 96. 27 *όπόταν τις εκκρεμασθή*; § 62, p. 106. 19 *όπόταν αίρή λόγος*; § 73, p. 128. 8 *όταν δίκαιός τις ή*; § 76, p. 132. 11 *όταν κατάληψιν λάβη*; *ib.* 14 *όταν ήδομένου έαυτού συναίσθηται*; § 97, p. 170. 24 *επειδάν ανατρέπωνται*; § 100, p. 176. 4 *επάν παραβή*; § 7, p. 12. 29 *εστ' άν τύχωσι*; § 9, p. 16. 5 *εστ' άν τις αφίκηται*; § 10, p. 16. 29 *άχρισ άν καταντήση*; § 45, p. 78. 26 *εστ' άν αφίκωνται*; § 57, p. 98. 25 *άχρισ άν αποστήση*; § 93, p. 162. 27 *πριν άν λάβωσι*; § 102, p. 180. 7 *εστ' άν μετανοήσωσιν*.

c*. *Abnormal construction* (indic. for subj.): § 43, p. 74. 9 *όταν αίτείται* (MS), where D. reads *αίτηται*; cf. *Str.* III. § 93, p. 553 *όταν ούν μήτε τις θυμω μήτ' επιθυμία χαρισάμενος...άλλ' αποδυσάμενος την εκ τούτων άχλυν...πνεύμα και ψυχήν ένώσει...τότε ούκ ένι έν ύμιν ούκ άρρεν ού θήλυ*. Here it would be easy to correct *ένώσει*, but the length of the sentence may perhaps excuse the anacoluthon.

B d. *ώς άν, όπως άν, όπου άν.* § 3, p. 6. 9 *την βελτιωτικήν ένδεικνύμενος θεωρίαν όπως άν ή τεταγμένος 'in whatever way he may be appointed.'*

d*. *Abnormal* (opt. for subj.). After a historic tense the subjunctive with indefinite *άν* regularly changes to the simple optative. But in *Str.* VII. § 42, p. 72 we read *τὰς έντολάς έλαβεν ό άνθρωπος ως άν εξ αύτου όρμητικώς προς όπότερον άν και βούλοιτο τών τε αίρετών και τών φευκτών*. For the use of *ώς άν* see E b below. The general construction of the

sentence should either be λαμβάνει—πρὸς ὁπότερον ἂν βούληται, or ἔλαβεν πρὸς ὁπότερον βούλοιο. Possibly the second ἂν represents an original οὐν, this particle being regularly used like the Lat. *cumque* with an indefinite force. Similarly *Str.* I. § 56, p. 348 ἐγκατεσπαρμένην ἔχουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅπως ἂν λάθοι τοὺς σπερμολόγους, unless we should here make ἂν potential, 'in a way in which it would elude the curious.' *Paed.* III. § 41, p. 279 πατρίδα ἐπὶ γῆς οὐκ ἔχομεν ὡς ἂν καταφρονοῖμεν τῶν ἐπιγείων; cf. *Eus. Pr. Ev.* I. 5. 12 θήσω δ' οὐκ ἐμὰς φωνὰς ἀλλ' αὐτῶν δὴ τῶν μάλιστα τὴν εὐσέβειαν περισπούδαστον πεποιηκότων, ὡς ἂν ὁ λόγος ἀπάσης¹ ἐκτὸς ὑπονοίας κατασταίῃ (perhaps we should read καταστῇ as in *Str.* VII. 16), also exx. from Herodian given above under A α (2).

(Subj. for opt.) the ἂν being potential, *Str.* VII. § 35, p. 60. 22 ὁ γνωστικός ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ, κὰν καθ' ἑαυτὸν μόνος ὦν τυγχάνῃ, κὰν (MS. καὶ) ὅπου τινὰς ἂν τῶν ὁμοίως πεπιστευκότων ἔχῃ, τιμᾷ τὸν θεόν. Here I propose to read ἔχοι 'where he would have believers of like mind.' The indefinite force of ὅπου ἂν ἔχῃ is inappropriate, while the misreading is naturally accounted for.

C α. Potential ἂν with opt. in apodosis following optative in protasi, expressed or understood. *Str.* VII. § 1, p. 4. 2 ἢ ἐπὶ πλεον ἐπεξεργασία περισσὴ δόξειεν ἂν; § 3, p. 6. 22 οὗτος ἂν εἴη ὁ εἰδώς; § 6, p. 10. 25 τοῦτο πάθοι ἂν; § 6, p. 12. 5 οὐτ' οὐν φθονοίῃ ποτ' ἂν οὔτε κωλυθείῃ ποτ' ἂν; *ib.* 22 σοφία κυρίως ἂν λεχθείῃ; § 8, p. 14. 8 οὐδὲ τοῦ ἰδίου ποτ' ἂν ἀμελοίῃ ἔργου; *ib.* 11 οὐδ' ἂν βελτίων τις διοίκησις εἴῃ; *ib.* 18 οὗτοι δ' ἂν εἴεν οἱ ἐλόμενοι; § 15, p. 24. 13 τὸ δίκαιον οὐκ ἂν ποτε προδῶεν (D. unnecessarily προδοίεν); § 16, p. 26. 2 κακῶν αἰτίαν ὕλης ἂν τις ἀσθένειαν ὑπολάβοι; § 17, p. 28. 1 κατάληψις βεβαία δεόντως ἂν λέγοιτο ἐπιστήμη; § 20, p. 32. 5 οὐδὲ οἱ λόγοι οἱ πειστικοὶ τῆς ἀληθείας διαμονὴν παράσχοιεν ἂν; § 21, p. 34. 14 τίς ἄποιοιτ' ἂν ἀτιμία θεοῦ; § 25, p. 40. 13 οὐκ ἂν ποτε γένοιτο παρὰ φύσιν; § 28, p. 44. 22 τί ἂν ἅγιον εἴῃ ἔργον; *ib.* p. 46. 1 γελοῖον μεντὰν εἴῃ; *ib.* 7 τὰ ἀγάλματα αὐτὰ ἂν εἴῃ ἀργά; *ib.* 10 τί ἂν καὶ ἰδρύντο; *ib.* 16 τὸ ὃν οὐκ ἂν ἰδρυνθείῃ; § 29, p. 48. 13 εἴῃ δ' ἂν οὗτος ὁ γνωστικός; *ib.* 16 εὐροιμεν ἂν; § 31, p. 52. 3 οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιεν; § 33, p. 58. 6 ταχ' ἂν τις ἀπόσχοιτο; § 35, p. 62. 6 εὐλόγως ἂν ἑαυτοῦ κρείττων εἴῃ; § 47, p. 82. 17 ἀνενδεὴς εἴῃ ἂν; § 50, p. 88. 4 πῶς ἂν παράσχοι; *ib.* 16 οὐκ ἂν ἄδικος εὐρεθείῃ; § 51, p. 90. 8 οὐδ' ἂν ὁμόσαι πώποτε; § 53, p. 92. 13 εἰκότως ἂν λέγοιτο; *ib.* p. 94. 3 οὐκ ἂν πραχθείῃ εἰ μὴ ποιοίῃ; § 54, p. 94. 22 μόνος ἂν εἴῃ εὐσεβής; § 69, p. 120. 9 τίς ἂν ἐχθρὸς γένοιτο; *ib.* 18 τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον εὐροιμεν ἂν; § 71, p. 124. 16 πῶς ἔτι ἂν εἴῃ τερπνὰ; § 74,

¹ Dr Gifford writes: 'This construction is however not uncommon in *Eus.* cf. *P. E.* IX. 1 ἄρξεται ὁ λόγος ἀπὸ τοῦ βίου ὡς ἂν μάθοις, *ib.* VI. 6. 3 τὸ δαιμόνιον σκῆπτεται ὧ, ἐν οἷς ἂν τῆς προρρήσεως ἀποπίπτει, καταφυγὴν αὐτῷ πορίζοιτο, *ib.* I. 6. 6 μνημονεύσομαι τῆς ἱστορίας ὡς ἂν φανερόν γένοιτο, *ib.* πιστωσόμεθα ὡς ἂν μὴ δοκοῖμεν, also II. 5. 1 and 17.' He also refers to *Str.* I. § 42, where Plato's words (*Crito* 46 B) ἐγὼ... τοιοῦτος οἷος... μὴδεν ἄλλω πείθεσθαι ἢ τῷ λόγῳ δὲ ἂν μοι λογιζομένῳ βέλτιστος φαίνεται, are altered to ὁποῖος οὐδενὶ ἄλλω ἢ τῷ λόγῳ πείθεσθαι δὲ ἂν μοι σκοπούμεν βέλτιστος φαίνεται. Here, I think, Cl. means us to understand ἂν φαίνεται as potential.

p. 130. 3 οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ὑπὸ τοιούτων παιδευθεῖη ποτ' ἂν ὁ γνωστικός; *ib.* 12 οὗτος ἂν εἴη ὁ γνωστικός; § 89, p. 156. 13 εὖ ἂν ἔχοι προιέναι; § 91, p. 160. 13 οὐκ ἂν τις ὀκνήσαι, χρήσαιτο δ' ἂν; § 95, p. 166. 27 εἴ τις ὑπολάβοι εἰκότως ἂν φυλαχθεῖ; § 96, p. 168. 30 εὖροις ἂν; § 103, p. 180. 31 οὗς ἐλεήσειεν ἂν *tis.*

a.* *Abnormal use of ἂν in apodosis with fut. opt.* In classical writers the future optative is only used for the purpose of representing the future indicative in *oratio obliqua* after a historical tense, cf. *Madvig Gr. Gr.* § 134, *rem.* 2. I am indebted to Dr Gifford for the following exx. from *Eus. Pr. Ev.*: πῶς προσέξοι ἂν (VI. 6. 8), εἰκότως πᾶν ἄθρονον ἀποφράξοι ἂν στόμα (I. 3. 8) where he would read ἀποφράξαι ἂν. Compare also *Dion. H. Ant. Rom.* III. 15 εἰ οὖν εἰσὶν οἷους ἀκούομεν προθυμότερα ἂν δέξοντο, *Philo M.* I. 469 χειροθεῖς εἰ γένοιτο ἥκιστα ἂν βλάψοι (where however *Wendland* corrects βλέψαι).

*a**.* *Abnormal use of ἂν in apodosis with fut. or pres. indicative.* Of this abnormal construction *D.* gives the following exx. in the *Index*. *Protr.* § 41, P. 36 *init.* τίνα δ' ἂν φωνήν, εἰ φωνήν λάβοιεν Αἰγυπτίων θεοὶ...προήσονται ἢ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν; This, I think, is a case of anacoluthon excused by the length of the sentence. *Paed.* I. § 47, P. 126 οὐ γὰρ τὸ αἷμα ἂν ποτε προήσεται φωνήν. Perhaps for ἂν ποτε we should read οὐ ποτε. *Paed.* I § 17, P. 108 εἰ δὲ εἰς διδάσκαλος ἐν οὐρανοῖς,...οἱ ἐπὶ γῆς εἰκότως ἂν πάντες κεκλήσονται μαθηταί, read perhaps ἄρα. *Str.* I. § 143, P. 405 εἴ τις ἰχθὺς ἀνασπώμενος...ἀποδράσει, οὐκέτ' ἂν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ τοῦ αὐτοῦ εἴδους ἰχθὺς αὐτῆς ἐκείνης εὔρεθῇσεται τῆς ἡμέρας. The insertion of ἂν is easily explained by dittographia of ἐν, but the length of the sentence makes anacoluthon possible. *Str.* VI. § 4, P. 738 *init.* οἱ (? οἱ, *Eus.* has εἰ) γὰρ μηδὲ ἐάντων, σχολῇ γε ἂν τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀφέξονται. Here *D.* would omit ἂν: possibly it stands for οὖν, or it may be that, in the phrase σχολῇ γ' ἂν, the ἂν has lost its force as sometimes in καὶν, and τάχ' ἂν (see exx. in *Ast's Lex. Plat.* and *Str.* III. § 86, P. 550 τάχα δ' ἂν...προφητεύει φθοράν). Of the pres. ind. *D.* cites two instances from *Str.* VII. § 7, p. 12 καταλείπει ποτ' ἂν τὴν ἀνθρώπων κηδεμονίαν and *ib.* I. 26 πῶς δ' ἂν ἐστι σωτήρ, εἰ μὴ πάντων σωτήρ, in both of which I have followed him in restoring the optative. He also cites *Str.* VI. § 159, P. 823 ἢ χρῆσις τῆς φιλοσοφίας οὐκ ἔστιν ἂν κακῶν, where I should read αὖ, referring to the preceding sentence, in which it is argued that philosophy must be good as the gift of God: further it is shown to be good from the character of the philosophers themselves.

*a***.* *Abnormal use of ἂν in apodosis with subjunctive.* *Str.* VII. § 85, p. 150. 10 πῶς δ' ἂν καὶ ἀγγέλους τις κρίνῃ. *D.* suggests either κρίναι or κρίναι, but has the former in his text. I think the corruption is more easily explained by assuming that the latter was the reading of the archetype. *Protr.* § 55 πῶς ἂν ἐνδίκως οἱ ἄνθρωποι παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς αἰτήσονται (*Cobet ap. D.* I. p. xxviii. *init.* αἰτήσονται) τὴν εὐτεχνίαν, ἣν οὐδ' αὐτῷ παρασχέιν ἴσχυσεν; If we accept *Cobet's* emendation, I should be disposed to read γάρ for ἂν.

a†. *Abnormal omission of ἂν in apodosis (a).* § 29, p. 46, 21 f. πῶς, ὅ

φθάσαν εἶχεν ὃν, τοῦθ' ἑαυτὸ ὕστερον ποιοίη; οὐ δὲ τὰ ὄντα πῶς οὖν τοῦτ' ἂν δέοιτο τίνος; I see no excuse for the omission of ἂν after the first πῶς, or for the insertion of οὖν after the second πῶς, and am disposed to think that οὖν represents an original marginal correction, inserting ἂν in the former place. § 37, p. 66. 3 τίνα καὶ φωνὴν ἀναμείναι ὁ κατὰ πρόθεσιν τὸν ἐκλεκτὸν ἐγνωκώς; I think D. and H. are right in inserting ἂν after ἀναμείναι, the word ἂν being easily lost after -αι. § 48, p. 84. 1 οὐκ οὖν ἀφέλοιτο τούτους τὰ δι' ἀρετῇ. D. inserts ἂν after ἀφέλοιτο: perhaps the loss would be more easily explained, if the original were οὐκ ἂν οὖν. § 69, p. 120. 18 αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδενὶ ἐχθρὸς ἂν γένοιτο, ἐχθροὶ δ' εἶναι νοοῖντο αὐτῷ οἱ τὴν ἐναντίαν ὁδὸν τρεπόμενοι. Here ἂν might be understood with νοοῖντο from the former clause, as in § 41, p. 70. 31 αἰτήσασιν ἀναξίοις οὐκ ἂν δοίη, δοίη δὲ ἀξίοις, where however Barnard conjectures δοίη δὲ < ἂν καὶ μὴ αἰτήσασιν > ἀξίοις. So, here, I am inclined to think that ἂν may have been lost before αὐτῷ. § 82, p. 142. 24 τί περὶ τοῦ γνωστικῷ φῆσαι-μεν; I have followed D. in adding ἂν after φῆσαιμεν. § 90, p. 158. 17 οὐκ ἄρα ὁ τὴν ψυχὴν νοσῶν προφασίσσαιο τὰς αἰρέσεις. Here too I have followed D. in inserting ἂν. § 95, p. 168. 8 οὐχ ἀπλῶς ἀποφαινόμενοι ἀνθρώποις προσέχομεν. Here D. suggests either προσέχομεν or προσέχομεν ἂν. I prefer the former, as it makes the appeal to actual fact. *Str.* I. § 57, P. 349 ὅσοι τὰληθοῦς ὠρέχθησαν, οἱ μὲν οὐκ ὀλίγα, οἱ δὲ μέρος τι, εἴπερ ἄρα, τοῦ τῆς ἀληθείας λόγου ἔχοντες ἀναδειχθεῖν. It would be easy for ἂν to be lost after ἀναδειχθεῖν. *Str.* III. § 8, P. 513 καὶ πῶς ἔτι οὗτος ἐν τῷ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐξετασθεῖη λόγῳ; 'deest ἂν' D. *Str.* II. § 129, P. 497 τί δὴ σοὶ Ἀρίστωνα καταλέγοιμι; where D. inserts ἂν, but perhaps it might be understood from below, as Cl. continues (τέλος οὗτος εἶναι τὴν ἀδιαφορίαν ἔφη), ἥ τὰ Ἑρίλλου εἰς μέσον παράγοιμι' ἂν; III. § 28, P. 524, συμμέτοχοι εἶεν < ἂν > (added by D.) αὐτοῖς οἱ σύες, εἶεν δ' ἂν ἐν ταῖς μείζουσιν ἐλπίσιν αἱ πόρνοι. A similar case is *Str.* III. § 72 P. 543 οὐ δείξιας ἐγκύμονι πλησιάσαντα, ἀλλ' ὕστερον εὖροις ἂν γνωσκομένας τὰς γυναῖκας, where, however, D. does not insert ἂν¹.

α††. *Abnormal insertion of ἂν in protasi.* *Str.* III. § 91, P. 372 ζητεῖν τὸ θεῖον εἰ ἄρα ψηλαφήσειαν ἢ εὖροιεν ἂν. The original (Acts xvii. 27) has καὶ εὖροιεν; the insertion of ἂν is probably due to dittography of the preceding syllable. I cannot believe that Clement wrote it².

D α. ἂν with past indicative in apodosis. § 9, p. 14. 28 οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἔτι ἦν τὸ ὅλον εὐεργασμένον; 19, p. 30. 25 οὐδ' ἂν ἦν ἔθ' ἐκούσιον; § 26, p. 42. 13 οὐκ ἂν τοῦτο ἐγίνετο εἰ ἀνελάμβανεν; § 29, p. 46. 20 οὐκ ἂν οὐδὲ ἦν; § 82,

¹ Dr Gifford furnishes the following exx. from Eus. *Pr. Ev.* vi. 8. 18 πάλιν οὖν κάνταῦθα θαυμάσειέ τις, i. 5. 9 πῶς οὖν ἄλλως δόξαιμεν εὐπεποιηκέναι; where Hein. inserts ἂν after οὖν. He adds that the interrogative use of the opt. without ἂν is common in Eus. Compare also Justin M. *Dial.* 7 τίνοι οὖν ἔτι τις χρῆσταιτο διδασκάλῳ ἢ πόθεν ὠφελήθει τις εἰ μὴδὲ ἐν τούτοις τὸ ἀληθές ἐστιν;

² Dr Gifford suggests that Cl.'s reading may be due to one of the vv. II. (εὖροιαν or εὖροιαν) in the original.

p. 142. 21 εἰ οὕτως ἑαυτὸν ἤγεν, κατηδέσθη ἂν τὸν βίον ὁ γείτων; § 98, p. 174. 2 κἂν (=καὶ ἂν *potent.*) ἰάθη, εἰ πείθεσθαι ἠβουλήθη; § 103 οὐκ ἂν ὑπερέβαλον σοφία τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν ἄνδρας; § 47, p. 82. 23 κἂν ἀμετάθετος ἦν.

α*. *Abnormal omission of ἂν.* § 24, 40. 5 τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν θαυμιστὸν εἰ τὸν μῦν ὁ θύλαξ κατέφαγεν. *Str.* III. § 29, P. 525 *init.* εἰ γὰρ οὗτοι πνευματικὰς ἐτίθεντο κοινωνίας, ἴσως τις αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπόληψιν ἐπεδέξατο <ἂν>. *Ib.* § 103, P. 559 πῶς δ' <ἂν> ἄνευ τοῦ σώματος ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν οἰκονομία τέλος ἐλάμβανεν; The first example is of a type in which ἂν is liable to omission in classical writers: in the 2nd and 3rd, I think ἂν should be inserted.

E. *Secondary uses of potential ἂν.*

α. *With infinitive.* *Str.* VII. § 31, p. 52. 13 οὐκ ἂν οὐδαμῶς φασὶ κατὰ τὴν τῆς ἐνδείας ἐπιθυμίαν κακούμενον τρέφεσθαι τὸν θεόν, where the ἂν with infinitive has its usual force as the *oratio obliqua* of ἂν τρέφουτο. *Str.* I. § 18, P. 326 οἱ δὲ καὶ πρὸς κακοῦ ἂν τὴν φιλοσοφίαν εἰσδεδυκέναι τὸν βίον νομίζουσιν. Here the *oratio recta* would probably be ἡ φιλοσοφία ἂν εἰσδεδύκει. *Str.* IV. § 1, P. 563 ἀκολουθοῦν δ' ἂν οἶμαι περὶ μαρτυρίου διαλαβεῖν. Here I think we should read εἴη for οἶμαι, as there seems no room for the ordinary force of ἂν with inf.

α*. *Abnormal use of future infinitive with ἂν.* *Str.* VII. § 92, p. 162. 1 οἶμαι πάντας ἂν ὁμολογήσειν, where D. notes 'rectius ὁμολογήσαι.' Dr Gifford supplies an example from Eus. *Pr. Ev.* VI. 8. 21 καθείμαρται μὴ ἂν ἔσεσθαι τε τούτων.

β. *With participle.* *Str.* VII. § 95, p. 166. 30 ὁ πιστὸς ἀξιόπιστος, εἰκότως ἂν διὰ τοῦ κυρίου ἐνεργούμενος (=ὅς εἰκότως ἂν ἐνεργοῖτο). *Str.* VII. § 33, p. 56. 6 ταύτη Ἰουδαῖοι χοιρείου ἀπέχονται ὡς ἂν τοῦ θηρίου τούτου μαροῦ ὄντος (*sc.* ἀπέχοντο). *Ib.* § 40, p. 70. 9 (ὁ γνωστικὸς καταλέλοιπεν) πάντα ὅσα μὴ χρησιμεύει γενομένῳ ἐκεῖ (*sc.* ἐν οὐρανῷ), ὡς ἂν ἐνθένδε ἦδη τὴν τελείωσιν ἀπειληφώς (*sc.* καταλείποι). *Ib.* § 47, p. 82. 12 οὐ γὰρ λέληθεν αὐτὸν (τὰ ἐπηγγελμένα) ὡς ἂν ἀπόντα ἔτι (*sc.* λάθοι). § 60, p. 104. 5 περὶ τῶν ὄλων ἀληθῶς διείληφεν ὡς ἂν θείαν χωρήσας διδασκαλίαν (*sc.* διαλαμβάνοι). § 63, p. 108. 8 ὡς ἂν ἐπ' ἄκρον γνώσεως ἦκειν βιαζόμενος (*sc.* ποιῶ), τῷ ἦθει κεκοσμημένος...τὰ πρόχειρα πάντα τοῦ κόσμου καλὰ οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ. § 94, p. 164. 27 τέτοκεν καὶ οὐ τέτοκεν ὡς ἂν ἐξ αὐτῆς οὐκ ἐκ συνδυασμοῦ συλλαβοῦσα (*sc.* τέκοι). § 109, p. 192. 18 ὀλισθηρὸν τὸ γένος τῶν τοιούτων ὡς ἂν (*sc.* εἴη) μὴ σχιδανοπόδων ὄντων.

From this usage ὡς ἂν (often written as one word) comes to be used simply like *quasi* without thought of a verb to be supplied, as in § 109, p. 192. 4 τὰ διχλοῦντα καθαρὰ παραδίδωσιν ἢ γραφῇ ὡς ἂν εἰς πατέρα καὶ υἱὸν διὰ τῆς πίστεως τῶν δικαίων τὴν πορείαν ποιουμένων. Hence the participle disappears, as in § 42, p. 72. 24 τὰς ἐντολὰς ἔλαβεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὡς ἂν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμητικὸς πρὸς ὁπότερον οὖν καὶ βούλοιτο; § 78, p. 134 αἰεὶ ἔτοιμος ὢν ὡς ἂν παρεπίδημος καὶ ξένος; *ib.* p. 136. 13 ὁ δὲ καὶ μετ' ἀγγέλων εὔχεται ὡς ἂν ἦδη καὶ ἰσαγγελος; § 50, p. 88. 19 ὁμνῦναι γὰρ ἔστι τὸ ὅρκον ἢ ὡς ἂν ὅρκον προσφέρεισθαι.

F. I subjoin a few other cases in which *άν* has found its way into the MS. without justification, as far as I can see. § 21, p. 34. 8 καθάπερ *άν* ιδίου γεννήματος ὁ σωτήρ ἀναδέχεται τὰς ὀφελείας τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἰς ἰδίαν χάριν, where D. after Herv. reads γάρ, but οὖν seems to me both an easier and a more suitable correction. Str. i. § 90, P. 371 *fin.* ἀγαθοῦ δ' *άν* ἀνάγκη θεοῦ ἀγαθὸν τὸν λόγον, where for *άν* I propose to read εἶναι. Str. iv. § 124, P. 620 τὰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλα εἶργειν δύναται τις προσπολεμῶν, τὸ δ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν οὐδαμῶς, οὐδ' *άν* μάλιστα ἐνίστατο, where εἰ, or possibly *άν* (*sc.* δύναιτο) εἰ, should be read for *άν*.

The general conclusion which I should draw from the occurrence of these impossible readings, as well as from the prevalence of the normal usage, is that instances of the abnormal usage of *άν* should generally be set down to the credit of the copyist, and not to Clement himself.

APPENDIX C.

ON THE RELATION OF THE AGAPE TO THE EUCHARIST IN CLEMENT'S WRITINGS¹.

The order of the *κυριακὸν δεῖπνον* (1 Cor. xi. 20), which took the place of the Jewish feast of the Passover (Luke xxii. 15, 1 Cor. v. 7), was strictly observed by the Christians of the apostolic age. It was commemorated by an evening meal, and the eucharistic bread and wine were administered during the course, or at the close of the meal (Mk xiv. 22, Acts xx. 7—11, 1 Cor. xi. 24). At Corinth this common meal, expressive of the union of Christians in their Head, seems to have been regarded by some as merely on a level with the *συσσίτια* or *ἑσπεριαι* of their heathen countrymen, and St Paul, who condemns in the Corinthians much the same faults—selfishness and greediness—as Socrates is said to have done in the case of the partakers in an *ἑσπεριαι* (Xen. *Mem.* iii. 14), finds it necessary to remind them earnestly of the spiritual meaning of their feast of love, and of the punishment which might be expected to follow a careless or irreverent participation in the Communion of the Body of Christ. St Paul does not himself use the term Agape, but it occurs in Jude 12 οὗτοι εἰσιν οἱ ἐν ταῖς ἀγάπαις ὑμῶν σπιλάδες, συνευωχούμενοι ἀφόβως, ἑαυτοὺς ποιμαίνοντες, where the word οὗτοι is explained by v. 4, παρεισδύσαν γάρ τινες ἄνθρωποι οἱ πάλαι προγεγραμμένοι εἰς τοῦτο τὸ κρίμα, ἀσεβεῖς, τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμῶν χάριτα μετατιθέντες εἰς ἀσέλγειαν, καὶ τὸν μόνον δεσπότην καὶ κύριον ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἀρνούνται. From these words and from the rest of the passage it would seem that the men who disgraced the Christian love-feasts by their greediness and licentiousness were antinomian heretics of a more advanced type than the disorderly members of the Corinthian Church, though the words of St Paul (1 Cor. xi. 19) seem to imply that the latter also entertained heretical views.

In the parallel passage, 2 Pet. ii. 13, the colours are even darker, ἡδονὴν ἡγούμενοι τὴν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τρυφὴν, σπῖλοι καὶ μῶμοι ἐντρυφῶντες ἐν ταῖς ἀπάταις²

¹ The most recent works on the Agape are Keating's *Agape and Eucharist* and Achelis *Canones Hippolyti*.

² Bp Lightfoot on Ign. *Smyrn.* 8, vol. ii. p. 313, speaks of this reading as an obvious error for ἀγάπαις, but in that case it is difficult to explain αὐτῶν. How could the heretics be 'feasting with you' if they were in their own agape? Reading ἀπάταις, we get the excellent sense 'taking part in (i.e. being admitted to) your feasts through their deceitful wiles.' I think these ἀπάταις are alluded to

αὐτῶν συνευχούμενοι ὑμῖν, ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχοντες μεστοὺς μοιχαλίδος καὶ ἀκαταπαύστους¹ ἁμαρτίας, δελεάζοντες ψυχὰς ἀστηρίκτους. These men are further described (*ib.* ii. 1) as ψευδοδιδάσκαλοι, οἵτινες παρεισάξουσιν αἰρέσεις ἀπωλείας, καὶ τὸν ἀγοράσαντα αὐτοὺς δεσπότην ἀρνούμενοι, and we read that many ἐξακολουθήσουσιν αὐτῶν ταῖς ἀσελγείαις, δι' οὓς ἡ ὁδὸς τῆς ἀληθείας βλασφημηθήσεται.

Of the charges of immorality alleged against the Christian love-feasts we shall presently hear more; but there is no reference to them in Ignatius, the next writer to mention the agape by name. Compare *Smyrn.* § 8 ἐκείνη βεβαία εὐχαριστία ἡγείσθω, ἡ ὑπὸ τὸν ἐπίσκοπον οὖσα ἡ ᾧ ἂν αὐτὸς ἐπιτρέψῃ, *ib.* οὐκ ἔξὸν ἐστὶν χωρὶς τοῦ ἐπισκόπου οὔτε βαπτίζειν οὔτε ἀγάπην ποιεῖν, where εὐχαριστία and ἀγάπη seem to be identical, both standing for the complete eucharistic feast. In the longer recension 'the interpolator, living more than two centuries after the εὐχαριστία had been separated from the ἀγάπη, inserts the words οὔτε προσφέρειν οὔτε θυσίαν προσκομίζειν οὔτε δοχὴν ἐπιτελεῖν' (Lightfoot). For the use of δοχὴ in the sense of ἀγάπη, L. refers to *Apost. Const.* II. 28 τοῖς εἰς ἀγάπην ἦτοι δοχὴν, ὡς ὁ κύριος ὠνόμασε (*Lk.* xiv. 13), προαιρουμένοις καλεῖν. Compare also Ign. *Eph.* 20 ἀπερισπάστῳ διανοίᾳ ἓνα ἄρτον κλῶντες, ὃ ἐστὶν φάρμακον ἀθανασίας, ἀντίδοτον τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν, ἀλλὰ ζῆν ἐν Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ διὰ παντός, where L. notes 'the reference will be to the agape, but more especially to the eucharistic bread, in which the agape culminated, and which was the chief bond of Christian union.... For κλῶν ἄρτον comp. *Acts* ii. 42, 46, xx. 7, 11, 1 *Cor.* x. 16, where it occurs as a synonym for celebrating the eucharistic feast, apparently in all cases in conjunction with the agape.' On Ign. *Rom.* 7 ἄρτον θεοῦ θέλω, ὃ ἐστὶν σὰρξ τοῦ Χριστοῦ...καὶ πόμα θέλω τὸ αἷμα αὐτοῦ, ὃ ἐστὶν ἀγάπη ἀφθαρτος, L. says 'the reference here is not to the eucharist itself, but to the union with Christ which is symbolized and pledged in the eucharist...As the flesh of Christ represents the solid substance of the Christian life, so the blood of Christ represents the element of love, which circulates through all its pores and ducts, animating and invigorating the whole.' For similar allegorical and mystical interpretations, see *Trall.* 8 ἀνακτήσαθε ἑαυτοὺς ἐν πίστει, ὃ ἐστὶν σὰρξ τοῦ κυρίου, καὶ ἐν ἀγάπῃ, ὃ ἐστὶν αἷμα Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, and quotations from Clem. Al. below. But elsewhere Ignatius uses far more definite language than we find in Clement, cf. *Smyrn.* § 6 (the Docetae) εὐχαριστίας καὶ προσευχῆς ἀπέχονται διὰ τὸ μὴ ὁμολογεῖν εὐχαριστίαν σάρκα εἶναι τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰ. Χ. τὴν ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν παθούσαν, ἣν τῇ χρηστότητι ὁ πατὴρ ἡγείρεν.

in v. 14 δελεάζοντες ψυχὰς ἀστηρίκτους, and in v. 3 πλαστοῖς λόγοις ὑμᾶς ἐμπορεύονται. Moreover it is only what might have been expected, when we find that, in some mss, ἀπάταις has been altered to suit the ἀγάταις of Jude.

¹ W. H. read ἀκαταπάστους (said to be from πάζω a Doric form of παύω), but, as the line in Cod. B ends with -πα, it seems to me easier to suppose that the ν was accidentally omitted in the same way as the last syllable of ἔσχατα in the same ms. has been lost at the end of the line in v. 20.

Pliny's letter to Trajan has been much discussed in regard to the relation of the eucharist to the agape. He states that the Christians confessed 'quod essent soliti stato die ante lucem convenire carmenque Christo quasi deo dicere secum invicem, seque sacramento non in scelus aliquod obstringere sed ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent: quibus peractis morem sibi discedendi fuisse rursusque coeundi ad capiendum cibum, promiscuum tamen et innoxium, quod ipsum facere desisse post edictum meum, quo secundum mandata tua hetaerias esse vetueram.' Lightfoot's comment (*Ign.* i. 50 f.) is 'The account here supposes two meetings in the course of the day, (1) before daylight, when a religious service was held; (2) later in the day, probably in the evening, when the agape was celebrated...The later meeting however was suppressed after the issue of Trajan's edict forbidding clubs.' He concludes that the eucharist had been already separated from the agape, and was celebrated before dawn; but notes that 'in some parts of Asia Minor, and probably at Antioch, the two were still connected when Ignatius wrote.' From the language of Tertullian and Clement it is plain that either the abolition of the agape was merely temporary, or that it was at any rate not universal. We learn from Origen *c. Cels.* i. 1 that Celsus, writing, say, 50 years after Pliny, spoke of the agape as forbidden by law, and Origen does not deny it. See, however, on the changes in the legal position of the agape, Keating *App.* B.

In the *Didachè*, chapters 9 and 10, we have an account of the eucharist as administered shortly before the time of Ignatius. It begins with thanksgiving for the vine of David and the life and knowledge revealed through Christ, followed by a prayer that the members of the Church may be united in one body, as the grains of wheat are united in the loaf which is broken. Then come the words *μετὰ τὸ ἐμπλησθῆναι οὕτως εὐχαριστήσατε*, implying that what precedes refers to the agape. This is followed by a form of prayer and thanksgiving for earthly and heavenly blessings, especially because *ἐχαρίσω πνευματικὴν τροφήν καὶ ποτὸν καὶ ζωὴν αἰώνιον διὰ τοῦ παιδὸς σου*. It is added that prophets are to be allowed to utter thanksgiving in their own words, *εὐχαριστεῖν ὅσα θέλουσιν*. In c. 14 it is ordered that the eucharist should be regularly administered on Sunday after confession to those who are at peace with all, *ἵνα μὴ κοινωνῇ ἡ θυσία ὑμῶν*.

Justin Martyr goes further into details in regard to the eucharist, but without any allusion to the agape. After baptism, he says (*Apol.* i. 65), the newly baptized Christian joins in the prayers of the Church, and receives the kiss of peace; *ἔπειτα προσφέρεται τῷ προσεστώτι τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἄρτος καὶ ποτήριον ὕδατος καὶ κράματος, καὶ οὗτος λαβὼν αἶνον καὶ δόξαν τῷ πατρὶ τῶν ὄλων διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ υἱοῦ καὶ τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ ἁγίου ἀναπέμπει, καὶ εὐχαριστίαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ κατηξιώσθαι τούτων παρ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ πολὺ ποιεῖται· οὐ συντελείσαντος τὰς εὐχὰς καὶ τὴν εὐχαριστίαν, πᾶς ὁ παρὼν λαὸς ἐπευφημεῖ λέγων Ἀμήν*. After this, *οἱ καλούμενοι παρ' ἡμῖν διάκονοι διδύσασιν ἐκάστῳ τῶν παρόντων μεταλαβεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐχαριστηθέντος ἄρτου καὶ οἴνου καὶ ὕδατος*,

καὶ τοῖς οὐ παροῦσιν ἀποφέρουσι. καὶ ἡ τροφή αὕτη καλεῖται παρ' ἡμῖν εὐχαριστία, ἧς οὐδενὶ ἄλλῳ μετασχεῖν ἐξόν ἐστιν ἢ τῷ πιστεύοντι ἀληθῆ εἶναι τὰ δειδραγμένα ὑφ' ἡμῶν, καὶ λουσαμένῳ τὸ ὑπὲρ ἀφέσεως ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ εἰς ἀναγέννησιν λουτρόν, καὶ οὕτως βιοῦντι ὡς ὁ Χριστὸς παρέδωκεν. οὐ γὰρ ὡς κοινὸν ἄρτον οὐδὲ κοινὸν πόμα ταῦτα λαμβάνομεν. In c. 67 he continues οἱ ἔχοντες τοῖς λειπομένοις πᾶσιν ἐπικουροῦμεν καὶ σύνεσμεν ἀλλήλοις αἰεί· ἐπὶ πᾶσί τε οἷς προσφερόμεθα εὐλογοῦμεν τὸν ποιητὴν τῶν πάντων. He then describes what takes place on Sunday, τῇ τοῦ ἡλίου λεγομένη ἡμέρᾳ πάντων κατὰ πόλεις ἢ ἀγροὺς μενόντων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ συνέλευσις γίνεται, καὶ τὰ ἀπομνημονεύματα τῶν ἀποστόλων ἢ τὰ συγγράμματα τῶν προφητῶν ἀναγινώσκεται μέχρις ἐγχωρεῖ. εἰτα παυσαμένου τοῦ ἀναγινώσκοντος ὁ προεστὼς διὰ λόγου τὴν νοθεσίαν...ποιεῖται. ἔπειτα ἀνιστάμεθα κοινῇ πάντες καὶ τὰς εὐχὰς πέμπομεν. καί, ὡς προέφημεν, παυσαμένων ἡμῶν τῆς εὐχῆς ἄρτος προσφέρεται καὶ οἶνος καὶ ὕδωρ, καὶ ὁ προεστὼς εὐχὰς ὁμοίως καὶ εὐχαριστίας, ὅση δύναμις αὐτῷ, ἀναπέμπει...οἱ εὐποροῦντες δὲ...κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἕκαστος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δ βούλεται δίδωσιν, καὶ τὸ συλλεγόμενον παρὰ τῷ προεστῶτι ἀποτίθεται, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπικουρεῖ ὀρφανοὺς τε καὶ χήρας...καὶ ἀπλῶς τοῖς ἐν χρεῖᾳ οὖσι κηδεμὼν γίνεται. Justin challenges unbelievers to find any fault with such a meeting as this. He allows however that abominable and utterly baseless charges were brought against the Christians (*Apol.* i. 10, 23, 27), charges circulated by Jews (*Dial.* 17) and supported by evidence extracted from slaves by torture (*Apol.* ii. 12), and that he himself had once believed them (*Apol.* ii. 12), till he was convinced of their falsehood by seeing how fearlessly the Christians faced death. Possibly such charges may be truly alleged against some of the heretics, though he will not affirm it (*Apol.* i. 26).

Clement of Alexandria and Tertullian have a good deal to tell us about the Love-Feast. Tertullian especially gives two remarkable sketches of the Agape, one written before, and the other after he became a Montanist. The former is contained in *Apol.* 39, *cena nostra de nomine rationem sui ostendit; id vocatur quod dilectio penes Graecos est. Quantiscumque sumptibus constet, lucrum est pietatis nomine facere sumptum, siquidem inopes quosque refrigerio isto juvamus...Si honesta causa est convivii, reliquum ordinem disciplinae aestimate, qui sit de religionis officio. Nihil villitatis, nihil immodestiae admittit: non prius discumbitur, quam oratio ad Deum praegustetur: editur quantum esurientes capiunt; bibitur quantum pudicis est utile. Ita saturantur, ut qui meminerint etiam per noctem adorandum Deum sibi esse¹; ita fabulantur, ut qui sciant Dominum audire. Post aquam manualet et lumina, ut quisque de scripturis sanctis vel de proprio ingenio potest, provocatur in medium Deo canere: hinc probatur quo modo biberit. Aequae oratio convivium dirimit. Inde disceditur...ad eandem curam modestiae et pudicitiae, ut qui non tam cenam cenaverint quam disciplinam.*

¹ See *D. of Chr. Ant.* under 'Vigils.'

Tertullian notices the charges made against the Christians, adding that they arose from a misunderstanding of the eucharistic feast (*Apol.* 7): dicimur sceleratissimi de sacramento infanticidii et pabulo inde, et post convivium incesto, quod eversores luminum canes, lenones scilicet, tenebrarum et libidinum impiarum inverecundia procurent (cf. also *ib.* 8, 9). Compare with this the account given of the catholic agape in his later Montanist treatise *De Jejuniis* 17: apud te (the 'homo psychicus') agape in cacabis fervet, fides in culina calet, spes in ferculis jacet. 'Sed major his est agape¹,' quia per hanc adolescentes tui cum sororibus dormiunt. Appendices scilicet gulae, lascivia atque luxuria.

It is plain from the language used in *Apol.* § 39 (*cena, per noctem, lumina*), that the agape, as described by Tertullian, takes place in the evening; but the eucharist is said by him to be celebrated in the early morning; cf. *De Corona* 3, where, among other examples of changes made from primitive use, it is said: Eucharistiae sacramentum et in tempore victus et omnibus mandatum a domino, etiam antelucanis coetibus, nec de aliorum manu quam praesidentium sumimus. Here it may be questioned whether *etiam* means 'as well as at the time of the evening meal,' or 'even before day-break,' enhancing the contrast to the primitive communion administered at nightfall. Perhaps it is better to suppose a complete change in the time, as there is in the mode of administration from the λάβετε τοῦτο καὶ διαμερίσατε εἰς ἑαυτοὺς (Lk. xxii. 17) to the distribution by the presiding minister. The passage quoted by Keating in support of this (*ad Uxorem* II. 5)—non sciet maritus quid secreto ante omnem cibum gustes?—seems to be an allusion to the 'eulogia,' the portion of the 'panis ἐξορκισμοῦ,' which was distributed by the president at the beginning of the Agape and taken home by those present (Achelis p. 208), or else to the reservation mentioned in Basil's 93rd epistle (below p. 382).

Clement is much less definite than Tertullian. It is often difficult to know whether he is speaking of an ordinary feast, or of the agape, heretical or catholic, or of the eucharist, or simply of pious meditation. I will take first some passages in which he appears to be speaking of the eucharist. *Paed.* II. 29 μυστικὸν σύμβολον ἡ γραφὴ αἵματος ἁγίου οἶνον ὠνόμασεν. *Str.* I. p. 318 *fn.* § 5 τὴν εὐχαριστίαν τινὲς διανείμαντες, ὡς ἔθος, αὐτὸν δὴ ἕκαστον τοῦ λαοῦ λαβεῖν τὴν μοῖραν ἐπιτρέπουσιν. ἀρίστη γὰρ πρὸς τὴν ἀκριβῆ ἀίρεσιν τε καὶ φυγὴν συνείδησις, *Str.* IV. § 161 P. 637 Μεληχισεδέκ ὁ τὸν οἶνον καὶ τὸν ἄρτον, τὴν ἡγιασμένην διδοὺς τροφήν, εἰς τύπον εὐχαριστίας, *Str.* VI. § 113 P. 797 δύναμιν λαβοῦσα κυριακὴν ἡ ψυχὴ μελετᾷ εἶναι θεός... αἰεὶ εὐχαριστοῦσα ἐπὶ πᾶσι τῷ θεῷ δι' ἀκοῆς δικαίας καὶ ἀναγνώσεως θείας, διὰ ζητήσεως ἀληθούς, διὰ προσφορᾶς ἁγίας, δι' εὐχῆς μακαρίας, αἰνοῦσα, ὑμνοῦσα, εὐλογοῦσα, ψάλλουσα.

In this and the following quotations the phraseology is eucharistic, but

¹ Tertullian applies 1 Cor. xiii. 13 in a different sense, 'There is a feast surpassing these luxurious meats,' viz. the following *lascivia*.

the feeding spoken of, the realization of the union of the Body with the Head, seems not to be limited to the actual reception of the eucharist. *Paed.* I. § 42 *fin.* φάγετέ μου, φησί, τὴν σάρκα καὶ πῖτετέ μου τὸ αἷμα, § 43 ὁ τοῦ παραδόξου μυστηρίου...σάρκα ἡμῖν τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἀλληγορεῖ ('he uses the figure of flesh to describe the Holy Spirit') καὶ γὰρ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δεδημιουργηται ἡ σὰρξ, αἷμα ἡμῖν τὸν λόγον αἰνίττεται, καὶ γὰρ ὡς αἷμα πλούσιον ἐπικέχυται τῷ βίῳ· ἡ κρᾶσις δὲ ἡ ἀμφοῖν ὁ Κύριος, ἡ τροφή τῶν νηπίων. *Ib.* § 47 οὕτως πολλαχῶς ἀλληγορεῖται ὁ λόγος, καὶ βρῶμα καὶ σὰρξ καὶ τροφή καὶ ἄρτος καὶ αἷμα καὶ γάλα, ἅπαντα ὁ Κύριος εἰς ἀπόλαυσιν τῶν εἰς αὐτὸν πεπιστευκότων. *Q. D. S.* § 23 (Christ is speaking) ἐγὼ σου τροφεύς, ἄρτον ἐμᾶντὸν διδούς, οὗ γευσάμενος οὐδεὶς ἔτι πείραν θανάτου λαμβάνει, καὶ πόμα καθ' ἡμέραν ἐνδιδούς ἀθανασίας, *Paed.* I. § 38 (*P.* 121 *in it.*) *Cl.* explains *Joh.* vi. 53f. as follows: δι' ὧν (*sc.* τῆς πίστεως καὶ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας) ἡ ἐκκλησία ἐκ πολλῶν συνεστηκυῖα μελῶν ἄρδεται καὶ αὔξεται, συγκροτεῖται τε καὶ συμπήγνυται ἐξ ἀμφοῖν, σώματος μὲν τῆς πίστεως, ψυχῆς δὲ τῆς ἐλπίδος, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ κύριος ἐκ σαρκὸς καὶ αἵματος. τῷ γὰρ ὄντι αἷμα τῆς πίστεως ἡ ἐλπίς ὑφ' ἧς (*MS.* ἐφ' ἧς) συνέχεται, καθάπερ ὑπὸ ψυχῆς, ἡ πίστις.

In contrast with these passages we may take the description of certain heretical agapae in *Str.* III. § 10, where *Cl.* relates what is reported of the Carpocratians and others, εἰς τὰ δείπνα ἀθροιζομένους (οὐ γὰρ ἀγάπην εἵπομι' ἂν ἔγωγε τὴν συνέλευσιν αὐτῶν) ἄνδρας ὁμοῦ καὶ γυναῖκας μετὰ δὴ τὸ κορεσθῆναι, τὸ καταισχῦνον αὐτῶν τὴν πορνικὴν ταύτην δικαιοσύνην¹ ἐκποδῶν ποιησαμένους φῶς τῇ τοῦ λύχνου περιτροπῇ, μίγνυσθαι αἷς βούλονται, μελετήσαντας δὲ ἐν τοιαύτῃ ἀγάπῃ τὴν κοινωνίαν, μεθ' ἡμέραν ἤδη παρ' ὧν ἂν ἐβελήσωσι γυναικῶν ἀπαιτεῖν τὴν τοῦ Καρποκρατείου...νόμου ὑπακοήν. In *Str.* VII. P. 892 *Cl.* speaks of heretics who will endure anything rather than give up their heresy, καὶ τῆς πολυβρυλήτου κατὰ τὰς ἐκκλησίας αὐτῶν πρωτοκαθεδρίας, δι' ἣν καὶ ἐκείνην τὴν συμποτικὴν τῆς ψευδωνύμου ἀγάπης πρωτοκλισίαν ἀσπάζονται. In *Str.* I. 96 he applies *Prov.* ix. 17 (Stolen waters are sweet and bread eaten in secret is pleasant) to heretical sacraments. 'The phrase bread and water is here used': οὐκ ἐπ' ἄλλων τινῶν ἀλλ' ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄρτων καὶ ὕδατι κατὰ τὴν προσφοράν, μὴ κατὰ τὸν κανόνα τῆς ἐκκλησίας, χρωμένων αἵρέσεων.

In the passages which follow Clement appears to be speaking of abuses to be found in the agapae of Catholics, to which he attributes the ill-repute of Christianity among the heathen, and at the same time to be setting forth a higher view of the meaning and use of the feast of love. *Paed.* III. § 81, P. 301 ἀξίως τῆς βασιλείας πολιτευόμεθα (*MS.* -όμεθα) θεὸν ἀγαπῶντες καὶ τὸν πλησίον. ἀγάπη δὲ οὐκ ἐν φιλήματι, ἀλλ' ἐν εὐνοίᾳ κρίνεται. οἱ δὲ οὐδὲν ἀλλ' ἢ φιλήματι καταψοφοῦσι τὰς ἐκκλησίας, τὸ φιλοῦν ἐνδον οὐκ ἔχοντες αὐτό. καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ τοῦτο ἐκπέπληκεν ὑπονοίας αἰσχροῦ καὶ βλασφημίας, τὸ ἀνέδην χρῆσθαι τῷ φιλήματι, ὅπερ ἐχρῆν εἶναι

¹ The δικαιοσύνη of Carpocrates was communism, κοινωνία μετ' ἰσότητος *Str.* III. § 6.

μυστικόν. *Paed.* II. § 4, P. 165, speaking of excess in eating, Cl. says that some have ventured to give to the fleshly life the title of ἀγάπη, τὸ καλὸν καὶ σωτήριον ἔργον τοῦ λόγου, τὴν ἀγάπην τὴν ἡγιασμένην, κυθριδίους καὶ ζωμοῦ ῥύσει καθυβρίζοντες...τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ θεοῦ δειπναρίους ἐξωνεῖσθαι προσδοκῆσαντες. τὰς μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐφροσύνης (ἢ τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ) συναγωγὰς...δειπναριά τε καὶ ἄριστα καὶ δοχὰς εἰκότως ἂν καλοῖμεν...τὰς τοιαύτας δὲ ἐστίασεις¹ ὁ κύριος ἀγάπας οὐ κέκληκεν. § 14 πόρρω τῶν πασχητιῶντων ἐδεσμάτων ἢ τράπεζα τῆς ἀληθείας, contrasted with τῶν δαιμονίων τὰς τραπέζας in § 10 *fin.* § 5 ἀγάπη δὲ τῷ ὄντι ἐπουράνιος ἐστὶ τροφή, ἐστίασις λογική· πάντα στέγει, πάντα ὑπομένει...μακάριος ὃς φάγεται ἄρτον ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ· χαλεπώτατον δὲ πάντων πτωμάτων τὴν ἄπτωτον ἀγάπην ἄνωθεν ἐξ οὐρανῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς ζωμοὺς ῥίπτεσθαι χαμαί. § 6 ταύτης ὅλης ἀπήρηται ἀγάπης ὁ νόμος καὶ ὁ λόγος, κὰν ἀγαπήσῃς τὸν θεόν σου καὶ τὸν πλησίον σου, ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἐστὶν αὕτη ἡ ἐπουράνιος εὐωχία, ἡ δὲ ἐπίγειος δείπνον κέκληται...δι' ἀγάπην μὲν γινόμενον τὸ δείπνον, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀγάπη τὸ δείπνον, δείγμα δὲ εὐνοίας κοινωνικῆς...οὐ γάρ ἐστιν ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ βρῶσις καὶ πόσις...ἀλλὰ δικαιοσύνη καὶ εἰρήνη...τούτου ὁ φαγὼν τοῦ ἀρίστου τὸ ἄριστον τῶν ὄντων τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ κτήσεται, μελετήσας ἐνθένδε ἀγίαν συνήλυσιν ἀγάπης, οὐράνιον ἐκκλησίαν. § 7 ἀγάπη μὲν οὖν χρῆμα...τοῦ θεοῦ ἄξιον, ἔργον δὲ αὐτῆς ἡ μετάδοσις...αἱ δὲ εὐφροσύναι αὗται ἔναυσμά τι ἀγάπης ἔχουσιν ἐκ τῆς πανδήμου τροφῆς συνεθιζόμενον εἰς αἰδίων τροφήν. ἀγάπη μὲν οὖν δείπνον οὐκ ἔστιν, ἡ δὲ ἐστίασις ἀγάπης ἡρτήσθω...ἀλλὰ γὰρ τὸ δείπνον ἔστω λιτὸν ἡμῖν καὶ εὐζωνον...ἀγαθὴ γὰρ κουροτρόφος εἰς κοινωνίαν ἀγάπης, ἐφόδιον ἔχουσα πλούσιον τὴν αὐτάρκειαν, § 9 ἀγαστὸν μὲν οὖν ...τῆς ἄνω τροφῆς ἐξέχεσθαι καὶ τῆς τοῦ ὄντως ὄντος ἀπληρώτου ἐμπύμπλασθαι θέας...ταύτην γὰρ τὴν ἀγάπην ἐκδέχεσθαι δεῖν ἐμφαίνει ἡ βρῶσις ἡ Χριστοῦ... § 10 ὁ ἐσθίων κυρίῳ ἐσθίει καὶ εὐχαριστεῖ τῷ θεῷ...ὥς εἶναι τὴν δικαίαν τροφήν εὐχαριστίαν, καὶ ὁ γε αἰεὶ εὐχαριστῶν οὐκ ἀσχολεῖται περὶ ἡδονάς. § 11 ἀνοήτου γὰρ σφόδρα θαυμάζειν...τὰ παρατιθέμενα ταῖς δημώδεσιν ἐστίασεσιν μετὰ τὴν ἐν λόγῳ τρυφήν. By δημώδεσιν ἐστίασεσιν we are probably to understand public as opposed to private agapae², preceded by readings from Scripture³. *Paed.* II. 53 εἰ γὰρ δι' ἀγάπην αἱ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐστίασεις συνελεύσεις, συμποσίον δὲ τὸ τέλος ἡ πρὸς τοὺς συνόντας φιλοφροσύνη, παρεπόμενα δὲ τῇ ἀγάπῃ ἡ βρῶσις καὶ ἡ πόσις, πῶς οὐ λογικῶς ἀναστρεπτέον;

In the above passages there seems to be an attempt to sanctify not

¹ I agree with Dr Keating that ἐστίασις is perfectly general, not limited to the eucharist. See Index.

² Compare Keating pp. 86, 123.

³ Dr Keating translates 'after the rich fare which is the Word' (written with a capital): a phrase which could only be used of the eucharist itself. It seems to me more natural to understand it of the reading of Scripture which formed the first part of the agape. Compare 2 Pet. ii. 13 ἡδονὴν ἡγουμένοι τὴν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τρυφήν, which Dr Bigg translates 'counting our sober daylight joy a mere vulgar pleasure.' This may be illustrated by 1 Th. v. 5—8.

merely the agape, but ordinary entertainments, by connecting them with the thought of the eucharist, and of the brotherly kindness which every meal of Christians should symbolize. In what follows the original meaning of the Lord's Supper seems to be lost in mystical allegorization.

§ 19 ἡ ἀμπelos ἡ ἀγία τὸν βότρυν ἐβλάστησεν τὸν προφητικόν. τοῦτο σημεῖον...ὁ μέγας βότρυν, ὁ λόγος ὁ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν θλιβεῖς¹, τοῦ αἵματος τῆς σταφυλῆς ὕδατι κίρνασθαι ἐθελήσαντος, τοῦ λόγου, ὡς καὶ τὸ αἷμα αὐτοῦ σωτηρίᾳ κίρνεται. διπλὸν δὲ τὸ αἷμα τοῦ κυρίου· τὸ μὲν γάρ ἐστιν αὐτοῦ σαρκικόν, ὃ τῆς φθορᾶς λελυτρώμεθα, τὸ δὲ πνευματικόν, τουτέστιν ὃ κεχρίσμεθα. καὶ τοῦτ' ἔστι πιεῖν τὸ αἷμα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ τῆς κυριακῆς μεταλαβεῖν ἀφθαρσίας· ἰσχύς δὲ τοῦ λόγου τὸ πνεῦμα, ὡς αἷμα σαρκός. ('The meaning is that what the blood is for the flesh, its life and power, that the Spirit is for the Logos' Bähr *ap. Hagenbach H. of Doct.*) § 20 ἀναλόγως τοίνυν κίρνεται ὁ μὲν οἶνος τῷ ὕδατι, τῷ δὲ ἀνθρώπῳ τὸ πνεῦμα· καὶ τὸ μὲν εἰς πίστιν εὐωχεῖ τὸ κρᾶμα, τὸ δὲ εἰς ἀφθαρσίαν ὁδηγεῖ τὸ πνεῦμα· ἡ δὲ ἀμφοῖν αὖθις κρᾶσις, ποτοῦ τε καὶ λόγου (Potter compares Iren. v. 2 ὅποτε οὖν καὶ τὸ κεκραμένον ποτήριον καὶ ὁ γεγωνὼς ἄρτος ἐπιδέχεται τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ γίνεται ἡ εὐχαριστία σῶμα Χριστοῦ) εὐχαριστία κέκληται...ἧς οἱ κατὰ πίστιν μεταλαμβάνοντες ἀγιάζονται καὶ σῶμα καὶ ψυχὴν, τὸ θεῖον κρᾶμα τὸν ἀνθρώπον τοῦ πατρικοῦ βουλεύματος πνεύματι καὶ λόγῳ συγκρινάντος μυστικῶς. Str. V. § 66, P. 685 *fin.* γάλα μὲν ἡ κατήχησις...βρῶμα δὲ ἡ ἐποπτικὴ θεωρία. σάρκες αὗται καὶ αἷμα τοῦ λόγου, τουτέστι κατάληψις τῆς θείας δυνάμεως καὶ οὐσίας...οὕτως γὰρ ἑαυτοῦ μεταδίδωσιν τοῖς πνευματικώτερον τῆς τοιαύτης μεταλαμβάνουσι βρώσεως...βρώσις γὰρ καὶ πόσις τοῦ θείου λόγου ἡ γνῶσις ἐστὶ τῆς θείας οὐσίας. Str. I. § 46 *init.* διὰ τοῦτο ὁ σωτὴρ ἄρτον λαβὼν πρῶτον ἐλάλησεν καὶ εὐχαρίστησεν· εἶτα κλάσας τὸν ἄρτον προέθηκεν, ἵνα δὴ φάγωμεν λογικῶς, καὶ τὰς γραφὰς ἐπιγνόντες (?ἐπαναγνόντες) πολιτευσώμεθα καθ' ὑπακοήν. Paed. I. § 15, P. 106 *fin.* τὸν πῶλον, φησί, προσέδωκεν ἀμπελῶ· ἀπλοῦν τοῦτον καὶ νήπιον λαὸν τῷ λόγῳ προσδῆσας, ὃν ἀμπελον ἀλληγορεῖ. φέρει γὰρ οἶνον ἡ ἀμπelos, ὡς αἷμα ὁ λόγος, ἀμφω δὲ ἀνθρώποις ποτὸν εἰς σωτηρίαν, ὁ μὲν οἶνος τῷ σώματι, τὸ δὲ αἷμα τῷ πνεύματι.

¹ The holy vine with the prophetic cluster of grapes is a reference to Num. xiii. 23, to be interpreted by Joh. xv. Lowth thinks the nom. ὁ νόμος ὁ θλιβεῖς should be in the gen. as it depends on σημεῖον, but perhaps we may keep the nom. if we translate 'This is a sign, the great cluster is the Word.' Herv. translates τοῦ αἵματος—κίρνεται 'cum sanguis uvae, Verbum scilicet, aqua temperari voluerit, ut etiam sanguis ejus salute temperatur,' but the sense is very obscure. We might read τὸ αἷμα (acc. instead of gen.) and translate 'The Word having willed that the blood of the grape should be mingled with water,' a reference to the two sacraments, and to the blood and water which flowed from the side of the Saviour; or perhaps better, retaining τοῦ αἵματος, but transferring τοῦ λόγου to the next clause, we might read ὡς καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ λόγου τὸ αἷμα σωτηρίᾳ κίρνεται: 'the blood of the grape craves to be mingled with water, as the Word is mingled with salvation' (the Water of Life).

I will conclude with a quotation from the *Exc. Theod.* § 82, which Harnack cites as an example of Gnostic tenets subsequently borrowed by the Catholic Church (*Dogmengesch.* i. 252 ed. 3): ὁ ἄρτος καὶ τὸ ἔλαιον (the eucharist bread and the chrism) ἀγιάζεται τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ ὀνόματος, οὐ¹ τὰ αὐτὰ ὄντα κατὰ τὸ φαινόμενον οἷα ἐλήφθη, ἀλλὰ δυνάμει εἰς δύναμιν πνευματικὴν μεταβέβηται.

Considering all these passages, it does not seem to me that we are able to assert positively either that the eucharist in Clement's circle was celebrated in the morning apart from the agape, as Dr Keating seems inclined to do, or (with Dr Bigg) that it was always joined with the evening agape. There is a sentence in *Str.* VII. § 40 which should perhaps be understood as implying that it did sometimes form a part of the agape. 'The gnostic is not limited to fixed hours of prayer, but prays all his life through, striving to be united with God in prayer, and to have done with all that is useless for the higher life (ἐκεῖ γενομένων), ὡς ἂν ἐνθένδε ἤδη τὴν τελείωσιν ἀπειληφώς τοῦ κατὰ ἀγάπην δρωμένου. I have translated the last clause 'as one who has already obtained the perfection of loving action'; but I do not see why, if this was his meaning, Cl. might not have written simply ἀγάπης or ἐνεργείας ἀγαπητικῆς, and in the note I have suggested that it may mean 'having received the perfection of that which is exhibited (or represented) in the agape,' viz. the union with Christ and with the brethren².

We learn from Sozomen VII. 19, some 200 years after Clement, that it was still the custom in some parts of Egypt to administer the eucharist in the evening after the agape. After mentioning that Rome and Alexandria were exceptions to the general rule of holding religious services on Saturday as on Sunday, he continues παρὰ δὲ Αἰγυπτίοις ἐν πολλαῖς πόλεσι καὶ κώμας, παρὰ τὸ κοινῇ πᾶσι νενομισμένον, πρὸς ἑσπέραν τῷ σαββάτῳ συνιόντες, ἡρισθηκότες ἤδη, μυστηρίων μετέχουσι, or as it is more strongly put in Socr. v. 22, μετὰ τὸ εὐωχθῆναι καὶ παντοίων ἐδεσμάτων ἐμφορηθῆναι περὶ ἑσπέραν προσφέροντες τῶν μυστηρίων μεταλαμβάνουσι. Another peculiarity of the Egyptian Church is noticed by Basil (*Ep.* 93) where he justifies his advice to a layman to administer the sacrament to himself in time of persecution, by the example of the hermits and by the Egyptian usage: ἕκαστος τῶν ἐν λαῷ τελούντων ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον ἔχει κοινωνίαν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ αὐτοῦ καὶ ὅτε βούλεται λαμβάνει δι' ἑαυτοῦ. Apparently the bread had been already blest by the priest; for he goes on to say that the recipient in church receives the bread in his hand and applies it to his mouth himself, and that sometimes the priest gave several portions, which the recipient was at liberty to carry away.

All Clement's references to the eucharist seem to me to be characterized by the principle laid down in our Lord's teaching on the subject, τὸ πνεῦμά

¹ Dr Abbott would omit οὐ.

² For the liturgical sense of δρᾶω see my note on the passage.

ἔστι τὸ ζωοποιῶν, ἡ σὰρξ οὐκ ὠφελεῖ οὐδέν, and also to resemble in many points Plato's teaching in the *Symposium* (p. 211 C to E) where he traces the upward development of ἔρως from its beginning in the natural admiration for a beautiful person, to the unselfish delight in all objects of beauty, until it rises at last to the contemplation of αὐτὸ τὸ θεῖον καλόν, the Divine source of all beauty, whether in earth or heaven: ἀρχόμενον ἀπὸ τῶνδε τῶν καλῶν ἐκείνου ἕνεκα τοῦ καλοῦ αἰεὶ ἐπανεῖναι ὥσπερ ἐπαναβαθμοῖς χρώμενον...τί δῆτα οἴομεθα εἴ τῳ γένοιτο αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν ἰδεῖν εἰλικρινές, καθαρὸν, ἄμικτον; ἀρ' οἷε φαῦλον βίον γίγνεσθαι ἐκείσε βλέποντος ἀνθρώπου κάκεινο δὴ θεωμένου καὶ ξυνόντος αὐτῷ; So Clement passes from the good fellowship of ordinary hospitality (ἐκ τῆς πανδήμου τροφῆς) to the more ideal fellowship of the love-feast; but there too the δεῖπνον is nothing, except so far as it is an ἐπουράνιος τροφή, ἐστίασις λογική, the manifestation of that inner feeling of love described by St Paul in his ep. to the Corinthians. In the eucharist itself, the actual bread and wine are nothing; the Body and Blood of Christ are no material body and blood, liable to accidents, such as were anxiously deprecated by some of his contemporaries¹; but the Body is faith, the Blood hope (*Paed.* i § 38); the Flesh and Blood of the Logos are the apprehension of the Divine Power and Essence; the eating and drinking of the Logos is knowledge of the Divine Essence (*Str.* v. 66); the Flesh is the Spirit, the Blood is the Logos, the union of the two is the Lord who is the food of His people (*Paed.* i. § 43).

Indeed, as far as I am able to judge, Clement would not have dissented from Barclay's language (*Apology* p. 453): 'The Supper of the Lord and the supping with the Lord (Rev. iii. 20) and partaking of His Bread and Wine, is no way limited to the ceremony of breaking bread and drinking wine at particular times; but it is truly and really enjoyed as often as the soul retires into the Light of the Lord and feels and partakes of that Heavenly Life by which the inward man is nourished; which may be and is often witnessed by the faithful at all times, though more particularly when they are assembled together to wait upon the Lord.' This seems also to have been the view of Clement's pupil Origen, if we may judge from his language in the *Answer to Celsus* VIII. 22 ὁ νοήσας ὅτι τὸ πάσχα ἡμῶν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐτύθη Χριστός, καὶ χρὴ ἐορτάζειν ἐσθίοντα τῆς σαρκὸς τοῦ λόγου· οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτε οὐ ποιεῖ τὸ πάσχα, ὅπερ ἐρμηνεύεται Διαβατήρια, διαβαίνων αἰεὶ τῷ λογισμῷ καὶ παντὶ λόγῳ καὶ πάσῃ πράξει ἀπὸ τῶν τοῦ βίου πραγμάτων ἐπὶ τὸν θεὸν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ σπεύδων. Compare also *Comm. in Joh.* i. XXXII. § 16 νοεῖσθω δὲ ὁ ἄνθρωπος καὶ τὸ ποτήριον τοῖς μὲν ἀπλουστέροις κατὰ τὴν κοινοτέραν περὶ τῆς εὐχαριστίας ἐξοχὴν· τοῖς δὲ βαθύτερον ἀκούειν μεμαθηκόσι κατὰ τὴν θειοτέραν καὶ περὶ τοῦ τροφίμου τῆς ἀληθείας λόγου ἐπαγγελίαν: and *Comm. in Matt.* i. XI. § 14 where he applies the words οὐ τὸ εἰσερχόμενον εἰς τὸ στόμα κοινοῖ τὸν ἄνθρωπον to the eucharist, οὔτε ἐκ τοῦ μὴ φαγεῖν,

¹ Calicis aut panis etiam nostri aliquid decuti in terram anxie patimur. *Text. De Coron.* 3.

παρ' αὐτὸ τὸ μὴ φαγεῖν, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁγιασθέντος λόγῳ θεοῦ καὶ ἐντεύξει ἄρτου, ὑστερούμεθα ἀγαθοῦ τινος, οὔτε ἐκ τοῦ φαγεῖν περισσεύομεν ἀγαθῷ τινι· τὸ γὰρ αἴτιον τῆς ὑστερήσεως ἡ κακία ἐστὶ...καὶ τὸ αἴτιον τῆς περισσεύσεως ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἐστὶ...καὶ οὐχ ἡ ὕλη τοῦ ἄρτου, ἀλλ' ὁ ἐπ' αὐτῷ εἰρημένος λόγος ἐστὶν ὁ ὠφελῶν τὸν μὴ ἀναξίως τοῦ κυρίου ἐσθίοντα αὐτόν. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τοῦ τυπικοῦ καὶ συμβολικοῦ σώματος.

For the rules laid down as to the management of the agape in the Apostolic Constitutions and elsewhere, and for the later history of the agape, see Keating pp. 107—165, Achelis *Canones Hippolyti*, and the articles on Agape in the *Dict. of Christ. Ant.* and on *Love-Feast* in Hastings' *Dict. of the Bible*.

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- ἀβελτερία**: 895 εἶτε ἀμαθίας εἶτε ἀβ. εἶτε καχεξίας
ἀβλαβής: p. 868 ἀβ. τηρεῖται ἡ ψυχὴ, 861 τὸ θεῖον φύσει ἀβλαβές
ἀβλαβώς: 848 ἀβλαβώς αὖξει
ἀβούλητος: 837 τύχαις ἀβ. περιπίπτοντες, *ib.* ἀβουλήτους ἀγνοίας ὁρμάς, see Schmid *Att.* II. 213
ἄβρωτος: (quot.) 847
ἀγαθοποιῶ: 855 οὐκ οὐκουν ὁ θεὸς ἀνάγκη ἀγαθοποιεῖ, 879 ἀγαθοποιεῖν προτρέπει ἡ ἀγάπη
ἀγαθός: 855 οὐκ ἄκων ἀγ. ὁ θεός
ἀγαθότης: 835 ἀγ. τοῦ κριτοῦ, 853 ξεις ἀγαθότητος, 876 ἡ δικαία ἀγ. τοῦ θεοῦ, 882 *init.*, 884, 885 ἀγ. προνομίας *bis*
ἀγαθωσύνη: 837 ὁ θεὸς ἐν ταυτότητι τῆς δικαίας ἀγαθωσύνης ἐστὶ
ἀγαθώτατος: 857
ἀγαλμα: 837 ἀγ. θεῖον δικαίου ψυχῆ, 846, 862 ἐμψυχα ἀγ. οἱ ἄνθρωποι, 863 ἀγ. ψυχικὸν τοῦ κυρίου ὁ γνωστικός, 52
ἀγαπάω: 835 ἀγαπῶσαις ψυχαῖς ἐστιῶνται τ. ἀκέρεστον θέαν
ἀγάπη: (love-feast) 514, 854 τὸ κατὰ ἀγάπην δρώμενον, 892 ἡ συμποτική διὰ τῆς ψευδωνύμου ἀγάπης πρωτοκλισία, cf. App. C and Elmenhorst on Minuc. Fel. pp. 308—310 ed. Ouzel: 865 προστεθήσεται τῇ γνώσει ἡ ἀγ., τῇ ἀγ. δὲ ἡ κληρονομία, see under 'Love'
ἀγαπητικός: 872 c. gen. ὁ γνωστικός θεοῦ ἀγαπητικός, 873 ἀγ. πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους
ἀγαπητόν: 896 ἀγ. ἦν αὐτοῖς εἰ κ.τ.λ., 889 ἀγ. εἰ παρασκευάσαι δύναιτο
ἀγγελοθεσία: 833 *fin.* ἐπὶ τ. ἄκρῳ τέλει τ. φαινομένου ἡ ἀγγ. (only in Cl.)
ἄγγελος: 831 κράτιστον ἐν οὐρανῷ ἀγγ., 832 ὁ κύριος δίδωσι τ. Ἑλλῆσι τ. φιλοσοφίαν διὰ τ. ὑποδεεστέρων ἀγγέλων, *ib.* ἀγγελοὶ κατὰ ἔθνη, 839 θεαταὶ ἀγγελοὶ κ. θεοί, 835 οἱ προσεχεῖς ἀγγελοὶ, 852 ἡ συναλσθησις τῶν ἀγγ., 865 ἀπειροὶ ὅσοι ἀγγ., 879 μετ' ἀγγ. ἐθχεται, 881 ἡ δι' ἀγγ. βοήθεια: (fallen) 859 τ. ἀγγέλων τινὰς ὀλισθήσαντας, 884 πῶς ἂν ἀγγέλους τις κρίναι τοὺς ἀποστάτας;
ἀγεννής: 860 ἀθλητῆς οὐκ ἀγεννής
ἀγευστος: c. gen. 872 ἀγ. ἡδονῶν, 945 ἀγ. δικαιοσύνης θεοῦ, see Schmid I. 233, III. 55
ἀγιάζω: 851 ἀγ. πῦρ ψυχᾶς, 875 ἡγιασμένοι παρθένοι
ἅγιος ἐν ἁγίοις: 835 ψυχᾶι ἀγ. ἐν ἀγ. λογισθεῖσαι, 865 κἂν ἅγια ᾗ καὶ ἐν ἁγίοις ἡ λειτουργία: 854 ἐπὶ τὰ ἅγια ('heaven') χωρεῖν: 879 τὸν τῶν ἁγίων χορὸν συνισταμένον ἔχει, *ib.* οὐδὲ ἔξω ποτε τῆς ἀγ. φρουρᾶς γίνεταί
ἀγιότης: 846 δι' ὑπερβολὴν ἀγιότητος
ἀγιωσύνη: 836 ἀναληφθεὶς εἰς ἀγιωσύνην
ἀγνεία: 844 ἡ ἀγνεία ἡ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἀποχή: pl. 850 Αἰγύπτιοι ἐν τ. ἀγνείαις οὐκ ἐπιτρέπουσι σιτεῖσθαι σάρκας
ἀγνίζω: (quot.) 844
ἀγνοία: 837 κακῶν αἰτία αἱ ἀβούλητοι ἀγνοίας ὁρμαί, 868, 871 οὐδὲ ἡ δι' ἀγνοίαν συνισταμένη πρᾶξις ἥδη ἀγνοία, ἀλλὰ κακῆ (ms. κακία) μὲν δι' ἀγνοίαν, *ib.* οἱ παῖδες ἀγνοία τ. δεινῶν ὑφίστανται τὰ φοβερά: 870 δι' ἀγνοίαν συνίσταται ἡ δειλία, 874 οὐποτε ἀγν. γίνεταί ἡ γνώσις, 875 ἀτροφία ἡ ἀγν. τ. ψυχῆς, 894 ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ τὰ ἔθνη
ἀγνός: 844 ἀγνός ὁ μηδὲν αὐτῷ συνειδώς: 848 βωμὸς ἀγν.
ἀγνώστως: 881 ἀγ. παρέχεται, 'secretly'

¹ Note. I am indebted to my brother, the Professor of Latin at Cambridge, for many of the illustrations from other authors.

- ἄγιος**: 893 ἄγ. ἀμυγδάλη, 837 τὸ ἄγιον ἐξημερώνεται, 841 θεοὶ ἄγρ. τὰ ἦθη
- ἀγροικία**: 872 δι' ἀγροικίαν ἐγκρατὴς ἀγυρτής(?) : 846 see Τύριος, 269 ἀγυρταὶ κ. μητραγυρταὶ
- ἀγχιβαθής**: 888 θάλασσα ἀγχ.
- ἄγω**: 882 ἐαυτὸν ἄγει ὡς ὁ λόγος ὑπαγορεύει
- ἀγωγός**: 852 τὰ ὀρώμενα ἡδονῆς ἀγωγὸν χάριν οὐ προσέται, 834 ἄγ. τὸ ἔρασμα παντός, Plut. Lyc. v. 5 δύναμις ἀνθρώπων ἀγωγός
- ἀγών**: 871 *fin.* ἄγ. γυμνικός
- ἀγωνίζομαι**: 870 ἄγ. δράμα
- ἀγώνισμα**: 840 *init.* κέκληται ἐπὶ τὸ ἄγ. τὸ θέατρον
- ἀγωνοθέτης**: 839 ὁ ἀγων. ὁ παντοκράτωρ θεός, cf. 77 ἀγωνοθετοῦντος τ. δεσπότου τ. ὄλων, but in 937 Christ is called the ἀγωνοθέτης, see βραβεύς
- ἀδάμας**: 872 ὁ ἀδ. ἀτεγκτος τῷ πυρὶ
- ἀδεής**: 872 ἀφοβον κ. ἀδεῖ ἡ ἀγάπη κατασκευάζει τ. ἀθλητὴν
- ἀδεισιδαίμων**: 841 ἀδ. ὁ τῷ ὄντι βασιλικός
- ἀδελφός**: 878 ἀδ. εἰσιν τῷ ὄντι τὰ αὐτὰ ποιοῦντες κ. νοοῦντες κ. λαλοῦντες, 880 τὰ τῶν ἀδ. ἀμαρτήματα μερίσασθαι εὐχόμενος, 878 ἀδ. ὁμοπάτριος κ. ὁμομήτριος, 884 ἀδ. κατὰ πίστιν
- ἀδιάκριτος**: 836 ἔνωσις ἀδιάκριτος, 190 πίστις ἀδ., 474 ἀγάπη ἀδ., cf. ἀδιακρίτως 115
- ἀδιάλειπτος**: 829 *fin.* ἡ περὶ τὸ θεῖον κατὰ τ. ἀδιάλειπτον ἀγάπην ἀσχολία
- ἀδιαλείπτως**: 851 συμπαρὼν ἀδιαλείπτως τ. θεῷ, 854 ὁ θεὸς ἀδ. ἐπάτει, 858 τῇ θεωρίᾳ ἀδ. προσεδρεύων
- ἀδιάστατος**: 874 ἀδ. τῆς τ. θεοῦ ἀγάπης, 792 φῶς ἡνωμένων ψυχῇ δι' ἀγάπης ἀδιαστάτου, see exx. in Siegfried's *Philo* p. 48
- ἀδιάφθορος**: 858 οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἀδιάφθορον μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τ. ἀπείραστον
- ἀδιαφορότης**(?) : 857 ἀδιαφορότητα (*ms.* αἰδιότης) ὧν λήψεται αἰτήσεται
- ἀδικος**: 861 ἀδ. εἰς ἐαυτὸν
- ἀδοξία**: 870 κατεξανίσταται ἀδοξίας
- ἀδούλωτος**: 837 τὸ ἀδούλωτον τ. ψυχῆς πρὸς ἐκλογὴν βίου, 864 ἀδούλωτος ἐν φόβῳ
- Ἀδράστεια**: 840 αὕτη ἡ Ἀδρ. καθ' ἣν οὐκ ἔστι διαδρᾶναι τ. θεόν
- Ἀδριανός**: 898 περὶ τοὺς Ἀδρ. χρόνους ᾄδω: (quot.) 842 ἀλεκτρυνὸν ᾄση
- αἰέμνηστος**: 861 *init.* θεωρία αἰέμνηστος
- ἀεργος**: 849 ἀεργα ζῶα εἰς βρώσιν
- αἶρ**: 845 τ. ἀέρα κ. τὸ περιέχον ἄξιον ἡγησάμενοι τῆς τ. θεοῦ ὑπεροχῆς, 852 τὸ εὐπαθὲς τοῦ ἀ.: 850 συγγενὴς τῷ ἀέρι ἡ ψυχὴ, *ib.* αἶρ ἐγκέκραται τῷ ὕδατι, 844 Ἀήρ
- αἰήτητος**: c. *dat.* 870 ἀ. ἡδονῇ
- ἀθανασία**: 840 *init.* κρατεῖν τῆς ἀθ.
- ἄθεος**: 831 ἀθ. ὁ μὴ νομίζων εἶναι θεόν, 841 ἀθ. ὁ τοῖς κακίοις τ. θεὸν ἀπεικάων, cf. 19, 21, 864 οὐκ ἀθ. ὁ χριστιανός, 854 ἵνα μὴ ἐπὶ τῇ ἀθέῳ σοφίᾳ δοκῶλλωνται
- ἄθετος**: 850 ἀθ. ἡ τοιαύτη σοφία πρὸς σύνεσιν
- ἀθέως**: 886 ἀθ. τ. αὐτὴν ἀρετὴν λέγουσιν ἀνθρώπων κ. θεῶν
- ἀθλητής**: 839 ὁ τ. ἀληθῇ νίκην στεφανούμενος ἀθλ., 840 παγκρατιάξουσιν οἱ ἀθλ., 872 ἡ ἀγάπη γυμνάζει τὸν ἴδιον ἀθλητὴν, 860 ἀθλ. τις εἰς Ὀλύμπι' ἀναβάς
- ἄθλον**: 871 ἐκόντες πείθονται οὐχὶ δὲ διὰ τὰ ἄθλα τῶν πόνων
- ἄθλος**: 839 *fin.* ἀθλους ἐπαρτᾷ ὁ πειράζων
- ἀθροισμα**: 846 τὸ ἀθρ. τ. ἐκλεκτῶν ἐκκλησίαν καλῶ, 848 τὸ ἀθρ. τῶν ταῖς εὐχαῖς ἀνακειμένων
- ἀθρόος**: 856 ἀθρ. ἔπεται τὰ ἀγαθὰ
- ἀθρόως**: 863 'all at once,' 958
- ἀθρογλώσσος**: 858 παρρησίαν ἔχει, οὐ τὴν ἀπλῶς οὕτως ἀθ. δύναμιν, 270 δχλος ἀθ., Eur. Or. 903
- ἀθῶος**: (quot.) 866 ἀθ. χειροί
- αἰδέομαι**: 862 αἰδ. μὴ ἀληθεύειν, 891 αἰδ. καταθέσθαι τὸ πλεονέκτημα, 892
- αἰδῖος**: see ἴδιος 879, and αἰδίως 835
- αἰδιότης**: 857 see ἀδιαφορότης
- αἰδίως**: 866 φῶς μένον αἰδίως, 835 ἔστι-
ωνται θέαν αἰδίως αἰδιον, 873
- Αἰολοψ**: (quot.) 841
- αἰνέω**: 851 γεωργοῦμεν αἰνούντες
- αἰνιγμα**: 877 τῆς νηστείας τὰ αἰν.
- αἰνίσσομαι**: 836, 883, 901 τὰ ἀνάγοντα μηρυκισμὸν τ. Ἰουδαίους αἰνίσσεται, 124 *init.* αἶμα ἡμῶν τὸν λόγον ἀνίττεται
- αἶνος**: 851 τὸ κατὰ τοὺς αἶνους συναγόμενον θυμίαμα, 860 θυσαί αὐτῷ εὐχαί τε καὶ αἶνοι
- αἵρεσις**: (1) 'choice' 835 ἐκούσιος ἀνθρώπων ἡ αἵρεσις; (2) 'sect,' 'school' 854 ἡ Προδίκου, 886 αἱ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην διδασκαλίαν αἵρέσεις, 888 ἐν μόνῃ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἡ ἀρίστη αἵρ., *ib.* ἀπεσφάλησαν αἱ αἵρ., 887 *init.* μὴ δεῖν πιστεῦειν διὰ τὴν διαφωνίαν τ. αἵρεσέων, *ib.* αἱ ἐν τῇ λατρικῇ αἵρ., *ib.* παρ' Ἑλλήσι φιλοσόφων πᾶμπολλαι γεγόνασιν αἵρ., 889 ἡ ὀνομασία τῶν αἵρ., 890 αἱ αἵρέσεις παραπέμπονται τὰς γραφάς, 891, 892, 894 ἐν οἷσιν οἱ κατὰ τ. αἵρέσεις, 897 οἱ τὰς αἵρ. μετιόντες, 898 περὶ τοὺς Ἀδριανοῦ χρόνους οἱ τὰς αἵρ. ἐπιστήσαντες γεγόνασι, (list of) 900
- αἱρετικός**: 893 τοὺς αἵρ. κενούς τῶν τ. θεοῦ βουλευμάτων, 895

αἰρετός: 855 αἰρετὰ καὶ φευκτά, 872 ἡ ἀγάπη αὐτῇ δι' αὐτὴν αἰρετῇ

αἰρέω: 868 δις λόγος αἰρεῖ (ms. ἐρεῖ), 874, 879 ἐάν ὁ λ. αἰρῇ (ms. ἔρῃ), 890 ἀκολουθοῦντες τῷ αἰροῦντι λόγῳ (ms. ἐροῦντι), cf. 94 οὐ δὲ ἀμφιβάλλειν ἐρεῖ (D. αἰρεῖ) ὁ λόγος: m., 892 αἰροῦνται τὸ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἐναργέστερον ἢ τὸ πρὸς τοῦ κυρίου εἰρημένον, 834 αἰρεῖσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον ἀρετὴν, 833 κοινῇ ἡ πίστις τ. ἐλομένων, ib. οἱ ἐλ. οἰκεῖοι εἶναι τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ, 840 ἐλεί-
ται ὁ δυνάμενος, ib. εἰ ἐλοίμεθα τὸ βούλεσθαι, 858 ἀρετὴν ἐλόμενα ψυχὰ

αἰσθησις: 852 ἡ ἀκοή διὰ τινος ψυχικῆς αἰσθήσεως ἔχει τ. ἀντίληψιν, ib. αἰσθήσεων οὐ δεῖ θεῷ, ib. ἐκθηλύνουσι δι' αἰσθήσεως τ. ψυχὴν, 888 οἱ τὰς αἰσθήσεις ἀναιροῦντες

αἰσθητήριον: 889 κριτήρια τὰ αἰσθητήρια, 829 οἱ τ. αἰσθητήρια γεγυμνασμένοι (quot.), Sext. Emp. Math. vii. 350

αἰσθητικός: 831 *fin.* παιδεία δι' αἰσθητικῆς ἐνεργείας

αἰσθητός: 829 τὰ αἰσθητά (τὰ διδακτά and τὰ νοητά, 833 αἰσθητὴν ἀναλαβὼν σάρκα ὁ υἱός, 852 ἀνευ τ. αἰσθητῆς ἀσκήσεως πάντα γινώσκει, 889 ὁ τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς προσανέχων βίος, 922 παρόντων τῶν αἰσθητῶν

αἰσθομαι: 882 c. part. αἰσθεται ἄξιος γενόμενος, 519 c. gen. αἰσθ. τῆς διοικήσεως καλῶς ἐχούσης, 4 ἀρετῆς αἰσθ., Ael. N. A. iii. 2, Becker Anecd. Gr. 359. 6

αἰσχρος: 864 αἰσχρὸν ὃ ἐστὶν ἄδικον
αἰσχύνῃ: (quot.) 847 αἰσχ. τὸ κατεῖπεν
αἰσχύνομαι: 882 οὐδ' αἰσχ. ταῖς ἐξουσίαις ὀφθῆναι

αἰτέω: 881 αἰτ. (ἀπαιτέω, m. 881, 884, 876 τὰ ἀγαθὰ αἰτέοις κ. μὴ αἰτουμένοις δίδεται, cf. 855

αἰτήσις: 853 τούτων αἰ εὐχαὶ ὧν αἰτήσεις κ. τούτων αἰ αἰτ. ὧν ἐπιθυμῖαι, ib. αἰτήσιν ποιέσθαι, 855 οὐ παρέλκει ἡ αἰτ., 876 ἐπιτυγχάνει κατὰ τὰς αἰτ.
αἰτητέον: 853

αἶτιον: 838 τὸ πρῶτον αἰτ., ib. τὸ δεύτερον αἰτ.

αἰφνίδιος: 893 αἰφνίδιον προσπεσεῖν τινα φαντασίαν

αἰχμαλωτίζω: 836 (quot.), c. 5

αἰῶν: 835 ἐξ αἰῶνος εἰς αἰῶνα, ib. ἀτελευτήτοι αἰῶνες, 879 εἰς αἰῶνα αἰῶνος

ἀκάθαρτος: 900 ἀκ. ἡῶα, 844 *in it.* ἀκ. καθαρμοί

ἀκαλαρείτης: (quot.) 844

ἀκάματος: 831 ἀκ. καὶ ἀτρυτὴ δύναμις

ἀκαμπής: 872 τὸ ἀκαμπὲς τῆς ἐγκρατείας εἰς τ. ἡδονάς, Theophr.

ἄκαρπος: 902 ἀκ. δένδρα

ἀκίβδηλος: 887 ἀκ. νόμισμα ἀπὸ τ. παραχαράγματος διακρίνειν (ms. κίβδηλον), 780

ἀκινδυνος: 888 χρήσαιτο ἂν τῇ ἀκ. κ. βασιλικῇ κ. λεωφόρῳ (δδφ)

ἀκλινής: 858 δικαστῆς ἀκλ.

ἀκμή: 869 ἐν ταῖς ἀκμαῖς τ. κολάσεων εὐχαριστεῖν

ἀκοή: 852 διὰ σωματικῶν πόρων ἐνεργεῖται ἡ ἀκοή, pl. 867 οὐ τὰς ἀκοὰς ἀλλὰ τ. ψυχὴν παρίστωσι τοῖς πράγμασιν, Arist. Pol. iii. 16. 12 δυοῖν ὁμασιν κ. δυοῖν ἀκοαῖς κρίνων

ἀκολασία: pl. 837

ἀκολασταίνω: 851 μεθ' ἡμέραν ἀκ.

ἀκολουθέω: 892 ἀναγκαίως τέλος ἀκολουθεῖ, 890 ἀκ. τῷ αἰροῦντι λόγῳ, 893 ἄσκησις πρὸς τὸ ἀκολουθεῖν δύνασθαι

ἀκολουθητέον: 893 ἀκ. τινί

ἀκολουθία: 867 ἀκολουθίαν σώζειν, 550, 888 τ. ἀληθείας τ. ἀκολουθίαν ἐξευρίσκειν, 892 τῆς ἀκολουθίας τ. σφετέρων δογμάτων καταφρονῶσι, 894 τ. ἀληθείαν διὰ τῆς ἀκολουθίας τ. διαθηκῶν σαφηνίζων, 895, 896 *in it.* οὐχ εὐρόντες τὴν ἀκ., Philo 2 p. 141 ἀκολουθία φύσεως, Clem. Hom. ii. 8 ἀκ. ὑποθέσεων

ἀκόλουθος: 846 οἰκία τε κ. τὰ ἀκ. πάντα, 867 ἀκ. τῇ θεοσεβείᾳ, 896 λόγοι τῇ τ. κυρίῳ ἀκόλουθοι παραδίδει, 885 κατὰ τὸ ἀκόλουθον (κατὰ τὸ προηγούμενον, 886 ἀκόλουθόν ἐστι πρὸς τὰ ἐγκλήματα ἀπολογησασθαι, 888 διαστέλλειν τὸ μαχόμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀκολουθοῦ: (adv.) 882 ἀκόλουθα τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ (ms. ἀνακ.)

ἀκολουθῶ: 864 ἀκ. οὐδὲ ἀσεβεῖ, 875 ἀκ. οἷς ἐνετεῖλναι ἐξήσαμεν, 868 ἀκολουθῶς ἄρα ἄτρεπτος μένει, 895, 71 *fin.*

ἀκόρετος: 835 ἀκ. θέα, ἀκ. εὐφροσύνη

ἀκούσιος: 868 ἀκ. περίστασις

ἀκουσίως: 859 τοῦδε ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἀναπόβλητος οὐκ ἀκ. ἀλλ' ἐκουσίως, 879 οἱ μετὰ τ. θάνατον ἀκ. ἐξομολογούμενοι

ἀκρασία: 837 ἀκρασίᾳ ἡδονῶν περιπίπτειν (?)

ἄκρατος: 879 ἀκ. πίστις

ἀκριβής: 850 σύνεσις ἀκρ., 888 ἡ ἀκριβεστάτη γνώσις (dis)

ἀκριβῶς: 835 ἀκρ. εἰλικρινὴς θέα, 877 ἀκρ. πεπεισμένος, 887 ἀκρ. βιωτέον

ἀκροάομαι: 863 ὁ ἀκροώμενος = 'disciple'

ἄκρος: 864 διαδέξασθαι τ. ἄκραν οἰκονομίαν τ. παιδευτοῦ, 869 ἄκρα εὐξία, 873 ἀκροτάτῃ δικαιοσύνῃ, 882 ἄπτεται τ. θρόνων τ. ἄκρων, 883 ἐπιστήμῃ ἡ ἄκρα, 862 κατ' ἄκρον ἀληθείας βιοῦν, 869 ἐπ' ἄκρον γνώσεως ἤκειν, 864 τὰ ἄκρα οὐ διδάσκεται ἡ τε ἀρχὴ κ. τὸ τέλος, 847 (quot.) ἄκραν τὴν ὀσφύν

- ἀκρότης** : 859 ἀκρ. γνώσεως
ἄκρως : 899 τὸ ἄκρως τίμον, 941 ἄκρως ἀπορεῖν, Plut. Daem. Socr. 7
ἀκυρὸν : 887 μηδὲν ὧν ὑπέσχηται ἀκυρὸν χρή, 923, 3 Esdr. vi. 32, Philo
ἀλάλητος : (quot.) 861 ἀλ. στεναγμοὶ
ἀλγυνός : 869 τὰ ἐνεστώτα ἀλγ.
ἀλγηδών : 878 ἡγείται τὴν ἀλγηδὼνα ἐκείνου ἴδιον ἀλγῆμα, 838 χρήσιμος ἡ ἀλγ., 877 κατεφρόνησεν ἀλγ.
ἀλγῆμα : see ἀλγηδών
ἀλείπτης : 840 *init.* ὁ πειθήμιος τῷ ἀλ., 132 ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ ἀλ. καὶ παιδαγωγός, 958, Philo ap. Eus. Pr. Ev. viii. 11 *init.*
ἀλείφω : trop. 872 ἡ ἀγάπη ἀλείφουσα κατασκευάζει τ. ἴδιον ἀθλητὴν, 436, Philo ap. Eus. Pr. Ev. viii. 12. 5
ἀλεκτρυών : (quot.) 842
ἀλήθεια : 888 εὐρεῖν τὴν ἀλ., 890 τ. κανόνα τῆς ἀλ. παρ' αὐτῆς λαβὼν τῆς ἀλ., 902 λεληθότως κ. οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἀλ.
ἀληθεύω : 863 ἀληθεύει κ. ἀληθῆ φρονεῖ
ἀληπτος : 833 ἀλ. αἰσθήσει κινήσει
ἀλίσκομαι : 894 c. gen. παρανοίας ἡλωκεῖν, 893 αἱ ἐγγέλεις ἀλ.
ἀλλά : repeated 883 ἂν κατορθώσῃ, ἀλλ' οὐ τί γε ἐν πᾶσιν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ μὴν μετ' ἐπιστήμης : *in apod.* 873
ἀλλὰ καὶ *in apod.* : 873 κἂν λέγεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ τυγχάνει
ἀλλ' ἤ : 'but,' 864 οὐδὲ ἀσεβεῖ ἀλλ' ἡ μόνος θεοσεβεῖ, 901 ὑμεῖς οὐκ ἐν ἀριθμῷ ἀλλ' ἡ ὡς ὁ χροῦς, 823 ἡ φιλοσοφία οὐκ ἔστι κακῶν, ἀλλ' ἡ τ. ἀρίστοις δέδοται, 151 ἐν ὁδῷ ἁμαρτωλῶν οὐκ ἔσται ἀλλ' ἡ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ τ. κυρίου τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ
ἀλλ' οὖν γε *in apod.* : 854 εἰ δὲ...ἀλλ' οὖν γε, cf. 6 *εἴτ'* οὖν...*εἴτ'* αὖ, ἀλλὰ γε
ἀλληγορέω : 849 αἱ θυσίαι τ. εὐσέβειαν ἀλληγοροῦσι, 901 συνάσκησιν γνωστικὴν μηχανικισμὸν ὁ νόμος ἀλληγορεῖ, 186 τὸ αἷμα τῆς ἀμπέλου τὸν λόγον ἀλληγορεῖ : p. 880 τὰ ζῶα τ. διὰ Ἡσαίου ἀλληγοροῦμενα, 885 σῶμα ἀλληγορεῖται ἡ ἐκκλησία
ἀλλότριος : 870 τὰ τῷ ὄντι δεινὰ ἀλλ. τοῦ χριστιανοῦ, 879 τὰ ἐνταῦθα ἀλλ. ἡγούμενος, 882 ἀλλοτρία ἡ ἁμαρτία, 882 ἀλλ. γυνή, 868 ἀλλ.)(οἰκείος καὶ ἀναγκαῖος (cf. Segaar Q.D.S. 946 P., 397, 8 D.), 877 τῷ βίῳ τῷδε ὡς ἀλλ. συγχρῆται
ἀλλοφύλος : 882 τοὺς παραπεσόντας τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις πιπράσκει, see ὁμόφυλος
ἄλλως τε κἂν : beginning the sentence, followed by ἀλλὰ καὶ 873
ἄλογος : 837 ἄλογοι ἀνάγκαι, 870 ἀλ. ἐπιθυμία, 880 στόμιον ἐμβαλὼν τ. ἀλόγῳ πνεύματι, 849 τὸ ἀλ. μέρος τ. ψυχῆς, 843 τὰ ἄλογα τῶν ζώων : 849 τὰ ἄλογα 'brutes'
ἀλόγως : 867 ἀλ. ἐπὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὁρμῶσι, 871 οὐδεὶς ἀλόγως ἀνδρείος γνωστικός
αἰς : 849 *fin.* Κλεάνθης φησὶν ἀνθ' ἁλῶν τοὺς ὅς ἔχουν τ. ψυχὴν, 843 *fin.* ἁλῶν χόνδρους δεδίασιν, 844 (quot.) ἐμβαλὼν ἅλας
ἄλσος : 902 ἄ. ἐπιτερεπές
ἀλυπήτως : 874 ἀνηδόνως τε καὶ ἀλ. ἐγγυμνασάμενος
ἀλώσιμος : 858 ἀλ. ἡδονῇ τε καὶ λύπῃ ψυχῇ, 597 *fin.*
ἄμα : 857 ἔχων ἄμα καὶ εὐχόμενος
ἀμαθία : 853 ἀμ. ἐσχάτη τὰ μὴ συμφέροντα αἰτεῖσθαι, 895 ἡ ἐπιτολάζουσα εἶτε ἀμ. εἶτε ἀβελτερία
ἀμαρτήμα : 871 οὐδὲ τὰ ἀμαρτήματα κακία, 880 ἀδελφῶν ἀμαρτήματα μερίσασθαι
ἀμαρτία : 894 ἀρχαὶ πάσης ἀμαρτίας ἄγνοια κ. ἀσθένεια, 895 παιδεῖται πρόσφοροι ἑκατέρω τῶν ἀμ.
ἀμαρτωλός : 851 ἀμ. ψυχὰς
ἀμείβο : m. 840 ἀμ. τὴν εὐποιαν
ἀμείνων : 835 μεταβάλλει πᾶν τὸ ἐνάρετον εἰς ἀμείνους οἰκήσεις, *ιδ.* τὰς γνωστικὰς ψυχὰς...εἰς ἀμείνους ἀμεινόνων τόπων τόπους ἀφικομένης, 882 ἐπιστάμενος ἀμεινον αὐτῷ μετὰ τ. ἐξοδὸν γενήσεσθαι
ἀμείνωτος : 859 *fin.* ἀμ. ἡ ἐνέργεια δεικνυται, very rare, cf. Basil. Neoplatensis in Mai Nova Biblioth. vii. praef. 12, Sever. (in Mai Scr. Vet. Nov. Coll. vii. (1) 138), Athan. De Sent. Dion. § 17, Dionys. Areop. 2. 2. 417, Philo ii. 66 *fin.* ὑπὲρ τοῦ παραπεμφθῆναι τὴν σιτωνίαν ἀμείνων
ἀμελει : beginning a sentence 855, 856, 858, 872, 876 *bis*, 890, 893 ; see Schmid Attic. iv. 122, Klotz-Devar i. 24 f. : with ὥσπερ, 854, 862, 22
ἀμελέω : 841
ἀμεμπτος : 895 ἀμεμπτον ἑαυτὸν παρέχεσθαι
ἀμεμφής : 840 θεὸς ἀμεμφής
ἀμεμφώς : 870 ἀμ. ὑποκρινόμενος τ. δράμα τ. βίου
ἀμετάβλητος : 874 ἀμ. ἡ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιστημονικὴ κτῆσις
ἀμετάθετος : 860 *init.* ἀμ. κατὰ τὰς προκοπὰς
ἀμετάπτωτος : 861 ἀμ. κ. ἐδραῖος βίος, 433 ἔξις ἀμ. ὑπὸ λόγου, 865 *fin.* τὸ ἀμ. καὶ καταληπτόν, 434 ἀμ. κριτήριον, Philo
ἀμεταπτώτως : 859 ἀμ. βιούν
ἀμεταστάτως : 858 ἀμ. βαδίζων (*ms.* ἀμεταστάτῳ), 725
ἀμηγέτη : 835, 856, 889, Philo
ἀμήχανος : 870 ἀμήχανον ἄμα τῷ αὐτῷ τὰ

ἐναντία ἀπαντᾶν, 886 ἀμήχανον γε-
νέσθαι τινα τέλειον ὡς θεός
ἀμλάντος: 860 ψυχὴ ἀμ.
ἀμνησικακέω: 886 ἀφιέντες κ. ἀμνησικα-
κοῦντες, see μνησικακέω and n. on
ἀμνησιπύνηροι 873
ἀμνησικακία: 884 ἐξομοιοῦσθαι θεῷ διὰ
τ. ἀμνησικακίας, ἰδ. ἡ κατὰ τὸ εὐ-
αγγέλιον ἀμν., 885 ὁμοιοῦσθαι τ. ἀγα-
θότητι τ. θεοῦ διὰ τῆς ἀμν., cf. 474 fin.
ἀμνησικάκος: 883, 884
ἀμνησιπύνηρος: 873 (ms. μισοπύνηροι),
ἀπ. λεγ.
ἀμοιβή: 840 ἀμ. κυριωτάτη παρὰ ἀν-
θρώπων, ἰδ. ὅλην ἀποδιδόναι ἀμοιβήν
'reward,' opp. τὸ κόλασις 802, 866
ἡ κατὰ τ. θεοσέβειαν ἀμ., 883 τ. γνώσιν
ἀναδεχόμενος πρέσβιν ἐπὶ τ. ἁγίαν τῆς
μεταθέσεως ἀμοιβήν
ἀμπελών: 876 ὁ τ. κυρίου ἀμπελών, 878
ἐκαστος αὐτοῦ τε ἀμπ. κ. ἐργάτης
ἀμυγδαλή: 893 ἀμυγδαλαί κεναί, ἰδ.
τοὺς αἰρετικούς πικρίζοντας κατὰ τὴν
ἀγρίαν ἀμυγδαλήν
ἀμυδρῶς: 835 ἀμ. διορᾶν
ἀμύητος: 901 μὴ ῥάδιαν εἶναι τὴν τ.
παράδοσεων εὗρεσιν τ. ἀμύητοις, 836
ἀμ. τῆς ἀληθείας, Philo
ἀμφί: 854 οἱ ἀμφὶ τὴν τ. Προδίκου
αἰρεσιν
ἀμφιβόλως: 891 τὰ ἀμφ. εἰρημένα
ἀμφιννύμι: 880 ἀμφιννύμενος κ. ἀπο-
δύμενος
ἀν: see Appendix B
ἀναγεννάω: 889 τ. πατέρα τ. ἀναγεν-
νῶντα καὶ ἀνακτίζοντα, 948
ἀναγκάω: 892 ἀν. ἀρχὰς πραγμάτων
καταβάλλεσθαι, 868 (necessarii) συμ-
περιφέρεται τ. ἀναγκαίοις αὐτοῦ, 878
κατὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον τ. βίου, 858 οὐδὲν
ἐπίζητεῖ εἰς τ. ἀναγκαῖαν χρῆσιν, 835
αἱ ἀναγκ. παιδεύσεις
ἀναγκαίως: 892 ἀν. τέλος ἀκολουθεῖν
ἐμποριζόμενοι, 874 ἐσθιεῖ οὐ προηγου-
μένως, ἀλλ' ἀναγκαίως
ἀνάγκη: 837 κακῶν ἀλτία αἱ ἄλογοι δι'
ἀμαθίαν ἀνάγκαι, 868 εἰδὼς τὰ τοιαῦτα
(disease, &c.) κτίσεως ἀνάγκη εἶναι,
877 ἐπεγκυλλεῖται τῇ τοῦ βίου ἀνάγκῃ,
ἰδ. τῷδε τ. βίῳ ὅσον ἐν ἀνάγκῃ συγ-
χρῆται μοῖρᾳ
ἀνάγνωσις: 861 ἀναγνώσει χρώμενος
ἀνάγω: 'exalt,' 859 τὸ διὰ τ. πίστεως
ἀναγόμενον, 864 ἀπὸ τ. πίστεως ἀνα-
γόμενον, 868 ἀνάγων ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τὰ
οὐραία, 85 εἰς οὐρανὸν ἀνάγει ἡ ἀλή-
θεια, 431 ἀνάγει ἡ τοῦτων μάθησις
ἐπὶ τ. ἡγεμόνα, 239 ἀνάγονται οἱ
πορφυρεῖται κ. αὐτὰ τ. κογχύλια: 'to
refer,' 852 τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν ἐπὶ τ. θεῷ
ἀνάγειν: 901 ἀνάγειν μηρυκισμόν δις
ἀναδέχομαι: 830 τ. καρποὺς τῶν πιστευ-

σάντων εἰς ἑαυτὴν ἀναδέχεται, 831,
862 τὴν οἰκονομίαν ἀναδ., 871 εὐθαρ-
σῶς πᾶν ἀναδέχεται, 846 ἀναδ. ἐπι-
στήμη, 840 ὁ σωτὴρ ἀναδ. τὰς ὥφε-
λειας εἰς ἰδίαν χάριν, 883 τὸ τ. γνώσεως
μέγεθος ἀναδ.
ἀνάδοσις: 'nutrition,' 850 πλεῖστη ἀνά-
δοσις ἐκ χοιρείων κρεῶν, 163 εἰς τὰς
ἀναδόσεις χρησιμεύει, Cleanthes Fr.
55 Pearson
ἀνάθημα: 836 οὐδὲ ἀναθήμασι κηλεῖται
τ. θεῶν, 853 καθάπερ ἀναθήματα (ms.
μαθήματα) τινα παρακείμενα
ἀναθυμίασις: 836 ἡ διὰ τ. καπνοῦ ἀναθ.,
848 τὰ φωλεύοντα θηρία ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς
τ. οἰκείου σώματος ἀναθυμιάσεως τρε-
φόμενα, 184 αἱ ἐκ τ. οἴνου ἀναθ.
ἀναθυμιάω: m. 848 ἡ θυσία ἐστὶ λόγος
ἀπὸ τ. ἁγίων ψυχῶν ἀναθυμιάμενος
ἀναιρέω: 836 ἑαυτοὺς ἀναιρεῖν τ. παλαιὸν
ἄνθρωπον ἀποκτινύνοντας, ἰδ. τὸν ἁμαρ-
τωλὸν ἀναιρεῖσθαι κελεύει ὁ νόμος, 888
ἀναιρουσιν ἀπόδειξιν... αἰσθήσεις
ἀναίτιος: (quot.) 835 κακίας ἀν. ὁ θεός,
731 αἷτια ἐλομένον, θεὸς ἀν., Eus.
Praep. Ev. vii 22 §§ 21, 37
ἀνάκειμαι: 843 τ. γραφὰς δεδίασι τ.
ἀνακειμένας, 846 ἀγαλμα ἀνακείμενον
θεῷ, 848 θυσιαστήριον ἐνταῦθα τὸ
ἄθροισμα τῶν τ. εὐχαῖς ἀνακειμένων
ἀνακεράννυμι: 885 τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγίῳ
ἀνεκράθητε
ἀνακεφαλαίω: 897 (quot.)
ἀνακόλουθος: 882 ἀν. μετατεθεὶς ἀνακό-
λουθα τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ, see ἀκόλουθος
ἀνακομιδή: 869 ἡ εἰς οἶκον ἀνακ.,
Polyb.
ἀνάκρασις: 880 διὰ καθαρότητα κατὰ
ἀνάκρασιν ἔχει τ. δύναμιν τ. θεοῦ,
626 τὸ αἰετὸς νοεῖν οὐσία τ. γινώσκοντος
κατ' ἀνακρ. ἀδιάστατον γενόμενῃ, see
ἀνακεράννυμι
ἀνακρίζω: 889 ὁ ἀνακρίζων πατήρ
ἀναλακτίζω: 890 ἀν. τ. παράδοσιν
ἀναλαμβάνω: 832 ἀναλαβὼν τὴν ἐμπαθῆ
σάρκα δις, 833, 868, 836 ἀναληφθεὶς
εἰς ἁγιοσύνην, 844 τὰ τ. περικαθα-
θέντος κακὰ ἀν., 862 τ. προστασίαν
ἀναλαβὼν, Eus. Pr. Ev. vii. 8. 312 b
ἐν τοῖς θεοφίλεσι ἀνείληπται
ἀναλίσκω: 847 αὐτοὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἀναλ.
ἀναλλοιώτος: 838 τὰ βέβαια κ. ἀναλ-
λοιῶτα
ἀναλόγως: 835 ἀν. τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ἥθεσι
διοικεῖται τὰ μικρότερα
ἀναμάρθανω: 828 ἀναμ. οἷός ἐστι ὁ
Χριστιανός (elsewhere only in Herod.)
ἀναμάρτητος: 836 ἀν. γινόμενος, 864
τὸ ἀναμάρτητον κατορθῶν, 880 ἀναμ.
μένει, ἐγκρατὴς δὲ γίνεται, see Potter
on Paed. i. § 4
ἀναμένω: 853 φωνὴν ἀναμεῖναι, 856

- τὰς πολυφώνους γλώσσας οὐκ ἀνα-
μένει ὁ θεός, 891 οὐ τὴν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων
ἀναμένομεν μαρτυρίαν
- ἀναμίγνυμι**: 902 ἀναμεμιγμένη φυτεία
καρποφόρων κ. ἀκάρπων δένδρων
- ἀνάμνησις**: 886 τὸ μυστήριον ἐμφαίνειν
ὅσον εἰς ἀνάμνησιν
- ἀνάξιος**: 855 ἀνάξιος οὐκ ἂν δοίη, 862
ἀνάξιον τὸ ψεύδεσθαι
- ἀνάπαυσις**: 865 ὁ κορυφαῖος τῆς ἀνα-
παύσεως τόπος, 115 τελειώσις ἐπαγ-
γελίας ἡ ἀναπ., πέρας γνώσεως, 873
ἐν πνευματικῇ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ μένει [εἰς]
τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν τ. θεοῦ, 889 ἡ αἰώνιος
ἀν.
- ἀναπαύω**: p. 882 οὐκ ἐπιθυμῆσει ἐτέρου
ὁ ἔχων ἀναπαυόμενον τ. θεόν, 888 ἀνα-
παύσθαι νομίζοντες
- ἀναπεμπάσσομαι**: 901 τὰ λόγια τ. θεοῦ
ἀναπεμπάζονται
- ἀναπέμπω**: 848 θυσίαν ἀρίστην ἀναπέμ-
πομεν, 311 αἶνον ἀναπέμψαι κυρίῳ,
896 τὰς ἀποδείξεις ἀνευρίσκειν ἀνα-
πεμπόμενος (? παραπ.) ὑπὸ τ. κυρίου
ἀπὸ τε νόμου κ. προφητῶν, 140 τιμωρία
ἐστὶν ἀνταπόδοσις κακοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ
τιμωροῦντος συμφέρον ἀναπεμπομένη
- ἀναπετάννυμι**: 897 τὴν αὐλείαν ἀνα-
πετάσαντες
- ἀναπλάττω**: 841 τὰς ψυχὰς τ. θεῶν
ὁμοίας ἕκαστοι ἑαυτοῖς (ms. ὁμοιοῦσιν
καὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς) ἀναπλάττουσι
- ἀναπλήρωσις**: 886 εἰς ἀναπλ. τῆς περι-
κοπῆς
- ἀναπνέω**: 848 ὅσα ἀναπνεῖ κατὰ τὴν τ.
πνεύμονος ἀντιδιαστολήν, 850 τὰ πτηνὰ
ἀναπνεῖ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀέρα τ. ἡμετέρας
ψυχῆς, ib. τοὺς ἰχθῦς οὐδὲ ἀναπνεῖν
τοῦτον τ. ἀέρα, trop. 829 τὰ λεγόμενα
ἐκεῖθεν ἀναπνεῖ κ. ζῆ, 950 θεὸν ἀναπνεῖ
ἀναπνοή: defined 848
- ἀναπόβλητος**: 859 ἀναπ. τὴν ἀρετὴν
ἀσκήσκει πεπονημένους *quinguius*
- ἀναπόδεικτος**: 891 πίστει περιλαβόντες
ἀναπόδεικτον τ. ἀρχὴν
- ἀναπολόγητος**: 888 ἀναπ. ἡ κρίσις, 834
ἀναπολόγητός ἐστι πᾶς ὁ μὴ πιστεῦσας
- ἀνάπτω**: 875 τὸ οἰκεῖον ἀν. φῶς
- ἀναρτάω**: 870 πάντα εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνῆρ-
τῇται
- ἀναρχος**: 829 ἀναρχος ἀρχὴ τε κ. ἀπαρχὴ
ὁ υἱός, 733, 638, 791 ἀναρχος πρό-
θεσις
- ἀνάρχως**: 832 ἀπαθὴς ἀνάρχως γενό-
μενος ὁ κύριος
- ἀνάστασις**: 877 τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ τ. κυρίου
ἀνάστασιν δοξάζων
- ἀναστρέφομαι**: 838 περὶ τὰ βέβαια
ἀναστρ., 852 ἐνθώς (ms. ἐντέχνως)
ἀναστρεφόμεθα
- ἀνατέλλω**: 856 ἀνέτειλεν γνώσεως ἀλη-
θείας ἡμέρα
- ἀνατέμνω**: 897 παράθυρον ἀνατεμών
ἀνατολή: 856 γενεθλίου ἡμέρας εἰκῶν
ἡ ἀν., ib. πρὸς τ. ἑωθινήν ἀνατολήν
αἱ εὐχαί
- ἀνατρέπω**: 891 ἀνατρέψουσι πᾶσαν ἀ-
ληθῆ διδασκαλίαν, 892 ἀνατρέπονται
πρὸς ἡμῶν δεικνύντων αὐτοὺς ἐναντιου-
μένους
- ἀναφαίνομαι**: 838 ἀνὴρ τῷ ὄντι ἀναφ.,
835 ὅπως ὁ παντοκράτωρ ἀγαθὸς ἀνα-
φαίνεται
- ἀναφέρω**: 862 ἡ εὐεργεσία εἰς τὸν κύριον
ἀναφέρεται
- ἀναφορά**: 833 ἡ τ. κυρίου ἐνέργεια ἐπὶ
τ. παντοκράτορα τ. ἀναφορὰν ἔχει, 863
τ. σίδηρον Ἄρην προσαγορεύουσι κατὰ
τινα ἀναφορὰν
- ἀναχάζομαι**: 863 (so P. for ms. ἀναγ-
κάζεται), Numen. ap. Eus. Pr. Ev.
xiv. 8. 3 οἱ ἀναχάζοντες θῆρες βιαιότε-
ρον ἑαυτοὺς ἰεῖσιν εἰς τὰς αἰχμάς
- ἀνδρεία**: forms of, 838, 867, 871
- ἀνδρίζομαι**: 867 μὴ ἐκ λογισμοῦ ἀνδρί-
ζεται, 264 γυναῖκες ἀνδρίζονται
- ἀνδρικός**: 876 ἀνδρ. ὑπομονή
- ἀνεμίνως**: (quot.) 851 ἀν. εὐπειστος
- ἀνευδέης**: 836 ὁ θεὸς ἀνευδ., ib. σφᾶς
αὐτοὺς ἱερεύοντες εἰς τὸ ἀνευδέες ἐκ τοῦ
ἀνευδεοῦς, 848 εἰ ἀνευδεῶς τρέφεται ὁ
θεός, τίς χρεια τροφῆς τῷ ἀνευδεῖ;
857 αὐτάρκης κ. ἀνευδέης, 859 τὸ
ἀνευδέες (ms. ἐνδεές) κ. ἐπιδεές, ib.
ὁ ἀνευδεοῦς μετέχων ἀνευδέης εἴη ἂν,
Philo
- ἀνευδεῶς**: 848 see ἀνευδέης
- ἀνεξικακία**: 885 ὁμοιοῦται (τῷ θεῷ) διὰ
τε τ. ἀνεξικακίας διὰ τε τ. ἀμνησι-
κακίας
- ἀνεξικακος**: 858
- ἀνεπιθύμητος**: 875 εἰς ὁ ἀν. ἐξ ἀρχῆς, ὁ
κύριος)(ἀνεπιθύμητος ἐξ ἀσκήσεως
- ἀνεπιλήπτως**: 830 θεοσεβῆς ὁ ἀνεπι-
λήπτως ἐξυπηρετῶν τῷ θεῷ, 860 ὁ
γνωστικός πάντα ἀνεπ. ἐκπεπληρωκώς,
886 βούλεται ὁ θεὸς ἡμᾶς ἀν. τελείους
γίνεσθαι, Philo
- ἀνεπιστημίως**: 883 ὡς μὴ ἀνεπιστη-
μείωτον παραλιπεῖν τ. τόπον
- ἀνεπιστήμων**: 857 ἀν. τῆς χρήσεως, 867
πᾶσα ἡ διὰ τοῦ ἀνεπιστήμονος πρᾶξις
κακοπραγία
- ἀνεπιστροφή**: 840 κυρίου ἐστὶν ἀν. ἡ
περὶ τοὺς καθωσιωμένους αὐτῷ κῶκωσις,
only found elsewhere in Epiot.
- ἀνευ**: 885 οἷον ἀσάρκῳ ἦδη κ. ἀνευ (S.
ἀν) τῆσδε γῆς ἀγίῳ γεγονότι, 888
πάντες ἀνευ τῶν τ. αἰσθήσεις ἀναιρούν-
των, 849
- ἀνευρίσκω**: 896 ἀν. ἀποδείξει
- ἀνέχομαι**: 895 οὐδὲ ἀκοῦσαι ἀνέχονται
τῶν προτρεπόντων
- ἀνηδόνως**: 874 see ἀλυπῆτως

ἀνήκω: 860 τῶν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀνηκόντων αἰρέσεις, Ign.
ἀνής: (emphatic) 838 ἀνὴρ τῷ ὄντι ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις, 871 τ. ἄνδρα ἐν τ. λογικῇ ἀνδρεία ἐξετάζεσθαι, 874 ἀνὴρ δέικνται (of. W. Headlam in C. R. for 1901, pp. 393 foll.), id. οὐδέπω ἄνδρες γεγονότες, 874 ἀνδρας νικᾷ 'wins in the contest of men'
ἀνθρώπιος: 852 τὰ ἀνθρ. ἀγαθὰ
ἀνθρωπικός: 889 τέχναι ἀνθρ.
ἀνθρώπινος: 890 αἰρέσεις ἀνθρ., 898 ἀνθρ. συνηλύσεις) (ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία
ἀνθρωποειδής: 846 init. εἰ ἀνθρ. τὸ θεῖον, τῶν ἰσῶν δεήσεται τ. ἀνθρώπῳ, 852 οὐκουν ἀνθρ. ὁ θεός
ἀνθρωπόμορφος: 841 θεοὶ ἀνθρ. κ. ἀνθρωποπαθεῖς
ἀνθρωποπαθής: 841, Orig. c. Cels. i. 16 fin., Eus. Pr. Ev. iii. 3 fin.
ἀνθρώπος: (emphatic) 830, 863 init. ὁ τῷ ὄντι ἀνθρ. δημιουργεῖ κατ' εἰκόνα τ. κυρίου, 836 (quot.) ἀνθρ. παλαιός, 890 ἀνθρ. θεοῦ, id. ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θηρίον... ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θεός
ἀνθρωπότης: 832 σώζειν βούλεται τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὁ κύριος, 101 bis
ἀνίστατο: 895 μεταπέμψαι τοὺς μὴ παντάπασιν ἀνιάτους
ἀνιδιότης: 857 suggested for αἰδιότης
ἀνίδρυτος: 845 τὸ ἰδρυμένον ὑπὸ τινος ἰδρυται πρότερον ἀνίδρυτον ὅν. εἰπερ οὖν ὁ θεὸς ἰδρύεται πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, ἀνίδρυτός ποτε ἦν καὶ οὐδ' ὅλως ἦν, &c.
ἀνίσταμι: tr. 836 τ. καινὸν ἀνθρώπον ἀν.; intr. 880 πρῶτας ἀναστὰς
ἀνοίγω: 854 μηδὲ τ. χεῖλη ἀν., 892 fin. πᾶσα αἰρεσις ὧτα ἔχει μόνον τοῖς πρὸς ἡδονὴν ἀνεωγῶτα
ἀνομος: ἀν.)(ἔννομος 834
ἀνορέκτως: 848 ὅμοιος φυτῷ, ἀνορέκτως τρεφόμενος
ἀνορύσσω: 849 χοῖρος ἀν. καρπούς
ἀνόσιος: 854 ἀν. γνώσις
ἀνταγωνισμα: 839 περιγινόμενος τ. μεγάλων ἀνταγωνισμάτων (rare)
ἀνταδικέω: 883 ἀνταδικῆσαι ἐθέλειν, see ἀντιδικέω
ἀνταναπληρώω: 878 ὁ γνωστικός τ. ἀποστολικὴν ἀπουσίαν ἀνταναπληροῖ
ἀντάξιος: 846 τὸ περὶ πολλοῦ ἀξίον ἔχων τῷ τ. παντὸς ἀξίῳ, μᾶλλον δὲ οὐδεὶς ἀντάξιῳ, καθιέρωται, 956 ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν κατέθηκε τ. ψυχὴν τ. ἀντάξιαν τῶν ὅλων
ἀνταποδίδωμι: 883 ἀνταποδοῦναι βούλεται, 884
ἀνταπόδοσις: 895 ἡ τιμωρία κακοῦ ἀνταπόδοσις ἐστὶ
ἀνταποφαίνω: 891 ἀποφαινομένοις ἀνθρώποις οὐ προσέχομεν ἀν, οἷς κ. ἀνταποφαίνεσθαι ἐπ' ἴσῃς ἔξεστιν
ἀντεπιστροφή: 855 ἀντ. τίς ἐστὶ τ.

προνοίας ἡ τ. γνωστικοῦ ὁσιότης κ. ἀντίστροφος εὐνοια
ἀντέχομαι: 879 μόνῃς τῆς τ. κυρίου ἀντέχεσθαι θεραπείας, 859 τ. εὐλογιστίας ἀντ., 897 τ. ἀληθείας ἀντ.
ἀντιδιαστολή: 848 ἡ τοῦ πνεύματος πρὸς τὸν θώρακα ἀντ., 889 τῶν αἰρέσεων ἡ ὀνομασία λέγεται πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τῆς ἀληθείας, 109 ὁ λαὸς ὁ καινὸς πρὸς ἀντιδ. τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου λαοῦ, 331, 545, 551
ἀντιδικέω: 885 ἀδικεῖ ὁ ἀντιδικῶν (? ἀνταδικῶν)
ἀντίκειμαι: 875 αἱ ἀντικείμεναι ἡδοαί, 873 θεὸς οὐδενὶ ἀντίκειται
ἀντικλείς: 897 ἀντικλ. ψευδῆς τις κλείς (rare)
ἀντικρυς: 832 ἀντ. παριστᾶσι, 861 ἐν παντὶ τόπῳ, οὐκ ἀντικρυς δὲ οὐδὲ ἐμφανῶς τοῖς πολλοῖς εἴχεται, 892 ἀντικρυς ὁμολογεῖν αἰδούμενοι, 882 ἀντ. ἀλλότριον τ. ἀμαρτίαν λέγει, 883, 897, Philo i. 688 ἀντ. θεοῦ = coram
Ἀντικύρα: 844 (quot.)
ἀντιλαμβάνω: 838 κακοδοξίας τῆς ἐκ τ. πολλῶν οὐκ ἀντιλαμβάνεται ὁ γνωστικός, 852 μὴ δύνασθαι ἐτέρως ἀντιλαβεσθαι (ἡ διὰ τ. αἰσθήσεων)
ἀντιλέγω: 894 πρὸς τὸ ἀντιλέγειν τῷ ἔθει τ. ψυχὴν γυμναστέον, 891 ὑπὸ τ. ἀντιλεγόντων ἐλεγχόμενοι
ἀντίληψις: 852 ἡ ἀκοή οὐ διὰ τ. σωματικῆς δυνάμεως ἔχει τ. ἀντίληψιν
ἀντιπρόσωπος: see ἀπαντιπρόσωπος
ἀντιῤῥησις: 854 ἀντιῤῥήσεις τεύχεται ἡ ἀνόσιος γνώσις
ἀντιστρατεύομαι: 858 ἐγκρατὴς τῶν ἀντιστρατευομένων τῷ νῷ
ἀντίστροφος: 855 ἀντ. εὐνοια τοῦ φίλου τ. θεοῦ
ἀντιτάσσω: m. 838 ἀντ. πρὸς πᾶν τὸ ψυχαγωγῶν
Ἀντανόω: 898 μέχρι Ἀντ. διέτειναν αἱ αἰρέσεις
ἄνω: 877 πορνείας τρεῖς τὰς ἀνωτάτω διαφοράς παρεστήσαμεν: c. gen., 885 ἄνω (ms. ἀνευ) τῆς γῆς
ἄνωθεν: 833 ἀπὸ μιάς ἀν. ἀρχῆς, 834 νόμος ἀν. οὗτος, 869 θεόθεν ἄνωθεν, 459 ἀν. ἀρχῆθεν προεῖδεν
ἀνωμαλία: 878 αἱ τ. ψυχῆς ἀνωμαλῖαι
ἄξια: 846 eis παραδοχὴν μεγέθους ἀξίας (S. ἀξίαν) τ. θεοῦ, cf. Chrys. Hom. in Matt. vii. p. 89 F. οὐδαμοῦ περὶ τῆς ἀξίας αὐτοῦ διαλέγονται οἱ προφῆται τοσοῦτον ὅσον περὶ τῆς εὐεργεσίας: 858 τὸ μέγεθος τ. ἀρετῆς κατ' ἀξίαν ἐνδεικνύμενος, 879 ἡ κατ' ἀξίαν ὑπεροχή, 829, 840, 882 πρὸς ἀξίαν τ. χάριτος ἐνδεικνύμενος τ. ἐνεργήματα, 886 κατ' ἀξίαν τ. ἐντολῆς πολιτευσόμεθα, 873 κατ' ἀξίαν διακριτικῇ

- ἀξιόλογος**: μήτε διὰ χάριν μήτε διὰ φόβον ἀξιολόγων (ms. ἀξιολόγως)
- ἀξιόπιστος**: 862 ἀξ. βίος, *ib.* ἀξ. διδάσκαλος, 890 ὁ πιστὸς τ. κυριακῇ φωνῇ ἀξιόπιστος
- ἄξιος**: 846 τὸ περὶ πολλοῦ ἀξ. τῷ τοῦ παντός ἀξίῳ καθιέρωται
- ἀξίω**: 847 *p.* τῆς ἴσης εὐδαιμονίας ἀξιοῦνται
- ἀξίωμα**: 862 τὸ γνωστικὸν ἀξ., 865 τὸ τ. ἀγάπης ἀξ.
- ἀξίωσις**: 855 οὐ παρέλκει ἡ αἰτήσις κἂν χωρὶς ἀξιώσεως διδῶται τὰ ἀγαθὰ
- ἄοικος**: 874 τῷ δοίῃ τὰ πολλὰ εἶναι συμβέβηκεν ἀπειράστῳ
- ἀόρατος**: 877 τὰ μέλλοντα κ. ἀόρατα
- ἀόριστος**: ('unlimited') 857 διὰ τ. ἀόριστου ἀγάπης ἦνται τ. πνεύματι
- ἀπάρχω**: 875 *init.* ἀπὸ τῶν παθῶν ἀπ. (ms. ἐπέλγω) τ. ψυχῇ, see ἐπέλγω
- ἀπάθεια**: 832 τ. σάρκα τ. ἐμπαθῇ φύσει ἀναλαβὼν εἰς ἕξιν ἀπαθείας ἐπαίδευσεν, 834, 886, 836 τὸ ἐξ ἀσκήσεως εἰς ἀπ. συνεσταλμένον, *ib.* ἡ ἐκ πίστεως ἀπάθεια, 883 ἡ κατὰ τ. γνωστικὸν ἀπάθεια
- ἀπαθής**: 832 ὁ κύριος ἀπ. ἀνάρχως γενόμενος, 836 ὁ φύσει τὸ ἀπαθὲς κεκτήμενος, *ib.* σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἱερεύοντες εἰς τὸ ἀπαθὲς ἐκ τοῦ ἀπαθοῦς, 872 ἀπ. ταῖς ἡδοναῖς τε κ. λύπαις ἀτεγκτος *bis*, 884, 886, see Potter on *Paed.* i. § 4
- ἀπαίδευτος**: 837 ἀπ. ἀδίκια
- ἀπαιτέω**: *p.* 860 ταῦτα ἀπαιτεῖται παρ' ἡμῶν τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῶν, 862 οὐδὲ ὁμνυσιν ὅρκον ἀπαιτηθεῖς: *act.* 875 τὰς ὑποσχέσεις ἀπ., 876 ἀπαιτεῖ τ. μισθὸν ὡς ἐργάτης ἀγαθός, 881 ὁ τοιοῦτος ἀπαιτεῖ παρὰ κυρίου [οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ αἰτεῖ]
- ἀπαλγέω**: 835 διὰ τ. κρίσεως τοὺς ἀπηληγκώτας ἐκβιάζονται μετανοεῖν, 854 τ. ἐπιστροφὴν τ. δικαιοσύνης τεχνάζομενος τοῖς ἀπηληγκόσιν, 142 τ. ἀπηληγκύϊαν ψυχῇ
- ἀπανδρώω**: 886 ἡ μονὴ ἡ ὀφειλομένη τῷ οὕτως ἀπηνδρωμένῳ, 974 τὰ θηλυκὰ ἀπανδρωθέντα ἐνοῦνται τοῖς ἀγγέλοις, 347 νῆπιοι καὶ οἱ φιλόσοφοι ἐάν μὴ ὑπὸ τ. Χριστοῦ ἀπανδρωθῶσιν, 118
- ἀπανθίζομαι**: 891 ὀλίγας ἀπανθ. φωνάς, 528 λέξεις ἀπ.
- ἀπαντᾶω**: 852 σπανίως εἰς τ. ἐστιάσεις τ. συμποτικὰς ἀπαντῶν, 870 ἀμήχανον ἅμα τῷ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐναντία ἀπαντᾶν (*occurrere*)
- ἀπαντιπρόσωπος**: 857 ἀπαντιπρόσωποι (ms. ἀπαν τι πρόσωπον) τῶν ἀγαλμάτων ἱσταμένοι (ἀπ. λεγ.), H. J. reads ἀπ' ἀντιπροσώπου
- ἀπαξιαπλῶς**: 856 ἀπ. ἀπάντων γνωρίζει τ. νοήσεις
- ἀπαράλογιστος**: 840 ἀπ. ἡ τ. θεοῦ ψῆφος
- ἀπαρχή**: 829 ἡ ἀχρονος ἀρχή τε κ. ἀπαρχὴ ὁ υἱός, 851 (*quot.*) θεοῦ χαίρειν ἀπαρχαῖς (ms. ἀπαντας)
- ἀπάρχω**: 852 *m.* τῷ δοτῇ τ. ὅλων ἀπάρχεται
- ἄπας**: 829 ἄπαν τὸ ὑπερέχον
- ἀπατάω**: 888 ἑαυτοὺς ἀπατῶσιν, 895 οὕτε ἀπατηθεὶς τ. γνώμην δύναται ἂν εὖ πράττειν
- ἀπάτη**: 838 τὸ μετὰ βιάς ἢ μετὰ ἀπάτης ψυχαγωγοῦν, 890 ἐκ τ. ἀπάτης παλινδρομεῖν
- ἀπαυδάω**: 837 πρὸς τὰς συμφορὰς ἀπ. ('to lose heart at'), 594 *init.* οὐδ' ἀπαυδήσει ἡ γυνὴ κακῷ συνοικοῦσα ἀνδρὶ
- ἀπειθεία**: 895 ἡ ἀπηνῆς ἀπειθεία
- ἀπειθέω**: 833 τῶν ἀπειθησάντων κύριος
- ἀπειθής**: 873 θεῷ ἐχθροὶ οἱ ἀπ.
- ἀπεικάζω**: 841 τοῖς κακίστοις ἀνθρώποις τ. θεῖον ἀπ., 848
- ἀπεικονίζω**: 846 θεὸς οὐκ ἀπεικονίζεται ζῶον σχήματι, 41, Plato, Philo
- ἀπεικόνισμα**: 846 τ. θεῖον ἀπεικόνισμα ἐν δικαίᾳ ψυχῇ, Philo
- ἀπεικότως**: 848 οὐκ ἀπ. τιμῶμεν τ. θεόν
- ἀπειλέω**: *pass.* 837 φόβος ἀπ.: *m.* 142 *fin.* ὁ λόγος ἐλέγχων, ἀπειλούμενος
- ἄπειμι**: 857, 859
- ἀπείραστος**: 858 αὐστηρὸς οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἀδιάφθορον μόνον ἀλλὰ κ. εἰς τ. ἀπειραστον, 874 ὁ δοικὸς ἀπ.
- ἄπειρος**: 'infinite' 869 ἀπ. ὅσοι ἡμῶν λογιζόμενοις ἀγγελοι: 'inexperienced' 894 κατεπαύδουσι τ. ψοφοδεεῖς τῶν ἀπείρων
- ἀπεκδοχή**: 882 πίστιν ἐλπίδι κεράσας πρὸς τὴν τ. μέλλοντος ἀπεκδ. (*rare*)
- ἀπεργάζομαι**: 850 σῶμα ῥωμαλεόν ἀπεργάζονται
- ἀπερίληπτος**: 845 ἐν τόπῳ περιγράφει τὸν ἀπερίληπτον
- ἀπερίσπαστος**: 856 ἡ ἀπ. πρὸς τ. θεόν ἐπιστροφή, 869 ἀπ. τῆς πρὸς τ. κύριον ἀγάπης, Epict. *Diss.* 3. 22. 69
- ἀπερισπάστως**: 836 ἀπ. συνὼν τῷ κυρίῳ
- ἀπεχθάνομαι**: 881 ἀπεχθάνεσθαι αὐτοῖς
- ἀπέχω**: *m.* 875 παρθένοι κακῶν ἀπεσχήμεναι, 877 μέγιστον ἐν πείρᾳ γενόμενον εἶτα ἀποσχέσθαι, 887 ἀφεξόμεθα τῆς ἀληθείας, 888, 850 ἀσκήσεως χάριν ἀπόσχοιτο ἂν, 874 *init.*, 881 ἀπ. ἀπὸ πάσης πονηρίας
- ἀπηνέω**: 895 ἀπείθεια ἀπ., 868 ἀπηνέστερον μεταρρυθμιζόμενοι
- ἀπιστέω**: 849 *init.* ἀπ. ἡμῶν, 892 ἀπ. ταῖς γραφαῖς, 87 ἀπ. ἡμᾶς μαθητὰς γενομένους
- ἀπιστία**: 834 τὴν ἀπ. συνέκλεισεν εἰς τ. παρουσίαν
- ἀπιστος**: 837 τὸ ἄγριον κ. ἀπιστον, 861 ὁ ἀπ' αἵς πιστὸς πῶς ἂν ἑαυτὸν ἀπ. παρέχοι;

ἀπληστία: 834 ἀπλ. ἄδικος
ἀπλώς: 858 ἀ. οὕτως
ἀποβάλλω: 877 ἀποβ. φαῖλον νόημα, 859 τὸ μὴ ἀποβληθὲν (ms. ἀποβληθῆναι) δι' εὐλαβείας ἀναπόβλητον γίνεται, 878 τὰς τ. ψυχῆς ἀνωμαλίας ἀποβάλλων
ἀπογεύω: m. 891 ἀπογευσάμενοι μόνον τ. γραφῶν
ἀπογράφω: m. 779 ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχετύπων τὴν διοίκησιν ἀπογρ., act. 838 οἶον ἀπογράφοντες (H. ὑπογρ.) τ. γνωστικόν, p. 954 θεοῦ ἀπογεγραμμένος μαθητῆς, 157 ὁ ἀπογεγραμμένος Χριστῷ αὐταρκῇ ἐπαναίρεται βίον
ἀποδείκνυμι: 891 ἀπ' αὐτῶν περὶ αὐτῶν τ. γραφῶν ἀποδείκνυμεν
ἀποδεικτικῶς: 888 διὰ τ. γραφῶν ἐκμανθάνειν ἀπ., 891 ἐκ πίστεως πειθόμεθα ἀπ.
ἀποδείξεις: 865 ἡ γνώσις ἀπόδ. ἰσχυρὰ ἐποικοδομουμένη τ. πίστει, 888 πότερον ἀναιροῦσιν ἢ συγκατατίθενται εἶναι ἀπόδ. his, 889 ἡ ἀπ. ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν γραφῶν, 895 ἡ τῆς ἐκ τ. γραφῶν μαρτυρίας ἀπ., 896 τὰς ἀπ. ἀνευρίσκειν ἀπὸ τε νόμου κ. προφητῶν, ιδ. τὰς οικίας τ. γραφαῖς ἀπ' αὐτῶν τ. γραφῶν πορίζεσθαι ἀποδείξεις, 892 ἡ πίστις οὐσία ἀποδείξεως, 454 ἀπόδ. ἐπιστημονική, 891 ἡ φωνὴ τ. κυρίου πασῶν ἀποδείξεων ἐχεγρυωτέρα, μᾶλλον δὲ ἡ μὴν ἀπ., ιδ. τὰς ἀπ. παρ' αὐτῆς τ. ἀρχῆς περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς λαβὼν, 894 ἀνευ ἀποδείξεως διαβεβαιούνται, cf. 1 Cor. ii. 4 ἐν ἀποδείξει πνεύματος
ἀποδημέω: 869 ἀποδημοῦσα τ. βίου πρὸς τ. κύριον γυνή
ἀποδιδράσκω: tr. 872 ἀποδιδράσκοντες τὰ καλὰ
ἀποδίδωμι: 833 'to assign as due,' 865
ἀποδιοπόμῃσις: 850 (διοπόμεναι H. with ms.)
ἀποδιωθέω: 896 ἀποδιωθούσθαι τ. ἀληθειαν (rare)
ἀποδοτέον: 894 εὐφροσύνην ἀποδ. τῷ γνωστικῷ
ἀποδύω: m. 868 ἀπ. αὐτῇ τ. χιτῶνα, 880 ἀμφιεννύμενος κ. ἀπ.
ἀποκαθαίρω: 882 τοὺς τῆς ψυχῆς ἀποκαθαρμένους σπιλούς
ἀποκάθαρσις: 877 πειρασμοὶ εἰς τὴν ἀποκ., 849 ἡ ἀποκ. τ. ἀλόγου μέρους τ. ψυχῆς
ἀποκαθίστημι: 865 εἰς τὸν κορυφαῖον ἀποκαταστήσει τ. ἀναπαύσεως τόπον
ἀποκαλέω: 828 ἀθέους ἀποκ. τοὺς τ. θεὸν ἐγνωκότας
ἀποκάλυψις: (quot.) 867
ἀποκατάστασις: 865 καθαροῖς τ. καρδίᾳ προομένῃ τῇ θεωρίᾳ ἀποκατάστασις

ἀποκλείω: 893 πονηρὰ παιδία τ. παιδαγωγὸν ἀπ.
ἀποκρίνω: 'set apart' (quot.) 847
ἀποκρύπτω: 893 ὅσα ἀποκρύψαι οὐκ ἴσχυσαν
ἀπόκρυφος: 831 ἡ μεγίστη ὑπεροχὴ τὰς ἀποκρύφους ἐννοίας ἐπιβλέπει
ἀποκτείνω: 878 ὁ μὴ θέλων ἐκκόψαι πάθος εαυτὸν ἀποκτείνει
ἀποκτείννυμι: 836
ἀπολαμβάνω: 875 ποθοῦμέν σε ἀπολαβεῖν, 854 ἀπ. τὴν τελειώσιν, 886
ἀπολαύσις: 852 τὰς ἐξ οὐν ἀπολαύσεις, ιδ. πάντων τ. σεμνῆν ἀπόλαυσιν ἐπὶ τ. θεὸν ἀνάγειν, 868 ἀπολαύσεως κύριος (ὁ γνωστικός)
ἀπόλαυσμα: 852 αἱ διὰ τ. ἄλλων ἀπολαυσμάτων ποικιλίαι
ἀπολείπω: p. 874 ἀπολ.)(περιττεύει, 886 ἀπολ. ἐκλαβεῖν
ἀπόληψις: 869 ἡ γνώσις πείσμα ἐνεγέννησεν τῆς τ. μελλόντων ἀπολήψεως
ἀπόλλυμι: 890 ἄνθρωπος εἶναι τ. θεοῦ ἀπολώλεκε
ἀπολογέομαι: 886 ἀπ. πρὸς ἐγκλήματα
ἀπολογία: 887 χρώμενος ἀπολογία
ἀπολούω: m. (quot.) 885
ἀπολύτρωσις: 865 ἀπολυθέντων ἡμῶν κολάσεως, μεθ' ἣν ἀπολύτρωσιν αἱ τιμαὶ ἀποδίδονται
ἀπολύω: 865 πάσης κολάσεως ἀπολυθεὶς
ἀπομερίζω: p. 834, αἱ περιτροπαὶ κατὰ τὴν τ. μεταβολῆς τάξιν ἀπ., Plato
ἀπονεμητέον: 894 ἥδονήν [ἐν] τοῖς ἐθνεσιν ἀπονεμητέον
ἀπονέμω: 854 ὥρας τακτὰς ἀπονέμουσιν ἐχγῇ, 855 ἡ αἰτήσις ἀπονέμεται κατὰ τὴν τ. θεοῦ βούλησιν
ἀποπαυστέον: 894 ἀποπαυστέον τὸ ἔθος
ἀποπαύω: 895 τοὺς δὲ τῆς ἀμαθίας ἀποπαύσαι γλιχόμενος
ἀποπίνω: 834 οἱ κακοὶ ἀπ. χαμαί, 859 μὴ ἀποπεσεῖν τ. ἀρετῆς αἰτήσεται, 890 ἀποπ. τῆς ὁρθῆς ὁδοῦ, 894 ἀποπ. τοῦδε τοῦ ὕψους
ἀποπληρώω: 832 πάντα ἀπ. τὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ
ἀπορέω: 897 λέλυται τὸ ἠπορημένον ('problem')
ἀπορία: 886 αἱ τῶν ἀποριῶν λύσεις
ἀπορραθυμέω: 892 μέχρι τ. βάθους κατελθεῖν ἀπορραθυμήσαντες
ἀπορρήγνυμι: intr. 863 ἀπορρήξαι τ. συναγωγῆς
ἀπορρίπτω: 885 τ. πάθη τ. ψυχικὰ ἀπερρίψασθε
ἀποσκιρτάω: 890 ἀποσκιρτήσας εἰς δόξας αἰρέσεων, 143 ἐκλακτίσαντος λαοῦ καὶ ἀποσκιρτήσαντος, Themist. 87^b
ἀποσπᾶω: 860 τῶν τ. κακίας ἔργων ἀπεσπασμένος, 889 ἀποσπᾶσαντές τινα ἀπὸ τ. ἀληθείας, 863 intr. ἀπ. τοῦ νόμου

ἀπόστασις: 885 ἡ ἀπὸ τ. εὐαγγελίου ἀπ. πρὸς τὸν ἐθνικὸν βίον
ἀποστατέον: 888 οὐκ ἀποστ. (τοῦ πόνου) *dis*, Diod. Sic. 16. 1
ἀποστάτης: 884 πῶς ἂν ἀγγέλους τις κρίναι τοὺς ἀποστάτας, αὐτοὺς ἀποστάτης γενόμενος (τ. εὐαγγελίου)
ἀποστέλλω: 840 *fin.* ἥλιος ἀπ. τ. αὐγῇν
ἀποστέρεω: 884 (quot.) ἀποστερεῖσθε—ἀποστερεῖτε
ἀποστολικός: 883 αἱ ἐπίκαιροι τῶν ἀποστολικῶν λέξεις, 878 τ. ἀποστ. ἀπουσίαν ἀνταναπληροῖ ὁ γνωστικός, 896 ἡ ἀπ. κ. ἐκκλησιαστικῇ ὀρθοτομίᾳ τ. δογματῶν
ἀποστόλος: 898 ἡ τῶν ἀπ. διδασκαλία ἐπὶ Νερῶνος τελειοῦται, 883 ὁ θεὸς ἀπ., 876 οἱ μακάριοι ἀπ., 866, 867, 869, 877, 882, 890 διὰ τε τ. προφητῶν κ. τοῦ εὐαγγελίου κ. τῶν ἀποστόλων, 874 εἰκόνας ἔχει τοὺς ἀπ., 900 μία ἡ πάντων τ. ἀποστόλων παράδοσις καὶ διδασκαλία
ἀποστροφή: 838 *fin.* κατὰ τὴν ἀπ. τῶν αἰσχυρῶν ὡς ἀλλοτριῶν, 839 μισοπονηρότατος κατὰ τὴν τελείαν ἀποστροφήν κακουργίας πάσης, 509 ἀπ. πρὸς γυναικα
ἀποσφάλλω: 888 ἀπεσφάλησαν αἱ αἰρέσεις
ἀποτάσσω: 851 ἡμέραι ἀποτεταγμέναι, 880 πᾶσιν ἀποταξάμενος
ἀποτελεσμα: 830 τρία ἐστὶ τ. γνωστικῆς δυνάμει ἀποτελέσματα, 840 καθάπερ ἰδίου γεννήματος κ. κατὰ τι συγγενοῦς ἀποτελέσματος ὁ σωτὴρ ἀναδέχεται τὰς ὠφελείας τ. ἀνθρώπων, Philo
ἀποτελέω: p. 890 ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θεὸς ἀποτελεῖται
ἀποτέμνω: 896 ἡ παρρησία ἀποτέμνουσα <καὶ> καίνοσα τ. ψευδεῖς δόξας, 831 οὐκ ἀποτέμνεται ὁ νίδος τ. θεοῦ
ἀποτίθημι: 836 τὰ πάθη ἀποτιθέμενος, 838 οὐ γὰρ ὑπομένειν δεῖ τ. κακίας ἀλλ' ἀποθέσθαι (ms. ἀλλὰ πείθεσθαι), 845 τ. ἄθεν ἀποθέμενοι δόξαν, 889 οἴησιν ἀποθ.
ἀποτίκτω: 890 αἱ γραφαὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἀποτίκτουςαι
ἀποτρέπω: 895 ἀποτρ. τ. φιλομαθοῦντας
ἀποτροπή: 853 ἡ ἀποτροπή τ. κακῶν εἶδος εὐχῆς, 221 *init.* παιδευαστίας ἐμφανίζει ἀποτροπὴν
ἀποτυγχάνω: 875 *fin.* αἰτούμενος μᾶλλον ἀποτυχεῖν ἔτοιμος ἢ μὴ αἰτούμενος τυχεῖν
ἀποτυφλώ: 893 τ. ἐγγέλεις ἀλίσκεσθαι φασὶν ἀποτυφλουμένας
ἀπουσία: 878 ὁ γνωστικός τ. ἀποστολικὴν ἀπουσίαν ἀνταναπληροῖ
ἀποφαίνομαι: 891 οὐ γὰρ ἀπλῶς ἀποφαινομένοις ἀνθρώποις προσέχομεν ἂν

ἀποφύγω: 880 *fin.* ἀπ. τὰς διδασκαλίας διὰ τ. κατὰγνωνων
ἀποχή: 844 ἡ ἀγνεία οὐκ ἄλλη ἐστὶ πλὴν ἡ τ. ἀμαρτημάτων ἀποχή, 875, 879 κακῶν ἀπ.
ἀποχράομαι: 891 ψιλῇ ἀποχρώμενοι τ. λέξει
ἀπόχρη: 841 ὀλίγα ἐκ πολλῶν ἀπόχρη, 886 ἀπόχρη τὸ δείγμα τοῖς ὥτα ἔχουσιν
ἀπρετής: τὸ ἀπρ.) (τὸ πρέπον
ἀπροσπαθής: 869 γάμος ἀπ., (-ὡς 640 *init.*)
ἄπτω: 832 πάθος ἄπτεται τινος, 840 ἀτιμία ἄπτ. θεοῦ, 846 ὦν ἄπτ. πάθος, 882 διελθὼν τ. πνευματικὰς οὐσίας ἄπτεται τ. θρόνων τ. ἄκρων, 871 πυρὸς ἄπτονται, 897 ἄπτονται λόγων
ἄπτωτος: 859 συνεργῶν πρὸς τὸ ἄπτωτος διαγενέσθαι, Clem. Hom. II. 37 ἄπτωτος ἀκροατής, III. 62 ἄπτ. εἰρήνη, Vita Polycarpi 31, Longin. (usual form ἄπτως)
ἄρα: 887 διὰ δὴ τοῦτο ἄρα, cf. Xen. Oec. 18 § 9 σὺ μὲν δὴ ἄρα
ἀργής: (quot.) 848
ἀργία: 876 μισθὸς ἀργίας
ἀργός: 864 τὸ ψεῦδος οὐκ ἀργός ἐστὶ λόγος, 845 ἐξ ἀργῆς τ. ὕλης ἀργὰ γίνεται, cf. ἀεργός
ἀργύριον: 875 οὐ τὸ ἀργ. λέγων Μαμωνὰ ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐξ ἀργ. χορηγίαν
ἀρδεύω: 876 ἐργάζεται ὁ γνωστικός ἀρδεύων
ἀρέσκω: 852 ἤρεσε τ. Στωικοῖς, 874, 875 (quot.) ἀρέσκειν τῷ θεῷ
ἀρεστός: 840 ἀρ. θεῷ
ἀρετή: 886 οὐχ ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρ. ἀνθρώπου κ. θεοῦ, 860 τὰ δι' ἀρετῆν, 870 ἀρ. ἐκ φύσεως, ἀσκήσεως, λόγου
Ἄρης: 863 τ. σιδήρον Ἄρην προσαγορεύουσι
ἀριθίλως: (quot.) 841 τὰ ἀρ. εἰρημένα
ἀριθμός: 860 πάντα ἔχει τὰ ἀγαθὰ ὁ γνωστικός κατὰ τ. δύναμιν, οὐδέπω δὲ κατὰ τ. ἀριθμὸν, 869 ἀπειροὶ ὅσοι ἀριθμῷ, 901 (quot.) οὗτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὗτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ, 894 μυρίων ὄντων κατ' ἀριθμὸν ἂ πράττουσιν ἀνθρώποι
ἀρκέω: 857 ἀρκεῖται τοῖς παροῦσιν, 862 ἀρκεῖται τῇ συνειδήσει
ἀρμόνιος: 833 οὐκ ἂν ἀρμονιωτέρα διοικήσις ἀνθρώπων εἴη, Wisdom xvi. 20 ἀρμ. γεύσις
ἀρνέομαι: 892 τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἀρν. δόγματα
ἀρνήσις: 861 ἐπὶ τ. ἀρνήσεως τὸ 'οὐ' τάσσει ἐπίρρημα
ἄρρητος: 852 δυνάμει τινὶ (ms. τῇ) ἄρρητῳ πάντα γινώσκει
ἀρτάω: 833 ἀπὸ μιᾶς ἀρχῆς ἡρτηται
ἀρτηρίον: 848 ἀρτ. κ. φλέβες
ἀρύτομαι: 834 τὰς ἐντολὰς ἐκ μιᾶς ἀρυτόμενος πηγῆς ὁ κύριος

ἀρχαῖος: 888 ἡ ἀρχ. ἐκκλησία, 895 ἄσμα ἀρχαιότατον, 829 φιλοσοφία ἀρχ., 848 βωμὸς ἀρχ.

ἀρχή: 894 δύο εἰσὶν ἀρχαὶ πάσης ἀμαρτίας, 869 τ. ἀρχὰς θεόθεν περιπεποιημένη, 882 διελθὼν πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἔξουσιαν, 890 τ. ἀρχὴν εἰ τις ἐτέρου δεῖσθαι ὑπολάβοι οὐκέτ' ἂν ἀρχὴ φυλαχθεῖν, 864 διὰ Χριστοῦ ἡ ἀρχὴ κ. τὰ τέλη, 891 πίστει περιλαβὼν ἀναπόδεικτον τ. ἀρχὴν, 892 ἀναγκαῖας ἀρχὰς καταβαλλόμενοι, 435 αἱ ἀρχαὶ ἀναπόδεικται: (ιδὺν.) 893 πᾶσα αἴρεσις ἀρχὴν ὧτα ἀκούοντα οὐκ ἔχει τὸ σύμφορον, 895 οὐδὲ ἀνέχονται τ. ἀρχὴν ἐπακοῦσαι

ἀρχηγός: 841 ἀπάντων ἀρχ. ἀγαθῶν ὁ θεός

ἀρχιερεύς: 835 (quot.) προσομλεῖν τ. θεῷ διὰ τ. μεγάλου ἀρχιερέως, 833, 858, 500

ἀρχικός: 832 ὁ υἱὸς πρὸ πάντων τῶν γενομένων ἀρχικώτατος λόγος τ. πατρὸς

ἀρχων: 893 ὁ λόγος ὃν ἀρχοντα εἰλήφαμεν γνώσεως τε κ. βίου

ἄσαρκος: 880 οὕτως ζῆται τ. ὠρισμένον ἐν σαρκὶ βίον ὡς ἄσαρκος, 885 οἶον ἄσάρκῳ ἤδη καὶ ἄνω τῆσδε τ. γῆς ἀγίῳ γεγονότι, 851 (quot.) ὅσα ἄσ.

ἀσεβέω: 864 ἀκολουθῶς οὐδὲ ἀσεβεῖ, 894 ἀσεβεῖ διὰ τὸ ἀπιστεῖν

ἀσεβής: 897 τ. ἀσεβῶν ἀπτόμενοι λόγων

ἀσθένεια: 894 ἀρχαὶ πάσης ἀμαρτίας ἀγνοια κ. ἀσθένεια, 834 ὑπ' ἀσθενείας κακοί, 837 ὕλης ἀσθ., 855 ἡ ἡμετέρα ἀσθ.

ἀσκέω: 860 τὸ σωματίον πρὸς ἀνδρείαν ἀσκήσας, 889 ἀσκ. τὰ ἀληθῆ, 859, 850 τοῖς ἀκούοις τ. σῶμα χρησιμεύει τ. χοιρείᾳ

ἀσκησις: 836 τὸ ἐξ ἀσκήσεως εἰς ἀπάθειαν συνεσταλμένον, 858 ἡ κατορθωτικὴ τῶν πρακτέων ἀσκ., 850 ἀσκήσεως χάριν, 875 ἀνεπιθύμητοι ἐξ ἀσκήσεως γενέσθαι, 893 ἡ ἀσκ. τ. ψυχῆς, 859 ἀσκ. γνωστικῇ, 895 ἡ κατὰ λόγον ἀσκ. ἐκ πίστεως κ. φόβου παιδαγωγουμένη, 870 ἀρετὴ ἐκ φύσεως, ἀσκήσεως, λόγου συνηζυγμένη

ἄσμα: 895 ἀρχαιοτάτον ἐπατεῖν ἄσματος

ἀσμένως: 856

ἀσπάζομαι: 835 τ. θεωρίαν ἀσπ. τ. θεῖαν, 892 τ. συμποτικὴν πρωτοκλισίαν ἀσπάζονται

ἀστέλις: 843

ἀσύμφορος: 876 ἀσύμφορα οὐδέποτε αἰτῆσεται

ἀσφαλής: 881 ἀσφ. <ἔστω> ἐν συμπεριφορᾷ ὁ γνωστικός

ἀσφαλτός: (quot.) 844

ἀσχήμων: 853 ἀσχ. ἔννοια

ἀσχολεύω: 878 ὀλίγον τι τ. ὥρας περὶ τ. τροφὴν ἀσχολεῖται

ἀσχολία: 829 ἴπ. ἀσχ. περὶ τὸ θεῖον

ἄτε: not followed by participle 832

ἀτεγκτός: 872 ἄτ. ἡδοναῖς κ. λυπαῖς, 876

ἀτελείωτος: 865 ἄτ. καὶ τέλειον τέλος, 500, 835 αἰὼν ἄτ.

ἀτεχνῶς: 874 εἰκόνα ἄτ. σώζων τῆς προνοίας, 878 ἄτ. ξένος

ἀτιμία: 840 τὰς βλάβας ἰδίας ἀτιμίας ἡγείται, ἰδ. τίς γὰρ ἄλλη ἀπτοῖτ' ἂν ἄτ. θεοῦ;

ἀτονία: 859 ὅσοις βριθουσά τις ἔτι ὑπολείπεται ἀτονία (MS. γωνία) κάτω ῥέπουσα: cf. 493 τ. ἀτόνοις κ. ἀσθενικοῖς τὸ μέτρον ὑπέρτονον δοκεῖ, 890 εὐτονία ψυχῆς

ἄτρεπτος: 866 φῶς ἐστὸς πάντη πάντως ἄτρ., 868 ἄτρ. μένει κατὰ τ. ψυχῆν, Ign. L. vol. II. p. 24

ἀτροφία: 875 ἄτρ. ἡ ἀγνοια τ. ψυχῆς

ἀτρυτός: 831 ἀκαμάτῳ κ. ἀτρυτῷ δυνάμει πάντα ἐργάζεται

ἀτυφός: 836 θυσία δεκτὴ παρὰ θεῷ ἡ ἀτυφὸς καρδία

ἀτύφως: 881 τὸ (MS. τῷ) διὰ τ. εὐχῆς ἀγνώστως κ. ἀτύφως παρέχεται

αὐγή: 840 ἴπ. ἥλιος ἀποστέλλει τ. αὐγὴν, (quot.) 843 ὑπ' αὐγὰς φοιτῶσιν

Αὐγουστος: 898 ἡ διδασκαλία ἀπὸ Αὐγ. ἀρξαμένη

αὐθαίρετος: 837 τὸ αὐθ. τῆς ψυχῆς κ. ἀδούλωντον

αὐθις: 859 'backwards,' τῶν ἀγγέλων τινὰς ὀλισθήσαντες αὐθις χαμαί

αὐλαία: 'curtain' 269 ἀναπεπταμένη τῆς αὐλαίας, 665 ἡ ἐξωθεν περικειμένη αὐλαία (? αὐλή) ἡ πᾶσιν ἀνεμμένη, see αὐλεία

αὐλεία: 'chief door' (MS. αὐλαία), 897 τ. αὐλείαν ἀναπετάσαντες) (παράθυρον

αὐλή: 866 μετὰ τ. ἐν σαρκὶ τελευταίαν ὑπεροχὴν μεταβάλλων εἰς τ. πατρῶαν αὐλήν, 794

αὐξήσις: 834 δικαιοσύνης αὐξ.

αὐξω: *intr.* 848 ταῦτα ἐκ τῆς ἀναθυμιάσεως ἀβλαβῶς αὐξεί, 859 θεωρίαν εὐχεται αὐξείν κ. παραμένει, 872 ἀνὴρ εἰς μέτρον αὐξήσας: *tr.* 850 τὴν ψυχὴν αὐξείν ἐπιχειροῦσι, 852 αὐξήσας τὸ ἡγεμονικόν: *p.* 856 τὸ φῶς αὐξεται, 864 αὐξηθεὶς ἐν πίστει, 872 ἡ τελειότης αὐξεται

αὐστηρός: 858 αὐστ. οὐκ εἰς τ. ἀδιάφορον μόνον, ἀλλὰ κ. εἰς τ. ἀπειραστον, 894 αὐστ. κ. σεμνὴ ἡ ἀλήθεια

αὐτάρκης: 857 αὐτάρκης ἀνευδεῆς δὲ τῶν ἄλλων

αὐτίκα: see Appendix A

αὐτοκρατορικός: 835 τ. αἰρεσιν τ. γνώσεως αὐτοκρατορικὴν ἐκέκτητο ἡ ψυχὴ,

- Philo II. 594, Galen xiv. 4 K., Dio. 57. 23. 5, 61. 5. 1, 63. 25. 3.
- αὐτοκράτωρ**: 872 σωφροσύνη κύριον κ. αὐτοκράτορα τ. ἄνδρα κατασκευάζει
- αὐτός**: 878 'alone' τὸ κάλλος αὐτῇ βλάπτει τῇ ψυχῇ: 870 ἅμα τῷ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐναντία κατὰ ταῦτόν (ms. τὸν αὐτόν) καὶ πρὸς τὸν αὐτόν ἀπαντᾷ χρόνον, 878 τὰ αὐτὰ αἰρεῖσθαι πλίστις, φρονεῖν γνώσις, ποθεῖν ἐλπίς
- αὐτοῦ**: only found once in the ms. of Str. VII. in P. 892 (p. 172. 18), where edd. read αὐτοῖς, but perhaps the aspirate should be retained, as we should otherwise expect αὐταῖς to suit the preceding feminines. Elsewhere the printed αὐτοῦ stands for ms. αὐτοῦ except in 843 (p. 40. 21), where the ms. has ἑαυτῷ for original αὐτῷ in a quotation. The other exx. are 831 (p. 8. 24), 832 bis (p. 10. 18, 19) 837 (p. 24. 24), 855 (p. 72. 24), 862 (p. 90. 17), 869 (p. 108. 27), 871 (p. 114. 21), 872 bis (p. 116. 7, 26), 877 (p. 132. 10), 878 (p. 134. 9), 885 (p. 154. 4), 889 (p. 162. 17), 890 (p. 164. 27). The aspirated form is found in the ms. of Q. D. S. p. 1. 10 (Barn.) καθ' αὐτήν, p. 4. 2 ἀλλ' αὐτόν, p. 16. 12 καθ' αὐτόν. Cf. on the question whether αὐτοῦ can be used for αὐτοῦ, Hort N. T. App. p. 144 f., and Winer Gr. p. 188 f.
- αὐχέω**: 892 αὐχόσσι διδάσκοντες, 889 αὐχ. προῖστασθαι διατριβῆς, 898, 900
- ἀφεκτός**: 847 ἡ τ. ὀλοκαυμάτων κνῖσα τοῖς θηρίοις ἀφεκτέα (H. ἀφετέα), 888 οὐ διὰ τ. ὁμοιότητά ἀμφοῖν ἀφεκτέον, διακριτέον δέ, 785 init. οὐκ ἀφεκτέον τ. φιλομαθίας, Themist. 199^a
- ἀφesis**: 884 ἀφ. ἀμαρτιῶν
- ἀφηνιάζω** (trop.): 834 τοὺς μὴ ἐπαίοντας τ. βαρβάρου φιλοσοφίας ἀφηνιάσαι οὐ συγχωρήσας, 863, 880 στόμιον ἐμβαλὼν ἀφηνιάζοντι τ. ἀλόγῳ πνεύματι, 73, 137 παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἀφηνιάζοντες, Orig. c. Cels. III. 55
- ἀφίημι**: 881 οὐδέποτε μέμνηται ἀλλὰ ἀφίησι, ib. (quot.), 886 ἀφιέντες τ. ἀμαρτίας, (quot.) 885 ἀφεθήσεται σοι
- ἀφικνέομαι**: 852 (of accepting an invitation), 862 ἐπὶ τὸ ὁμνῦναι ἀφ., 883 ἀφ. εἰς ἄνδρα τέλειον, 951 πῶς ἂν τὸ ἐλπισθῆν εἰς κτῆσις ἀφίκοιτο;
- ἀφιλάργυρος**: 873 πρὸς ἐχθροὺς ἀφιλάργυρος κ. ἀμνησιπώρητος
- ἀφίστημι**: m. 889 οὐκ ἀποστήσονται ζητούντες
- ἀφοβος**: 872 ἀφ. κ. ἀδεής
- ἀφορώ**: 869 εἰς τὰς εἰκόνας ἀφορᾷ τ. καλὰς, 833 πάντων εἰς τ. διοικήτην ἀφορώντων (ms. ἐφορ.)
- ἀφορίζω**: 901 ὡς ἀκάθαρτα ἀφορίζει ('rejects'), Lk. vi. 22 ὅταν ἀφορίσωσιν ὑμᾶς
- ἀφορμή**: 855 ἀφ. τις ὁμιλίας πρὸς τ. θεὸν ἢ εὐχή, ib., 836, 871 ἀφορμὰς σφίσιν αὐτοῖς παρέχοντες ἐπιρρίπτουσιν ἑαυτοὺς τ. κινδύνους, 888 ἔχοντες ἐκ φύσεως ἀφορμὰς πρὸς τὸ ἐξετάζειν, ib. ἀφορμαῖς καταχρηστέον, 829 ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν τὰς ἀφορμὰς ἔχει τὰ λεγόμενα
- ἀφοροῖστος**: 850 σφριγᾷν περὶ τὰ ἀφρ., 875 ἀφρ. ἡδονή
- Ἀφροδίτη**: 877 ἡ παρασκευὴ ἐπιφημιζέται Ἀφροδίτης
- ἀφρόντιστος**: 833 οὐδὲ τὸ μικρότατον ἀπολείπει τῆς ἑαυτοῦ διοικήσεως ἀφρόντιστον ὁ θεός
- ἀφροσύνη**: 871 οὐ γάρ, εἰ δι' ἀφροσύνην τι συνίσταται, τοῦτ' εὐθέως ἀφροσύνη
- ἀχαριστία**: 840
- ἄχραντος**: 860 ἀχρ. ψυχῇ
- ἄχρηστος**: 893 κενὰ ἀμυνδάλαι λέγονται ἐν αἷς ἀχρηστον τὸ ἐνόν
- ἄχρονος**: 829 ἀχρ. ἀρχὴ τ. πάντων ὁ υἱός, cf. Plotinus Enn. IV. 4. 1
- ἀχώριστος**: 880 ἀχ. ὦν τῆς ἐντολῆς
- ἄψευδῶ**: 887 ἀψευδεῖν χρή τ. ἐπιεικῇ
- ἄψυχος**: 855 οὐκ ἔστιν ἀψ. ὁ σωζόμενος
- βαδίζω**: 843 αὐτῷ β. ἕκαστος, 896 β. τ. ὁρθὴν ὁδόν
- βάθος**: 892 μέχρι τ. βάθους τ. πραγμάτων κατελθεῖν, 853 τὸ β. τῆς ψυχῆς
- βαθύρροος**: (quot.) 844
- βαναυσία**: 845 τὰ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων βαναύσων κατασκευαζόμενα τῆς βαναυσίας μετελήφεν
- βανανους**: 845 β. τέχνη, ib. β. ἀνθρωπος, 846 ἱερὸν οὐ βαναύσῳ κατεσκευασμένον τέχνη, 851 πῦρ οὐ τὸ παμφάγον κ. β. ἀλλὰ τὸ φρόνιμον
- βάρβαρος**: 834 ἡ β. φιλοσοφία, i.e. Jewish)(Greek, 364, 349 ἡ τε β. κ. ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ φιλοσοφία, cf. 355, 356, 359, 371, 700, 701, 702, 703, 693, 679, 680, 733, Eus. H. E. VI. 19
- βάρος**: 859 τῷ λίθῳ τ. β. ἀναπόβλητον
- βάσανος**: 'tortures' 862 οὐ ψεύδεται κἂν ἐναποθνήσκῃ τ. βασάνους, 867 β. ὑπομένειν εὐκόλως, 869 τ. βασάνους κ. τ. θλίψεις ὑπομένει
- βασιλεύς**: 898 Ἀδριανὸς ὁ β.
- βασιλικός**: 831 βασιλικωτάτη ἡ τ. υἱοῦ φύσις, 366 βασιλικωτάτη διδασκαλία, 841 ὁ τῷ ὄντι βασιλικὸς τ. ψυχὴν κ. γνωστικὸς, 852 οὗτος ὁ βασιλικὸς ἀνθρωπος ἱερὸς ὅσιος τ. θεοῦ, 856 ἐλευθερικωτάτη κ. βασιλικωτάτη θεραπεία, 876 ὁδὸς βασ. ἦν τὸ βασιλικὸν ὀδεύει γένος, 888

πάσις: 901 β. δι' υἱοῦ πρὸς τ. πατέρα
παραπέμπουσα

βαστάζω: 880 β. τὸ σημείον

βεβαιος: 838 βεβ. κατάληψις, 869 πείσμα
βεβαιότερον ἐλπίδος

βεβαιότης: 875 γυμνάσια ἡμῖν προσ-
φέρει ἢ σὴ οἰκονομία εἰς συνάσκησιν
βεβαιότητος

βεβαιώω: 891 ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐν τῷ βεβαιῶν
ἐκαστον τῶν ἀποδεικνυμένων ἐξ αὐτῶν
τ. γραφῶν, 892 τὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ εὐαγ-
γελίου βεβαιούμενον

βεβαίως: 874 β. κτησάμενος τῆς ἐπι-
στήμης τὰ μεγαλεία, 887 β. ἔχονται
τῆς ἀληθείας, see Schm. iv. 717

βελτιώω: 834 ἡ βελτιουμένη ψυχὴ εἰς
ἀρετὴς ἐπὶ γινώσκων βελτίονα ἀπολαμβάνει
τάξιν, Orig. c. Cels. i. 9 fin.

βελτιωτικός: 830 τῆς θεραπείας ἡ μὲν
βελτιωτικὴ ἡ δὲ ὑπηρετικὴ κ.τ.λ. **βίς**
βίς: 838 μετὰ βίαις ψυχαγωγεῖ

βιάζομαι: (c. inf.) 868 οὐ μόνον ἐπαινεῖ
τ. καλὰ ἀλλὰ αὐτὸς βιάζεται εἶναι
καλός, 854 τ. ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τὰ ἅγια
χωρεῖν β., 896 β. καινοτομεῖν, 869 ἐπ'
ἄκρον γνώσεως ἦκεν β., 858 β. κτήσασ-
θαι, 875 ἀνεπιθύμητοι ἐξ ἀσκήσεως
γενέσθαι βιάζονται, 884 β. ἐξομοιοῦσθαι
θεῷ, 899 β. κατατέμνειν τ. ἐκκλησίαν,
cf. 64 β. βαδίζειν, 328 β. ἐξευρίσκειν:
885 ἡ ἐντολὴ βιάζεται εἰς σωτηρίαν:
(‘to strain a meaning’) 890 βιάζονται
πρὸς τ. ἐπιθυμίας τ. γραφῆν, 891 **βίς**

βίος: 840 fin. αἱ τοῦ β. πράξεις, 861 ὁ
κοινὸς β., **ιβ.** ὁ β. ὅρκος τῷ πιστῷ, 864
κατὰ τρόπον κ. β. κ. λόγον, 878 τὸ
ἀναγκαῖον τ. βίου, 882, 891 ἐν τοῖς κατὰ
τὸν βίον ἔχουσι τι πλεον οἱ τεχνῖται

βιώω: 863 ἀπὸ γνώμης λέγων ἅμα κ.
βιούς, 831 λογικῶς βιούντα, 860 εὖ β.,
862 κατ' ἄκρον ἀληθείας β.

βιωτέον: 887 πῶς ἀκριβῶς β., 830
ὅπως β. ἐσομένη θεῷ, 230 οὐ θνητῶς
β. ἀγιαζομένους θεῷ, 104 ἀνευ ποι-
μένων πρόβατα οὐ β.

βιωτικός: 873 αἱ β. χρεῖαι

βλαβερός: 857 τοῖς μοχθηροῖς ἡ εὐχὴ
καὶ εἰς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βλ.

βλάβη: 840 τὰς εἰς τ. πεπιστευκότας
βλάβας ἰδίας ἡγείται, 853

βλάπτω: 841 χεῖρον τ. ἀνθρώπων βλαπ-
τόμενοι δεικνύνται οἱ θεοί

βλάσφημος: 895 λόγοι βλ.

βοήθεια: 881 ἡ δι' ἀγγέλων β.

βοηθῶ: 859 τὰ βοηθεῖν δυνάμενα

βορά: 846 προσάγειν β. τινι

βουβών: (quot.) 847

βούλημα: 857 τὸ παντοκρατορικὸν β.

βούλησις: 879 μέτοχος τ. θέας βουλή-
σεως

βραβευτής: 839 ἀγωνοθέτης ὁ θεός, βραβ.
ὁ υἱός, θεαταὶ ἀγγελοι, cf. 77

βράγχιον: 848 ἡ τῶν βρ. διαστολή

βραχύς: 883 διὰ βραχυτάτων **τερ**

βρίθω: 859 ὅσοις βρίθουσά τις ὑπολεί-
πεται ἀτονία (ms. γωνία) κάτω βέ-
πουσα, κατασπᾶται τὸ διὰ τῆς πίστεως
ἀναγόμενον

βροτοφθόρος: (quot.) 841 σκόλα βρ.

βρώμα: 896 ἡ διδασκαλία τ. σωτήρος
βρ. ἐστὶ πνευματικόν, (quot.) 885 βρώ-
ματα τῇ κοιλίᾳ, 852 βρωμάτων συγ-
καττύσεις

βρώσις: 850 ἡ τοιαύδε β. πλαδαρὰν τ.
σάρκα παρασκευάζει, 849 βρ. τῶν κρεῶν,
850, 852 βρώσεως κ. πόματος ἀπόλαυσις,
875 βρ. κ. πόσις

βρώσιμος: (quot.) 851

βρώσις: 842 (quot.) β. πῆλινος, 848 β.
ἅγιος ἡ δικαία ψυχὴ, 848 β. ἐν Δήλῳ

γαμέω: 874 γ. οὐ προηγούμενος ἀλλ' ἐὰν
ὁ λόγος αἰρῇ, 879

γάμος: 869 ὁ τῶν μακαρίων γ., **ιβ.** γ.
ἀπροσπαθής, 874 ὁ γάμψ ἐγγυμασά-
μενος

γάρ: (in 3rd place) 878 ἀτεχνῶς ξένος
γάρ: (elliptical) 839 οἱ νόμοι γάρ, 849
αἱ μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τ. νόμον θυσίαι

γέλων: 882 ἐκλεκτοῦ γ.

γελοῖος: 845 γελοῖον ἂν εἴη ἀνθρωπον
θεὸν ἐργάζεσθαι

γενέθλιος: 856 γ. ἡμέρα

γένεσις: 850 ἡ πρώτη γ. ‘creation,’
829 πρεσβύτερον ἐν γενέσει, 853 πρὸ
τῆς γ. τὸ ἐσόμενον ὡς ὑπάρχον ἐργωκῶς
γενητός: 836 τὸ γ. κ. ἐνδεές, 846

γεννάδης: (iron.) 876 οἱ γενν. τ. παρρη-
σιαζομένων φιλοσόφων

γενναῖος: 863 ὁ γ. ἀπόστολος

γεννάω: 864 **ιπῖτ.** οὗς ἐγέννησεν ἐν
πίστει, 869 ἀγάπη διὰ τ. γνώσεως
γεννωμένη

γέννημα: 840 γ. ἴδιον θεοῦ ὁ ἀνθρωπος

γέννησις: 889 fin. λεχὼ διὰ τὴν τ.
παιδίον γέννησιν

γεννήτωρ: 837 τῶν καλῶν γ. ὁ θεός

γένος: 895 δύο τ. γένει παιδεῖαι πρόσ-
φοροι ἐκατέρω τ. ἀμαρτιῶν, 880 (=

‘sex’), 563 fin., 851 γ. ἐκλεκτὸν
γεραίρω: 848 θυσίαν ἀγιωτάτην ἀναπέμ-
πομεν γεραίροντες (n. on δικαιωσάτω

λόγω)
γέρας: 847 ἡ κνῖσα γέρας θεῶν τ. παρ'
Ἑλλήσιν, 851 (quot.), γ. λαχεῖν τόδε,
865 μετὰ τ. ἀπολύτρωσιν τὸ γέρας κ.
αἱ τιμαί, 834 τὸν ἐλόμενον γ. λαμβάνειν
ἐταζαν

γεύομαι: 867 γεύσεται τ. θελήματος
θεοῦ ὁ γνωστικός, 879 οὐ γ. τῶν ἐν
κόσμῳ καλῶν

γεύσις: 852 αἱ ἀπολαύσεις δαλεάζουσι τ.
γεύσιν

γεωργέω: 851 γεωργοῦσιν αἰνοῦντες

γεωργία: 880 (spiritual husbandry)
γεωργικός: 830 ἐμπείρια γ.
γεωργός: 876 ὁ γνωστικός θεῖος γεωργός, 888 μὴ τι ἀπέχονται οἱ γ. τ. κηπευτικῆς ἐπιμελείας; 894 Ἰσχομάχος γεωργὸν ποιεῖ
γηθῶ: 859 γέγηθεν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπηγγελμένοις
γίνομαι: 840 c. inf. γεγόναμεν εἶναι πειθήνιοι τ. ἐντολαῖς, 845 τὸ γινόμενον ταῦτον τῷ ἐξ οὗ γίνεται
γινώσκω: 866 φίλον φίλῳ τὸ γινώσκον τῷ γινωσκομένῳ, 877 περὶ ὧν ἔγνω (things revealed) τῶν μελλόντων κ. ἐτι ἀοράτων πεπεισμένοις ἀκριβῶς, ἰδ. μηδέπω καταξιούμενος τῆς ὧν ἔγνω μεταλήψεως, ἰδ. χαίρων ἐφ' οἷς ἔγνω, 882 ἰέμενος ἐφ' ὃ ἔγνω, 840 (quot.) γνῶθι σαυτὸν, 466 bis
γλαυκός: (quot.) 841
γλῆχομαι: 895 c. inf. cf. Clem. Hom. *indea* s.v.
γλυκεῖα: 'gall,' 847 (quot.)
γλυκός: 888 *init.* γλ. εὐρεσις
γλώσσα: 850 τὸ θυμίαμα τὸ ἐκ πολλῶν γλωσσῶν τε κ. φωνῶν κατὰ τ. εὐχὴν συγκείμενον, 856 τ. πολυφώνους γλώσσας οὐκ ἀναμένει ὁ θεός, 862 τὸ κατὰ τὴν γλ. μαρτύριον, 863 πᾶν ὅτιπερ ἐν νῷ τοῦτο κ. ἐπὶ γλώσσης φέρει
γνωσίως: 838 τ. ἀληθείᾳ γν. πρόσεισιν
γνωματεύω: 869 τῷ δικαίῳ τὸ πρακτέον γνωματεύει ὁ γνωστικός, Themist. 36^b πῆχαι κ. μέτρῳ γνωμ. τὴν ἀρετὴν, 188^a ὁπόθεν οἰεταὶ γνωματεύειν τ. θεοειδῆ βασιλεία, 235^a γνωματεύων τ. ἐπαξίους ἐγγύμνους αὐτοῖς τὰ ἀγάλματα, 253^a οὐ ταύτη τ. πλούσιον γνωματεύομεν εἰ δακτύλιον ὑπόχρυσον περιθέμενος κ.τ.λ.
γνώμη: 863 ἀπὸ γνώμης λέγειν
γνώμονας: 891 ἀκριβεῖς γνώμονες τ. ἀληθείας οἱ γνωστικοί
γνωρίζω: 886 γν. τὸ θέλημα τ. θεοῦ, 854 γν. τὴν μακαρίαν τριάδα, 870 γν. τὰ πρακτέα
γνωρίζω: 863 αὐτὸν ἐπιδίδωσιν ὑπὲρ τ. γνωρίμων οὓς αὐτὸς ἐγέννησεν ἐν πίστει, 898 Θεοδᾶς γν. Παύλου
γνώσις: 838 ὁ γνῶσις (ms. γνωστικός) γινόμενος ἡμῖν, 839 ὁ μὴ διὰ τ. ἐντολᾶς, δι' αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν γν. καθαρὸς φίλος τ. θεοῦ, 853 οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ γνώσεως ἀλλὰ τοῦ γνῶναι, 864 ἡ γν. τελειώσις τις ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἀνθρώπου, ἰδ. γν. distinguished from σοφία, 865 ἡ γν. ἀπὸδεῖξις τῶν διὰ πίστεως παρελημμένων ἰσχυρά, διὰ τ. κυριακῆς διδασκαλίας ἐποικοδομουμένη τῇ πίστει, 775 γνῶσις θέα τίς ἐστι τῆς ψυχῆς, 897 γν. ἐκκλησιαστικῇ
γνωστικός: 836 γν. ἐξομολῶσις, 830 τ. γνωστικῆς δυνάμεως τρία ἀποτελέσματα,

855 ὁ κατὰ τ. ἐκκλησιαστικὸν κανόνα γνωστικός, 835 ὁ τελειωθείς γν., 896 ζῶη γν., 901 συνάσκησις γν., 858 τ. γνωστικῶ γνωστικῶς ἕκαστα ἀποδίδεται, 875 αἱ γν. ψυχαί, see under 'Gnostio'
γνωστικῶς: 858 τοῖς νοητοῖς γν. οἰκειούμενος, 855 εὐχὴ ἐναποκειμένη γν.
γνωστός: (quot.) 897 γν. ἐν Ἰουδαίᾳ ὁ θεός
γότης: 843 πρὸς τ. γοήτων καταγοητευθέντες κατὰ τινες ἀκαθάρτους καθαρμούς, 844
γοητεύω: 852 θυμιαμάτων πολυτέλεια τὴν ὁσφρησιν γοητεύει
γραΐδιον: 841 ὀξύχολον γρ.
γραφὴ: (of Scripture) *sing.* 836 λέγει ἡ γρ., 892 ἢ φησιν ἡ γρ., 883 πολλὰ ἐκ γραφῆς μαρτύρια παρατίθεσθαι, pl. 829 ταῖς γρ. συγχρησόμενοι *ter*, 883 κατ' ἐκλογὴν τῶν γρ., 895 ἡ ἐκ τῶν γρ. μαρτυρία, 896 ἐν αὐταῖς καταγρησάσας ταῖς γρ., 888 δι' αὐτῶν τ. γραφῶν ἐκμανθάνειν ἀποδεικτικῶς, 890 (cf. 829) αἱ κυριακαὶ γρ. τ. ἀληθείαν ἀποτίκτουσιν, 891 γρ. προφητικά, 894 θεὸς ἡγεῖται κατὰ τ. θεοπνευστοὺς γραφάς: (general) 843 τὰς γραφὰς δεδίασι τὰς ἀνακειμένας, 853 οὐδὲ ἐν γραφαῖς σώζει θεοσέβειαν ἢ μὴ πρέπουσα περὶ τ. θεοῦ ὑπόληψις, cf. Clem. Hom. *init.*, and see 'Scripture'
γυμνάζω: 859 ὁ εἰς ἀκρότητα γεγυμνασμένος, 872 ἡ ἀγάπη ἀλείφουσα κ. γυμνάσασα κατασκευάζει τ. ἴδιον ἀθλητήν, 882 γυμνάζει αὐτὸν διὰ τ. ἐντολῶν
γυμναστήον: 894 γ. τὴν ψυχὴν εἰς τὸ ἀντιλέγειν
γυμνάσιον: 875 τὰ προσιόντα γ.
γυμνικός: 871 ἐν ἀγῶσι τ. γυμνικοῖς
γυμνός: 868 γ. τῆς ἀμαρτίας, 876 γ. προαίρεσις
γυνή: 869 ἡ Πέτρου γ., 889 ἡ Λὼτ γ.
γυνία: see ἀγονία
δαιδάλλω: 846 ἱερὸν οὐ χεῖρι δεδαίδαλμένον
δαμόνιον: 831 δεισιδαίμων ὁ δεδιὼς τὰ δαιμόνια
δαίμων: 848 διαπνέεται τὸ τ. δαιμόνων γένος
δακτύλιος: 834 πνεῦμα διὰ πολλῶν ἐκτεινόμενον δακτύλιων
δάς: 843 (quot.) 844
δασύς: 901 ὄρος δ. κυπαρίσσοις κ. πλατάνοις δάφνη τε
δάφνη: 901
δέ: = ἀλλὰ 888 οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀφεκτέον, διακριτέον δέ, ἰδ. οὐκ ἀποστατέον, ἐπιμελέστερον δὲ θηρατέον, *passim*; *in apodosis* 871 *fin.*, 890 *init.*

- δείγμα:** 'evidence' 866 ὁ πρῶτος τ. κυριακῆς ἐνεργείας τρόπος τ. εἰρημένης ἀμοιβῆς δείγμα, 867 δ. τοῦ δύνασθαι λαβεῖν τ. γινώσκων κομίζων (τὸ θαυμάζειν), 886 ἀποχρῆ τὸ δ. τοῖς ὦτα ἔχουσιν, 880 ἀπὸ ἐγκέκραται τοῖς στοιχείοις, δ κ. δείγμα τ. ὑλικῆς διαμονῆς (? see ἔρεισμα and δεσμός)
- δεῖδω:** 843 γραφὰς δεδίασι
- δειλία:** 870 δι' ἀγνοίαν τ. δεινῶν κ. μὴ δεινῶν συνίσταται ἡ δειλία
- δεῖν:** (pleonastic) 851 σέβειν δεῖν ἐγκελευόμεθα, see πολὺς
- δαισிடαιμονία:** 841 ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ δ.
- δαισίδαμων:** 831 δ. ὁ πάντα θειάζων, 842 δαισίδαμονες περὶ τοὺς εὐοργήτους, 842 ὁ Δαισίδαμων, see δαιμόνιον
- δεκτός:** (quot.) 836 θυσία δ.
- δελεάζω:** 852 αἱ ἐξ οἶνων ἀπολαύσεις δελεάζουσι τ. γεῦσιν
- δελεαρ:** 902 πολλὰ τ. δελέατα κ. ποιήματα
- δελφάκιον:** 842 κατέφαγεν ὡς τὰ δ.
- δένδρον:** 902 καρποφόρα κ. ἄκαρπα δ.
- δεόν:** (= δεῖ) 888 οἷς δεόν πείθεσθαι μὴ πειθόμενοι κρινόμεθα
- δεόντως:** 838 ἡ τῶν νοητῶν κατάληψις δεόντως ἀν' λέγοιτο ἐπιστήμη, 860 δεόντως μοι τὰ πρὸς τ. ἀγῶνα παρεσκεύασται
- δεσμός:** 854 τ. δεσμοῦ καταμεγαλοφρονεῖν τ. σαρκικοῦ, 850 (air mingled with the other elements is) δεσμός (ms. δεῖγμα) τ. ὑλικῆς διαμονῆς, see ἔρεισμα, and cf. Lightfoot on Col. i. 17 συνέστηκεν
- δεσπότις:** 852 δ. θεάτρων ὀχλοκρασία
- δεῦτε:** 881 (quot.)
- δεύτερος:** 833 ἴπ. τὰ πρῶτα κ. δεύτερα κ. τρίτα, 838 τὸ δεύτερον αἷον, 883 ἐὰν ἐν τούτων ἡ κ. δεύτερον κατορθώσῃ, 883 ἀνταδικῆσαι δεύτερον
- δῆ ἄρα:** see ἄρα
- δηλονότι:** 855, 884, 885 τοιοῦτοι δηλονότι οἱ (ms. δῆλον ὁποῖοι)
- δῆλος:** 892 δῆλοι γεγονότες ὡς προνοοῦνται = φανερώς προνοούμενοι
- δηλωτικός:** 848 ἀναπνοῆς δ.
- δημιουργέω:** 836 ἑαυτὸν κτίζει κ. δημιουργεῖ ὁ γνωστικός, 863 ὁ τῷ ὄντι ἄνθρωπος δημιουργεῖ κ. μεταρρυθμίζει τ. κατηχούμενον
- δημιουργία:** 833 μόνῳ ἀνθρώπῳ κατὰ τ. δημιουργίαν ἔννοια ἐνέσταται θεοῦ, 856 πρὸ τ. δημιουργίας ὁ θεὸς ἡπίστατο, 880 τὰ εἰς δ. καὶ τροφήν τ. σαρκὸς οἰκεία
- δημός:** (quot.) 848 ἰνιτ.
- δημοσίᾳ:** 832 ἰνιτ. ἰδίᾳ καὶ δ.
- διὰ** c. gen. = ὑπὸ: 890 διὰ τ. κυρίου ἐνεργούμενος, 832 σοφία αὐτοῦ λεχθεῖν ἂν κ. δικάσκαλος τῶν δι' αὐτοῦ πλασθέντων (unless we read αὐτοῦ in accordance with Joh. i. 3), 867 ἡ διὰ τοῦ ἐπιστήμονος πράξις, 880 τὰ διὰ Ἡσαίου ἀλληγορούμενα ζῶα
- διαβάλλω:** 836 τ. νόμον διαβ., c. ἰνιτ. 892 διαβάλλουσιν ἡμᾶς μὴ οἶους τε εἶναι συνεῖναι
- διαβεβαίδομαι:** 894 οἱ ἐπιστάμενοι περὶ ὧν ἴσασι διαβεβαίονται
- διαβιβάζω:** 865 ἡ γνῶσις διαβιβάζει τὰς προκοπὰς τ. μυστικὰς τ. ἀνθρωπων
- διάβολος:** 871 οὐ γάρ, εἰ διὰ διαβόλου ἐνέργειαν τι συνίσταται, τοῦτ' εὐθέως διάβολος
- διαγίνομαι:** 859 συνεργῶν πρὸς τὸ ἀπώτος διαγενέσθαι
- διαγράφω:** 867 τ. βίον τ. γνωστικοῦ διαγράφειν ἡμῖν πρόκειται
- διάγω:** 880 ἰνιτ. μετὰ τῶν ὁμοίων δ. τῷ πνεύματι, 839 μετὰ τῶν ὁμοφύλων φιλεῖν διάγειν
- διαδέχομαι:** 864 οἱ διαδέξασθαι τ. οἰκονομίαν τ. παιδεύτου δυνάμενοι
- διαδίδωμι:** 864 ἡ γνῶσις ἐκ παραδόσεως διαδίδεται
- διαδιδράσκω:** 840 αὕτη ἡ Ἀδράστεια καθ' ἣν οὐκ ἔστι διαδράναι τ. θεόν (δ. τινα also in Herod.)
- διαζεύγνυμι:** 838 συνημμένα) (diezeugμένα, cf. συνάπτω
- διαζωγραφέω:** 841 τὰς μορφὰς ὁμοίας ἑαυτοῖς διαζωγραφοῦσιν, Plato
- διάθεσις:** 851 τ. ἔργα κ. ἡ διάθ., 869 ἡ μέχρι τ. φιλιτάτων διάθ., 870 διαθ. ὁμολογουμένη τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ, 881 μὴ ἡ συμπεριφορὰ δ. γένηται, 894 τρεῖς διαθέσεις τ. ψυχῆς ἀγνοία οἴσις ἐπιστήμη, 870 ἔξις ἡ διάθεσις
- διαθήκη:** 850 ἡ κατὰ τ. διαθήκας δόσεις, 885 πορνεύει τῇ παρὰ τ. διαθήκην ἐνεργείᾳ, 894 τ. ἀλήθειαν διὰ τ. ἀκολουθίας τ. διαθηκῶν σαφηνίζειν, 899 ἴπ. ἡ πίστις ἡ κατὰ τ. οἰκείας διαθήκας, μᾶλλον δὲ κατὰ τ. μίαν διαφόροις τοῖς χρόνοις, 873 διεχθρεῦων τῇ διαθήκῃ
- δαίτα:** 846 οἱ ὁμοιοπαθεῖς τ. λησῆς δέονται δαίτης, 865 ἡ ἐσομένη ἡμῖν μετὰ θεῶν δαίτα
- διακαθαίρω:** 886 διακαθάραντας τὰ ἐμποδῶν εὐτρεπεῖς προΐεναι
- διακληρώω:** 835 αἱ μακάριαι θεῶν οἰκήσεις διακεκληρώνονται
- διακονάω:** 839 διακονῆσαι τ. ψυχὴν (ἀπ. λεγ.), cf. ἀκονάω 90
- διακονέω:** act. 190 ἰνιτ. ὁ λύχνος διακονήσει τὸ φῶς, p. 530 τρέφεται διακονομένη εἰς ἀπόλαυσιν ἐπιθυμία, m. 830 ὁ γνωστικός θεῷ διακονεῖται, see διαπονέω
- διακονία:** 855 ὁ κύριος ἐτελείωσεν τ. διακονίαν, 830 ἄμφω τὰς δ. ἀγγελιοῦ ὑπηρετοῦνται

- διακόνος:** 830 τὴν μὲν βελτιωτικὴν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι σώζουσιν εἰκόνα, τὴν ὑπηρετικὴν δὲ οἱ διάκονοι, cf. 793 in n.
- διακόπτω:** 829 ἵνα μὴ διακόπτωμεν τὸ συνεχές τ. λόγου, 854 δ. τὸν ἐν χερσὶ λόγον
- διακοῦω:** 898 Οὐαλεντίνον Θεοδᾶ διακηκοέναι φέρουσιν
- διακρίνω:** 870 διακ. τὰ θαρραλέα τῶν φαινομένων, 887 κίβδηλον κυρίου δ., 900
- διακριτέον:** 888 δ. τὸ ἀληθές ἀπὸ τ. φαινομένου
- διακριτικός:** 852 ἡ ἀκοή ἔχει τ. ἀντίληψιν διὰ τ. διακριτικῆς τῶν σημαίνουσιν τι φωνῶν νοήσεως, 873 ἔξις διακρ. πρὸς τὸ μάλλον κ. ἥττον, 448 ἡπί. (quot. fr. Basilides) σοφία φυλοκρινητικὴ κ. διακριτικὴ
- διακωμωδέω:** 842
- διαλαμβάνω:** 858 τὰ περὶ τ. θεοῦ διεληφώς πρὸς αὐτῆς τ. ἀληθείας χοροῦ μυστικοῦ, 867 περὶ τ. ὧν ἀληθῶς διεληφεν
- διαλεκτικός:** 894 ἐὰν πρόσσχη τις Χρυσίππῳ δ. αὐτὸν ποιήσει
- διαλεκτος:** 839 ἐκ τῆς τ. συμβιούστων ἐπιγινομένη (ms. συμβάντων καὶ ἐπιγινομένης) συνηθείας ἡ διάλεκτος τελειοῦται
- διαμένω:** 835, 879
- διάμετρος** sc. γραμμὴ: 870 τὰ τῷ ὄντι δευρὰ ἐκ διαμέτρου χωρεῖ τ. ἀγαθοῖς
- διαμονή:** 835 πρὸς τὴν τ. κρείττονος διαμονὴν διοικεῖται τὰ μικρότερα, 839 ἐπιστημονικὴ τῆς ἀληθείας δ., 850 ἡ ὑλικὴ δ., 860 δ. (? διανομή) τῶν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀνηκόντων
- διανόησις:** 841 αἱ περὶ τ. θεοῦ διανοήσεις
- διάνοια:** 862 ὅρκον προσφέρεσθαι ἀπὸ διανοίας παραστατικῆς, 883 τὴν δ. τοῦ ῥητοῦ, 848 ἡ δ. ἐκκαλύπτεται τ. θεῷ, 875 κίνημα διανοίας
- διανομή:** 854 αἱ τ. ὧν διανομαί τριχῇ διεσπᾶνται, 860 (for ms. διαμονή)
- διαπλέπω:** (quot.) 844
- διαπληκτίζομαι:** 892 διαπληκτίζονται πρὸς τοὺς τ. ἀληθῆ φιλοσοφίαν μεταχειριζομένους, Chrys. xi. 768 c
- διαπνέω:** p. 848 διαπνέεται τὸ τ. δαιμόνων γένος, act. 221, cf. 124 αἱ φλέβες διαπνοῆς οὐ τυγχάνουσαι σφύζουσι
- διαπονέω:** 861 τὸ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ ἐν τῷ πάθει κεῖται τ. διαπονουμένου (ms. διακονουμένου, Lowth ἀδικουμένου), cf. Hesych. διαπονηθεῖς, λυπηθεῖς
- διαπράττω:** m. 868 μίσους ἄξιος ἐφ' οὗ διαπράττεται, 838 δ. τι τῶν προσηκόντων, 846 ψυχὴ μακάρια δ. ἔργα, 877 ἐντολὴν δ.
- δίαιρμα:** 858 δ. ἐνθεον ἡ εὐχή
- διαστella:** m. 847 τ. Διόνυσον διαστέλλόμενον πεποίηκε, act. 888 δ. τὸ ψευδὲς ἀπὸ τάληθους
- διαστολή:** 848 ἡ τ. βραγχίων δ.
- διαστροφή:** 836 ὁ θάνατος τῆς παλαιᾶς διαστροφῆς, 896 ἐλεῆσαι τ. τοιαύτης διαστροφῆς, cf. Eus. Pr. Ev. viii. 9 bis διαστροφὰς λαμβάνειν
- διατάσσομαι:** m. 831 ἡ μεγίστη ὑπεροχὴ τὰ πάντα δ., p. 834 ἄλλοι ὑπ' ἄλλοις διατετάχεται, 835 πρὸς τὴν τ. ὅλου σωτηρίαν πάντα ἐστὶ διατεταγμένα
- διατείνω:** 835 εἰς τὴν τ. ἀνθρώπων διατείνει σωτηρίαν, 898 μέχρι τῆς Ἀντωνίνου ἡλικίας δ.
- διατελέω:** 892 ἐρίζοντες διατελοῦσι
- διατηρέω:** 892 αἰρεσιν διατηρεῖ
- διατίθημι:** 891 οὐκ ἔχουσιν ὅπως διαθῶνται τὰς αὐτῶν δόξας
- διατριβή:** 889 προῖτασθαι διατριβῆς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκκλησίας, cf. Athen. 350 A, Clem. Hom. i. 3, ii. 24
- διατρώγω:** 842 (quot.) bis
- διαφέρω:** 449 μαθόντες τὸ διαφέρον τὸ ἐν πληρώματι, 603 τὸ ἐμφύσημα τὸ διαφέρον τ. διαφέροντος πνεύματος, 604 τ. διαφέρον γένος, cf. διάφορος
- διαφορά:** 877 τρεῖς αἱ ἀνωτάτω διαφοραί
- διάφορος:** 850 τὸ ἐκ διαφορῶν ἐθνῶν κ. φύσεων σκευαζόμενον θυμίαμα, 886 τὸ διάφορον τ. συνόδου γένος κολλώμενος, 899 διαφόροις τοῖς χρόνοις, 603 ἄνωθεν τὸ δ. γένος, a phrase of Valentinus, see διαφέρω
- διαφωνία:** 887 μὴ δεῖν πιστεύειν διὰ τ. διαφωνίαν τ. αἰρέσεων bis, 888 δ. ὁδῶν
- διδασκός:** 829 διδ.)((νοητός
- διδασκαλία:** 831, 896 ἡ τ. σωτήρος δ., 834 ἡ ἀληθὴς δ., 835, 862 προστασία τῆς δ., 864 σοφία κατὰ δ. ἐγγίνεται, 867 δ. θεία, 890 ἀρχὴ διδασκαλίας ὁ κύριος, 891, 896 διδασκαλαί ἀνθρώπων, 900 μὴ ἡ πάντων τ. ἀποστόλων διδασκαλία, 884 ἡ τ. κυρίου δ., 886 αἱ περὶ τ. ἄλλην διδασκαλίαν αἰρέσεις, 887 ἡ κυριακὴ δ., 888 ἀποφεύγειν τὰς διδ.
- διδάσκαλος:** 831 ὁ δ. ὁ υἱός, 832, 840 ὁ δ. κ. σωτήρ, 862 ὁ ἀξιόπιστος δ. 889
- διδάσκω:** 864 fin. τὰ μὲν ἄκρα οὐ διδάσκειται, πίστις λέγῃ καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη
- διελέγχω:** 891 τὰ ἐαυτῶν διελεγχόμενοι ἀρνοῦνται δόγματα
- διέπω:** 833 καλῶς τι δ., 855 τεταγμένως δ. Plut. and poet.
- διερριμμένως:** 901 δ. τὰ ζώπυρα τ. γνώσεως ἐγκατασπείρειν
- διέρχομαι:** (quot.) 851 ἡ διερχομένη τ. πῦρ ψυχῇ
- διεχθρεύω:** act. 873 οἱ ἀπειθεῖς διεχ-

θρεύουσι τῇ διαθήκῃ, 139 οἱ μὴ διεχθρεύοντες τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, 884 ὁ νῦν διεχθρεύων ὑστερον πιστεύσει, *m.* 884 ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐ τι διεχθρεύεται τινι
διηγέσθαι: (*quot.*) 883 δ. ἐν τοῖς πύργοις
διήκω: 838 τὰ μὲν ὡς διήκοντα τὰ δὲ ὡς περιέχοντα, 699 οἱ μὲν διήκειν διὰ πάσης τ. οὐσίας τ. θεῶν φασιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ ποιητὴν μόνον αὐτὸν καλοῦμεν, *Sap.* vii. 24 διήκει διὰ πάντων ἡ σοφία, *Clem. Hom. ind.*
δικινοῦμαι: 851 τ. φρόνιμον πῦρ διὰ ψυχῆς δ.
διστήμι: 854 διανομὰς ὥρων τριχῇ διεσταμέναις
δικαιολογέω: *m.* 841 εὖ δ. πρὸς τ. Ἀθηνᾶν
δικαίως: 848 τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ λόγῳ, 876 δ. μὴ κατὰ ἀνάγκην ἢ φόβον ἢ ἐλπίδα, ἀλλ' ἐκ προαιρέσεως
δικαιοσύνη: 835 δ. σωτήριος, 872 δικαιοσύνη τὸ ἀληθεύειν περιποιεῖ, *ib.* δικαιοσύνης ἐπιτομή, 873 δ. μεταδοτική
δικαιῶ: *p.* 851 κατ' ἐντολὴν δικαιοῦμενος
δικαίως: 897 γινώσκειν εἰ δ. μέγα φρονεῖτε
δικαστής: 858 δ. ἀκλινής
διοικέω: *p.* 835 πρὸς τ. σωτηρίαν τ. κρείττονος δ. καὶ τ. μικρότερα, 858 εὖ μάλα παγκαλῶς δ. τὰ πάντα, *ib.* πεπεισμένος ἄριστα διοικεῖσθαι τὰ κατὰ τ. κόσμον, *act.* 231 ὁ κύριος δ. τὸ σῶμα τ. ψυχῇ
διοικήσις: 833 δ. ἀνθρώπων, *ib.* τῷ δυναμένῳ καλῶς τι διέπειν ἀποδεδόται ἡ ἐκείνου δ., *ib.* οὐδὲ τὸ μικρότατον ἀπολιπὼν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ διοικήσεως ἀφρόντιστον, 860 ἀμετάθετος κατὰ τ. ἐνθέους διοικήσεις
διοικητής: 833 ὁ πρῶτος δ. τῶν ὅλων
Διόνυσος: 863 'wine'
διοπόμπησις: 850 τράγον θύει ἐπὶ διοπομπῇσι τ. κακῶν (*D.* ἀποδιοπομπῇσι)
διορατικός: 857 ἡ δ. τῆς ἐπιστήμης δριμύτης, 785 ψυχῇ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς δ., 116 φωτισμὸς τὸ δ. ἐντιθεῖς, *Orig. Cels.* vii. 4, *Philo*
διοράω: 835 ἀμυδρῶς δ., 853 *init.* φθάνει ἡ θεία δύναμις διδεῖν τ. ψυχὴν, 859 δ. τὰ βοηθεῖν δυνάμενα, 862 δ. τὸ βέλαιον τ. ἀποκρίσεως, 893 ἡ θολωθεῖσα ψυχὴ οὐχ οἷα τε τὸ φῶς διδεῖν
διορθῶ: *p.* 838 δ. εἰς ὠφέλειαν δι' ἀληθδόνος
διορθώσις: 881 δ. τῶν παρελθλυθότων
διορίζω: 835 αἱ μακάριαι οἰκήσεις διωρισμέναι διακεκλήρηνται
διορύσσω: 842 (*quot.*), 897 δ. τὸ τευχίον τ. ἐκκλησίας

διπλόη: 859 μηδέπω εἰς τ. μίαν ξιν ἐκ τῆς εἰς τ. διπλὴν ἐπιτηδεύτητος ἐκθλίψαντες ἑαυτοῦς, 901 τ. διπλόη τ. πίστεως ἐπεριδόμενοι, *Philo*
διπλοῦς: 879 ἡ δικαιοσύνη διπλῇ, 876 μισθὸς δ. ὦν τε οὐκ ἐποίησεν κ. ἀνθ' ὦν εὐηργέτησεν
διστάζω: 864 τὸ μὴ διστάσαι περὶ θεοῦ θεμέλιος γνώσεως
διττός: 879 δ. ἐνέργεια
διχηλέω: 900 τὰ διχηλοῦντα, 901 ἡ τ. διχηλοῦντων ἐδραϊότης, *ib.* ἀνάγοντα μηρυκισμὸν μὴ διχηλοῦντα δέ, *ib.* διχηλεῖ μὲν, μηρυκισμὸν δὲ οὐκ ἀνάγει
διχῶς: 846 δ. ἐκλαμβάνεται
δίψα: 896 πόμα δίψαν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον
διώκω: 828 εἰκὴ διώκ. τοῦνομα
δόγμα: 844 φαῦλα κ. μοχθηρὰ δ., 853 οὐδεμίαν ἐν δόγμασιν σώζει θεοσέβειαν, 891 δόγματα τ. γραφαῖς μαχόμενα, 892 αἱ μοχθηραὶ τῶν δ., *ib.* προσετώτες τοῦ δ., 893 τὰ παρὰ φύσιν δ., *ib.* ἐξάρχοντες δογμάτων, 896 ὁρθοτομία δογμάτων, 900 ἀπὸ δ. προσαγορεύονται, 854 τὰ περὶ τοῦ μὴ δεῖν εὐχεσθαι παρεισαγόμενα δ., 867 τ. βίον τ. γνωστικοῦ διαγράφειν, οὐ τὴν τ. δογμάτων θεωρίαν παρατίθεσθαι, 883 προσεκπονεῖν τ. δόγματα κατ' ἐκλογὴν τ. γραφῶν, 894 μαχόμενα δόγματα, 892
δογματίζω: 887 παρατείνει ἡ ἀλήθεια ἄλλων ἄλλα δογματίζοντων, *Philo*
δοκεῖ: 857 *init.* δ.) εἶναι, 868, 870, 891 οὐκ ἀρκεῖ εἰπεῖν τὸ δόξαν, ἀλλὰ πιστώσασθαι, 892 τοῦ δοκεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ φιλοσοφεῖν προνοοῦνται
δόκιμος: 887 οἱ δ. τραπέζιται τ. κίβδηλον νόμισμα τ. κυρίου διακρίνουσι, *ib.* *init.* οἱ δοκιμῶτατοι τ. φιλοσόφων, *ib.* δοκιμοὶ ἦτοι οἱ εἰς πίστιν ἀφικνούμενοι ἢ οἱ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πίστει
δόλος: (*quot.*) 848
δολιῶ: 897 (*quot.*) ταῖς γλώσσαις δ.
δόλος: 864 τ. ψεύδους μετὰ δόλου εἴρηται, 866 (*quot.*) οὐδὲ ὥμοσεν ἐπὶ δόλῳ
δόξα: 838 ὁ γνωστικὸς οὐ δόξαις ὑποβέβληται, 845 δ. ἄθεος, 870 δόξαις μᾶλλον ἡ ἀληθείας ἔχεται, 890 δόξαις αἰρέσεων, 892 δόξαις ἀνθρωπίναις κεκινημένοι
δοξάζω: 877 τὴν ἐν αὐτῷ τ. κυρίου ἀνάστασιν δ., 835 τ. κύριον δ., 864
δοξολόγος: 880 τ. ζῶα τ. δοξ. τὰ διὰ Ἡσαίου ἀλληγορούμενα
δοξοσοφία: 889 ἐν μέσῳ καταστάντες ἀκριβοῦς ἐπιστήμης κ. προπετοῦς δ., 892 ἱπὸ δ. ἐπληρόμενοι
δοξόσοφος: 888 οἱ δ. καλούμενοι ἑαυτοὺς ἀπατῶσι
δόσις: 876 οὐ διὰ τ. αἰτήσαντα ἡ δ. γίνεται ἀλλ' ἡ οἰκονομία δικαίαν ποιεῖται τ. δωρεάν

- δοτήρ**: 852 τοῦ πόματος τῷ δοτήρι τ. δλων ἀπάρχεται
- δουλεύω**: 875 δ. ἡδοναῖς
- δούλος**: 868 ἐκ τ. πιστοῦ δούλου μεταβαίνων δι' ἀγάπης εἰς φίλον
- δοχεῖον**: 901 τὸ τ. ψυχῆς τῶν μαθημάτων δοχεῖον, Lucian
- δρᾶμα**: 870 ἀμεμφῶς ὑποκρινόμενος τὸ δρ. τ. βίου, 849 ὁ κωμικός ἐν τῷ δρ.
- δράω**: 851 (μυρὸς ἐλπίζει θεοὺς τῶν θυσῶν) χάριν τοῖς δρώσιν ('to the worshippers') ἐκτίνειν, 854 τ. τελείωσιν ἀπειληφῶς τοῦ κατ' ἀγάπην δρωμένου
- δριμύς**: 871 κόλασις ἄλλη δριμυτέρα
- δριμύτης**: 857 ἡ διορατικὴ τ. ἐπιστήμης δρ.
- δύναμις**: 829 ἡ τοῦ πιστεῦσαι δ., 831 ὁ υἱὸς δυνάμει τ. δυνάμεις (the celestial powers) ἐρευνῶν, 833 πρωτοῦργου κινήσεως δύναμις ὁ υἱός, ἰδ. δ. πατρικὴ ὑπάρχων, 853 φῶς τῆς δ., λυχνος τῆς δ., 857 ἔμμονον τὴν τ. θεωρητῶν δ. κεκτῆσθαι, 859 δ. λογικὴ· ὅση δύναμις (ἐστὶ), 838 τὴν εἰκόνα τὴν ὅση δ. ἐξομοιουμένην· εἰς δύναμιν 840, 835· κατὰ δ.) (κατ' ἀριθμὸν, 860 *init.*)
- δυσαρεστέομαι**: 893 δ. τ. θέλεις ἐντολαῖς, Polyb., Schäfer on Dionys. Hal. *Comp.* p. 124
- δύσεργος**: 887 δ. καὶ δύσκολος ἀλήθεια, Polyb.
- δύσις**: 857 *init.* τ. παλαιάτα τ. ἱερῶν πρὸς δ. ἐβλεπε
- δύσκολος**: 878 πᾶσχειν τι δύσκ., 887 δ. καὶ δύσεργος ἡ ἀλήθεια
- δύσοιστος** (?) : 861 τὸ ἐπιτελεῖν διὰ τὸν δύσοιστον κοινὸν βίον διώκουσι καταλμπάνει (H. τὸ ἐν τι τελεῖν διὰ τὸ ἡδὺ τοῖς τὸν κοινὸν κ.τ.λ.)
- δυσφημία**: 853 ἡ τ. πολλῶν εὐφημία δυσφημίας οὐδὲν διαφέρει
- δυσχεραίνω**: 837 δ. τοῖς γινομένοις πρὸς τῆς ἀδικίας, 878 *fin.*
- δωδέκατος**: (quot.) 901
- δωρεά**: 876, see δόσις
- ἐβδομάς**: 866 ἐπὶ τ. κυριακὴν ὄντως διὰ τ. ἀγίας ἐβδομάδος ἐπέλγεται μονήν (cf. ἀνάπαυσις 873), 884 ἡ κοσμικὴ περιήλυσις ἐβδομάσιν ἀριθμουμέναις σημαίνεται
- ἐβδομηκοντάκις**: (quot.) 884
- ἐβδομος**: 902 ὁ ἐβδ. στρωματεύς
- ἐγγεννάω**: 869 ἡ γνώσις πείσμα ἐνεγέννησεν
- ἐγγίνομαι**: 839 ἡ κακία ἐκ συνθηρίας ἐγγίνεται, 850 ἡ ἀπὸ τ. κρεοφαγίας ἐγγινομένη νωθρία, 864 κατὰ διδασκαλίαν ἐγγ. ἡ σοφία
- ἐγγραφος**: 897 ἐγγραφα ἔχουσι τὰ ἐπιτίμια, 806 ἐγγραφος)(ἀγραφος παράδοσις
- ἐγγράφω**: p. 837 κόλασις ἡ κατὰ λόγον εἰς παιδείαν ἐγγραφομένη, 736 οἱ εἰς ἄνδρας ἐγγρ., 53 *dis*
- ἐγγυμνάξω**: m. 858 τ. κατορθωτικὴ τ. πρακτικὴ ἐγγυμνασάμενος ἀσκήσει, 868 ἐγγ. τ. ἐπιστημονικῇ θεωρίᾳ, 874 ἐκεῖνος ἄνδρας νικᾷ ὁ γάμψ ἐγγ., cf. Plut. *Caes.* 28
- ἐγκαταλέγω**: p. 899 οἱ δίκαιοι ἐγκαταλέγονται εἰς τ. ἐκκλησίαν
- ἐγκατασπέρω**: 901 τ. ζώπυρα ἐγκ., Plut., Philo
- ἐγκατασπορά**: 902 ἡ τ. δογμάτων ἐγκ.
- ἐγκατορύσσω**: 889 ὁ σοφιστὰς ταῖς τέχναις ἐγκ. τινά, Dion. H.
- ἐγκελεύω**: 851 p. σέβειν [δεῖν] ἐγκ.
- ἐγκλημα**: 886 πρὸς τὰ ἐγκ. ἀπολογήσασθαι
- ἐγκράτεια**: 874 θεμέλιος γνώσεως ἡ τοιαύτη ἐγκ.
- ἐγκρατεύομαι**: 877 τί γὰρ εἰ τις ἄ μὴ οἶδεν ἐγκρατεῖτο, 874 ἐγκ. ἡ δι' ἐπαγγελίαν ἢ διὰ φόβον
- ἐγκρατής**: 858 ἐγκ. γενόμενος τ. ἀντιστρατευόμενος τῷ νῷ, 872 δι' ἀγροικίαν ἐγκ., 874 ἐγκ. οὐχ ὁ τ. παθῶν μόνον κρατῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐγκ. γενόμενος, 880 ἀναμάρτητος μένει ἐγκρ. δὲ γίνεται, 471 τὸ θεῖον οὐκ ἐγκ.
- ἐγκριτος**: 865 ἡ γνώσις παραδίδεται τοῖς εἰς τοῦτο ἐγκ.
- ἐγκύκλιος**: 839 ἐγκ. παιδεία
- ἐγκυλλομαι**: 843 ἐγκ. μεθαῖς, see ἐπεγκ.
- ἐγχειρέω**: 842 Ἄρκεσίλαος παίζων ἐν χειρὶ, see ἐπιχείρημα below, 890 μεγίστοις πράγμασιν ἐγχειρεῖν
- ἐγχειρίζω**: 856 τάξιν ἐνεχειρίσθησαν ἐκ θεοῦ, 865 ἡ γνώσις τοῖς ἀξίοις ἐγχειρίζεται
- ἐγγέλus**: 893 ἐν θολερῷ ὕδατι τὰς ἐγγ. ἀλσκεσθαι
- ἐδραῖος**: 861 ἀμετάπτωτος κ. ἑδρ. βίος
- ἐδραιότης**: 859 ἀμεταπτῶτως βιοῦν κ. ἀσκεῖν μονότονον ἐδραιότητα, 901 ἡ τῶν διχηλούντων ἑδρ.
- ἐθίζω**: 878 μόνον τὸ καλὸν ἐπισκοπεῖν εἰθισμένη, see ἐθνίζω
- ἐθισμός**: 893 ὁ ἐθ. πρὸς <τὸ> τοῖς κριθέουσιν ὁρθῶς ἔχειν ἀκολουθεῖν, cf. ἐθίξεσθαι πρὸς τι Arist.
- ἐθνίζω**: 889 αἱ αἱρέσεις ἐθνίζουν ἀμνηγέπη (ms. ἐθίζουσι)
- ἐθνικός**: 858 τῷ ἐθνικῷ ἐθνικῶς ἕκαστα ἀποδίδονται, 885 ἡ ἀπὸ τ. εὐαγγελίου ἀπόστασις [α] πρὸς τὸν ἔθν. βίον, 886
- ἐθνικῶς**: 858, 885, 761
- ἐθνος**: 859 ὁ ἐξ ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρέφων, 873 *fin.* ἐν τοῖς ἐθν. διὰ μελίζοντας ἡδονὰς ἀπέχονται τῶν ἡδέων, 900 ἀπὸ ἐθνους προσαγορεύονται, 866 μεταβολὴ σωτή-

ριος ἐξ ἐθνῶν εἰς πίστιν, 894 ἡδονὴν τοῖς ἐθν. ἀπονεμητέον
ἔθος: 894 *in*it. τῷ προκατεσχηκῶτι ἔθει ἡγηθῆις
εἰδωλολατρία: 849 ἐξήν ἄνευ τῆς εἰδ. μεταλαμβάνειν κρεῶν, 877 πορνείας τρεῖς διαφοραὶ φιληδονία φιλαργυρία εἰδωλολατρία
εἰδῶλον: 887 εἰδῶλον ἐμπλεως τ. ψυχὴν
εἰκῇ: 828 εἰκῇ διώκουσι τοῦνομα
εἰκῶν: 838 *in*it. τρίτην τὴν θεῖαν εἰκ., 862 τ. κυρίου κατ' εἰκόνα παιδεύων δημιουργεῖ τ. κατηχοῦμενον, 869 εἰς τὰς εἰκ. ἀφορᾶν τ. καλὰς, 894 τ. κυρίῳ πειθόμενος ἐκτελεῖται κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ διδασκάλου, 830 τ. βελτιωτικὴν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι σώζουσιν εἰκόνα, 870 ἐπίγειος εἰκῶν θείας δυνάμεως, 874 εἰκόνας ἔχει τ. ἀποστόλους, ἰδ. εἰκόνα σώζει τ. προνοίας, 884 μίαν εἰκόνα ἐπὶ μίαν οὐσίαν περιβεβλημένοι, cf. Stählin Clem. Al. u. d. LXX. p. 12 foll.
εἰλικρινής: 835 ἐναργῆς κ. ἀκριβῶς εἰλ. θέα
εἰλικρινῶς: 860 ψυχῇ ἀμικαντος εἰλ.
εἰμι: 895 (*opt. c. inf.*) εἰη μὲν οὖν (<ἀν> D.) τούσδε τ. αἰρετικούς σωφρονισθῆναι
εἰρηνοποιός: 894 πρὸς τοὺς εἰρ. τῶν δογμάτων πορευτέον, Xen.
εἰς=*en*: 840 παγκρατιάζουσιν εἰς τὸ στάδιον, 873 μένει εἰς τ. ἀνάπανσιν, frequent in N. T.; repeated with different sense 876 *eis* πῆξιν...*eis* πείραν
εἰς: 859 ἡ μία ἑξίς) (ἡ διπλὴ, 899 ἐνὸς ὅντος τ. θεοῦ κ. ἐνὸς τ. κυρίου τὸ ἄκρως τίμον κατὰ τ. μόνωσιν ἐπαινεῖται, ἰδ. τῇ τ. ἐνὸς φύσει συγκληροῦται ἡ μία ἐκκλησία, 633 (from Pythag.) τ. ἀνθρώπων δεῖν ἓνα γενέσθαι, 695 καλοῦντες ἦτοι ἐν ἡ τάγαθὸν ἡ θεόν: 883 ἐν ἡ δευτέρον
εἰσεῖμι: 807 διὰ τῆς τ. κυρίου παραδόσεως εἰσεμειν
εἰσηγέομαι: 848 οὐδὲν διαφέροντα ἀνθρώπου εἰσηγ. θεῶν
εἰσοδος: 889 ἡ εἰς. τ. ἀναπαύσεως τεθλιμμένη, 897 ἡ κλεῖς τ. εἰσοδου
εἰσφέρω: 838 λειτουργίαν εἰσφέρεται ἕκαστος (late use of *m.* for classical *act.*)
εἴτ' οὖν...εἴτε...εἴτε: 885 *bis* without verb
ἐκ...εἰς: 836 (of an ascending scale) ἐκ τοῦ ἀνενδεοῦς εἰς τὸ ἀνενδέες, 865 ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς φῶς: ἐκ...*εἰς*: 834 ἐξ ἐνὸς κ. δι' ἐνὸς σωζόμενοι, cf. 1 Cor. viii. 6
ἐκάτερος: 901 ὅσα μῆτε ἐκάτερον μῆτε τὸ ἕτερον τούτων ἔχει
ἐκβαίνω: 892 ἐκβ. τ. ἀλήθειαν
ἐκβιάζομαι: 835 διὰ τ. κρίσεως τοὺς ἀπηλλαγκῶτας ἐκβ. μετανοεῖν, 868 ἐται-

ρικῶς ἐκβ. ὥραία γυνή: *pass. in* 64, 66 τῇ χρήσει τ. ἀληθείας ἐκβιάζόμενον φρυγαδεύεται
ἐκδέχομαι: 836 φιλόνεικον ἐκδ. τ. νόμου, Arist.
ἐκδίδωμι: 890 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡδοναῖς ἐκδ. ἐκεῖ: 'in heaven' 884) (ἐνθένδε.
ἐκζητέω: (quot.) 829
ἐκθελίνω: 852 εὐδαίς πλοκαὶ ἐκθ. τ. ψυχῇ, 164 *fin.* ἐκθ. τὴν εὐκολον βρωσιν, Philo
ἐκθλίβω: 859 εἰς τ. μίαν ἕξιν ἐκ τῆς εἰς τ. διπλῆς ἐπιτηδεύτητος ἐκθλ. ἑαυτοῦς, Plut. Mor. 878 τὰ μικρὰ κ. λέϊα σώματα ἐκθλίβετο εἰς τε τὸ μετέωρον ἀνεφέρετο
ἐκκαλύπτω: 848 ἐκκαλύπτεται ἅμα τ. θυσία ἡ διάνοια τ. θεῷ
ἐκκλησία: 830 κατὰ τὴν ἐκκ. οἱ πρεσβύτεροι...οἱ διάκονοι, 846 ἐκκ. ἱερὸν θεοῦ, ἰδ. τὸ ἄθροισμα τ. ἐκλεκτῶν ἐκκ., 848 ἡ θυσία τῆς ἐκκ. λόγος ἀπὸ τ. ἀγίων ψυχῶν ἀναθυμῶμενος, 863 ἑαυτὸν ἐπιδίδωσιν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκκ., 871 εἰσὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐκκ. στέφανοι ἀνδρῶν τε κ. παίδων, 873 ἡ γνωστικὴ ψυχὴ ἐν πνευματικῇ τῇ ἐκκ. μένει [*eis*] τ. ἀνάπανσιν, 882 ὁ μέγας ραδὶς ἡ ἐκκ., 885 σῶμα ἀλληγορεῖται ἡ ἐκκ., 893 τ. προφητείας, εἰργουσιν ἑαυτῶν τῆς ἐκκλησίας, 888 ἐν μόνῃ τ. ἀληθείᾳ (ms. ἀληθείᾳ) κ. τ. ἀρχαίᾳ ἐκκ. ἡ ἀκριβεστάτη γνώσις, 894 χαρὰν τῇ ἐκκ. προσοικεωμένη, 892 ἡ πολυθρύλητος κατὰ τὰς ἐκκ. αὐτῶν πρωτοκαθεδρία, 899 ἡ προγενεστάτη κ. ἀληθεστάτη ἐκκλ., ἰδ. μίαν εἶναι τὴν ἀληθῆ ἐκκ. τὴν τῷ ὄντι ἀρχαίαν, ἰδ. ἀρχαία κ. καθολικὴ ἐκκλ., see *eis* and ἐξοχή
ἐκκλησιαστικός: 855, 826, 887 ὁ ἐκκ. κανὼν, 890 ἡ ἐκκ. παράδοσις, 892, 896 ἡ ἐκκ. γνώσις, ἰδ. ἡ ἀποστολικὴ κ. ἐκκ. ὁρθοτομία δογματικῶν
ἐκκόπτω: 876 ψυχῆς ἐκκόψει πάθος
ἐκκρέμαμαι: 865 ὅπότεν τις ἐκκρεμασθῇ (ms. κρεμασθῇ) τ. κυρίου διὰ πίστεως, cf. 936
ἐκκυκλεῖν: 886 οὐκ ἐκκυκλεῖν χρὴ τὸ μυστήριον
ἐκλαμβάνω: 846 τὸ ἱερὸν διχῶς ἐκλαμβάνεται, 868 (τὸ ῥῆθεν) ἰδίως ἐκλαμβάνων, 886 ἀπολέλειπται ἐκλαβεῖν τοῖς συνιέναι δυναμένοις, 111 *fin.* ἔστιν ἐτέρως ἐκλαβεῖν, cf. Plut. Pericl. 6, Hein. on Eus. H. E. vi. 8
ἐκλάμπω: 865 τὸ τ. ἀγάπης ἀξίωμα ἐκλ. ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς φῶς, 853 εἰς τὸ βάθος τ. ψυχῆς τὸ φῶς ἐκλ.
ἐκλέγω: p. 829 οἱ ἐξελεγμένοι εἰς γνώσιν, 878 ἐξελεγμένη κτίσις, 879 ἐξεῖλ. ὡς δίκαιος, 889 ἡ ψυχὴ ἡ ἐξεῖλ., 812 οἱ ὁρᾶν ἐκλεγέντες, 792 ἐκλεγέντες πρὸς

- τοῦ τ. τέλη προορωμένου, *m.* 891 ἐκλέγονται τὰ ἀμφιβόλως εἰρημένα, 896 τ. τ. ἡδοναῖς συναιρούμενον ἐκλέγονται
- ἐκλεκτικός**: 887 δόκιμοι οἱ ἐκλεκτικώτερον προσιώντες τ. κυριακῇ διδασκαλίᾳ
- ἐκλεκτός**: 846 τὸ ἄθροισμα τ. ἐκλεκτῶν, 853 κατὰ πρόθεσιν τὸν ἐκλ. ἐγνωκώς, 851 and 866 τ. γένος τ. ἐκλεκτόν, 793 and 955 ἐκλεκτῶν ἐκλεκτότεροι, 832 (quot.), 882 (saying of the Apostle Matthias) ἐὰν ἐκλεκτοῦ γείτων ἀμαρτήσῃ, ἤμαρτεν ὁ ἐκλ., 878
- ἐκλογή**: 837 τὸ ἀδούλωτον τ. ψυχῆς πρὸς ἐκλ. βίου, 883 προσεκπονεῖν τ. δόγματα κατ' ἐκλ. τῶν γραφῶν, 891 ἐκλογὰς κομίζουσι
- ἐκμανθάνω**: 829 παρὰ τ. υἱοῦ ἐκμ. τὸ ἐπέκεινα αἰτίων, 831 τ. θεῖα μυστήρια παρὰ τ. μονογενοῦς ἐκμ., 888 διὰ τ. γραφῶν ἐκμ. ἀποδεικτικῶς, 890 αἱ αἰρέσεις οὐκ ἐκμαθοῦσαι παραπέμπονται τ. γραφάς
- ἐκούσιος**: 879 ἐποικοδομεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ ἐκ. ἡ ἀγάπη
- ἐκουσίως**: 855 ἐκ. σπεύσει πρὸς σωτηρίαν
- ἐκπικραίνω**: 841 εἰς ὀργὴν ἐκπικραίνονται
- ἐκπληγίς**: 830 ἐκπ. ἀγία
- ἐκπληρόω**: 860 εὐσυνειδήτως τὰ παρ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐκπ. εἰς τ. μάθησιν
- ἐκπονέω**: (*c. inf.*) *m.* 892 τέλος ἀκολουθεῖν ἐκπονούμενοι (*ms.* ἐκπορίζόμενοι), cf. *Eur. Med.* 241 κἂν μὲν τὰδ' ἡμῖν ἐκπονουμέναισιν εὖ πόσις ξυνοικῇ κ.τ.λ.; *act.* 795 οὐκ ἐξεπὸνῃσαν γενέσθαι πιστοί
- ἐκπορίζω**: *m.* 892 ἡ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐπίγνωσις ἐκπ. τὴν πίστιν, *act.* 942, see ἐκπονέω
- ἐκτείνω**: 834 τ. πνεῦμα διὰ πολλῶν τ. σιδηρῶν ἐκτείνεται δακτυλίῳ
- ἐκτελέω**: 845 κἂν τ. τέχνην ἐκτελέσῃς, 894 *p.* ὁ τ. κυρίῳ πειθόμενος τελέως ἐκτελείται
- ἐκτίθηναι**: 867 τὴν τ. δογμάτων θεωρίαν ὕστερον ἐκθυσόμεθα
- ἐκτίνω**: 851 χάριν τούτων ἐκτίνειν
- ἐκτός**: 884 τὸ ἐ. μόνον πλεονεκτοῦσιν οἱ ἀδικεῖν ἐπιχειροῦντες: *for* τὰ ἐκτός see 881 *init.* ἀφῆρέθη τῶν ἐκτός, *n.* *on p.* 136, l. 1 and 943 *fin.* τὰ ἐκτός οὐ βλέπει
- ἐκτρέπω**: *m.* 853 εἰς ταπεινὰς ἐκτρ. ὑπονοίας, 888 οἱ ἀπὸ τ. ἀληθείας ἐκτρέπόμενοι, *id. c. acc.* τὰς ζητήσεις ἐκτρέπονται
- ἐκτυπώ**: 891 οἱ τεχνῶνται παρὰ τ. κοινὰς ἐννοίας ἐκτ. τὸ βέλτιον
- ἐκφέρω**: 891 ἐκφ. δόγματα
- ἐκφύω**: 877 ἐκ φιλαργυρίας κ. φιληδονίας αἱ πᾶσαι ἐκφύονται κακίαι
- ἐκφωτίζω**: 836 ἐκφωτιζομένου παντός
- εἰς ἔνωσιν, 663 ἡ νύξ ἐκφωτίζεται τῷ ἡλίῳ, Constantine in *Socr. H. E.* i. 9
- ἐκῶν εἶναι** (*affirmative*): 896 δόξης ἐπιθυμοῦσιν ὅσοι ἐκόντες εἶναι σοφίζονται
- ἐλεγχος**: 888 τ. ζητήσεις ἐκτρέπονται διὰ τοὺς ἐλ., 892 διαπληκτίζονται διὰ τοὺς ἐλ., 893 ὑφορώμενοι τ. προφητείας δι' ἐλεγχον
- ἐλέγχω**: *p.* 891 ὑπὸ τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων ἐλ.
- ἐλεέω**: 876 ὃν ἐγὼ πατάξω σὺ ἐλέησον, *c. gen.* 896 τούτους ἐλεήσειεν ἂν τις τῆς τοιαύτης διαστορῆς, cf. 7 ᾠκτερεν ἡμᾶς τῆς πλάνης
- ἐλεημοσύνη**: 866 (quot.)
- ἐλεος**: 855 κατ' ἐλεον
- ἐλευθερικός**: 856 *init.* ἐλευθερικωτάτη θεραπεία
- ἐλευθεριότης**: 838 a form of ἀνδρεία
- ἐλέφας**: 845 τὸ ἐξ ἐλέφαντος ἐλεφάντινον
- ἐλίσσω**: 834 ἐλιχθέντες τ. πάθεσι
- ἐλκω**: 834 τῷ ἁγίῳ πνεύματι ἐλκόμενοι
- ἐλλειψίς**: 886 κατ' ἑλλ. λεγομένου τ. ῥήτοι προσπακούσμεν τὸ ἐνδέον
- ἐλλιπής**: 857 ἑλλ. τ. οἰκείων ἀγαθῶν
- ἐλπίζω**: 851, 896 ἐλπιζόμενα εἰς κατάληψιν
- ἐλπίς**: 869 πείσμα βεβαιώτερον ἐλπίδος *ter.* 892 τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐλπίδος καταφρονοῦσι
- ἐμβάλλω**: 895 εἰς τ. κρίσιν ἑαυτοὺς ἐμβ.
- ἐμβάς**: 841 (quot.) ἱμάντα ἐμβάδος
- ἐμβλέπω**: 882 μὴ ἐμβ. πρὸς ἐπιθυμίαν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γυναικί
- ἐμμένω**: 871 τῇ τῆς κλήσεως ἐμμ. ὁμολογίᾳ
- ἐμμεσιτεύω**: (*ἄπ. λεγ.*) 862 κοινωνίαν ἐμμ. πρὸς τ. θεόν
- ἐμμονος**: 857 ἐμμονος τ. θεωρητῶν δύναμις ἐν τ. ψυχῇ
- ἐμπάθεια**: 833 σαρκὸς ἀνθρωπίνης ἐμπ. (*ms.* εὐπ.)
- ἐμπαθής**: 832 τ. σάρκα τ. ἐμπ. φύσει εἰς ἔξιν ἀπαθείας ἐπαίδευσεν, 839 πνευματικὰς ἐξουσίας ἐμπαθῶν παθῶν, 841 βάρβαροι ἄγριοι, Ἕλληνες ἐμπ., 870 ὁ ἐμπ. βίος
- ἐμπαλιν**: 901 ἐμπ. αὐ ἀκάθαρτα κἀκεῖνα
- ἐμπεδος**: 874 ἐμπ. ἡ τ. ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιστημονικῇ κτήσις
- ἐμπέδω**: 861 τῷ γνωστικῷ ἐμπ. ὅρκος ἐστὶν ὁ βίος
- ἐμπειρία**: 871 ἐξ ἐμπ. κακοτεχνεῖν, 858 ἐμπειρία πολλῇ χρησάμενος κατὰ τε μάθησιν κ. βίον
- ἐμπλεως**: 887 ὁ τ. ψυχὴν νοσῶν κ. εἰδῶλῶν ἐμπ.
- ἐμπνέω**: 860 ἰσχυρὸν ἐμπνεῖ, 848 ἐμπνεῖται τ. ἐνυδρα κατὰ τὴν τ. βραγχίων διαστολήν
- ἐμποδών**: 882 τὰ ἐμπ. καταλιπὼν τέμνει τ. οὐρανόν, 886

ἐμποιῶ: 897 τύφον ἐνεποίησεν
ἐμπροσθεν: 896 οὐ γὰρ ὑπερέλαβον σοφίαν
 τ. ἐμπρ. ἀνδρας
ἐμφαίνω: 884 τὸ λέγειν ἐμφαίνει τοὺς
 αἰτουμένους, καὶ εἶναι τούτους ἀμει-
 νους
ἐμφανῶς: 861 ἐμφ. τοῖς πολλοῖς, 886
ἐμφορῆς: 888 ἡ ἐκ κηροῦ ἐμφ. πεποιημένη
 τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ὁπώρα
ἐμφορήσις: (quot.) 850 σαρκῶν ἐμφορή-
 σεις σῶμα ῥωμαλέον ἀπεργάζονται
ἐμφυσίω: (quot.) 897 ἡ σοφία ἐνεφυσ-
 ῳσε τ. αὐτῆς τέκνα, see φυσιῶ
ἐμφυτεύω: 897 ἡ σοφία τοῖς κατὰ τ.
 μάθησιν τέκνοις ἐμφυτευθεῖσα (ms. ἐμ-
 φυτεύσασα)
ἐμφυχος: 862, 863 ἐμφ. ἀγαλμα
ἐναγής: 844 θεὸς ἐναγὲς οἶδεν τ. ἀδικον
 ἦθος
ἐναγωνίζομαι: 868 ἐναγωνίσασθαι (H.
 ἐταγ.) τοῖς καθολικώτερον ἐρημένοις
ἐναντιόδομαι: 892 ἐν. ταῖς γραφαῖς
ἐναποθνήσκω: 862 ἐναπ. τοῖς βασάνοις,
 Philo
ἐναποκείμαι: 855 εἶδος εὐχῆς ἐναποκει-
 μένης γνωστικῶς, Plut., Philo
ἐναποσφραγίζομαι: 837 ὁ μονογενὴς ἐνα-
 ποσφρ. τ. γνωστικῶ τ. τελείαν θεωρίαν
 κατ' εἰκόνα τὴν αὐτοῦ, 240 τὸ ἐταιρι-
 κὸν ἐναπ.; 84 ταῦτα τ. θείας γραφῆς
 ἐναποσφραγίσασθαι τῇ ψυχῇ, cf. 487
 τὰ πάθη ἐναποσφραγίσματα τ. πνευμα-
 τικῶν δυνάμεων, Sext. Math. VII 248
ἐνάργεια: 893 ἐν. τῶν ἀληθῶν
ἐναργίς: 828 ἐναργεστέροις χρῆσθαι τ.
 λόγοις, 835 ἡ θέα ἐν. κ. ἐλικρινῆς,
 892 τὸ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχειν ἐναργέσ-
 τερον, 895 ἡ τ. μαρτυρίας ἐν. ἀποδείξεις
ἐναργῶς: 891 δόγματα ἐν. μαχόμενα,
 854 ἐν. παντὸς μάλλον
ἐνάρετος: 834 οἱ ἐν. οἰκεῖονται τ. πρώτῃ
 μονῇ, 835 μεταβάλλει πᾶν τὸ ἐν. εἰς
 ἀμεινους οἰκίσεις, 846 ἀγαλμα ἐν.,
 870 ἔξις τῆς ἐν. ψυχῆς, 871 τὰ θηρία
 ἐνάρετα λεγόντων, Lob. Phtyn. 328
ἐναυλος: 876 ἔχει ὁ γνωστικὸς ἐναυλον
 τ. φωνήν
ἐνδεής: 859 τὸ ἐνδ. (? ἀνευδ.) πρὸς τ.
 ἐπιβάλλον μετρεῖται, ἰδ. ἐνδεοῦς γινο-
 μένου, 829 τὸ μὴ ἐπεσκέφθαι ῥάθυμον
 καὶ ἐνδεές, 836 οὐκ ἐνδ. τὸ θεῖον, ἰδ.
 τὸ γεννητὸν κ. ἐνδ., 846 θεὸς οὐκ ἐνδ.
ἐνδεῖ: 886 προσυπακούσαι τὸ ἐνδέον
ἐνδεια: 848 κατὰ τὴν ἐκ τ. ἐνδείας ἐπι-
 θυμῖαν κακοῦται, 878 ῥᾶον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ
 τ. ἐνδειαν οἶσων δις
ἐνδείκνυμι: m. 901 ταυτὶ τ. αἰρετικούς
 ἐνδ. ὀνόματι μὲν πατὴρ ἐπιβεβηκότας,
 854 ἐνδ. ὡς, 830 τ. θεωρίαν ἀνθρώ-
 πους ἐνδ., 829, 858, 882
ἐνδειξίς: 841 ὀλίγα ἀπόκρι πρὸς ἐνδ.
ἐνδέχομαι: 835 κατὰ τὸ ἐνδεχόμενον

ἐνδῶ: 868 τῷ σώματι ἐνδεδεμένος, see
 ἐνδεῖ
ἐνδιάθετος: 864 πίστις ἐνδιάθετόν τι
 ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν, 854 τ. ἐνδ. ὁμιλίαν ὁ
 θεὸς ἐπατεῖ, cf. Clem. Hom. III 19 ἡ
 τῶν τέκνων πρὸς τ. πατέρα ἐνδ. τιμῇ,
 ἰδ. XIII. 16 ἡ σώφρων τ. ἀνδρα ἐνδια-
 θέτως φιλεῖ, Prantl I. 420, 507, Walz
 Rhett. Gr. VII. 5, Galen I. 1, Philo
 De Abr. 18 (II. 13 M.)
ἐνδίδωμι: 852 εἰς ὄχλοκρασίαν ἐαυτὸν
 ἐνδ.
ἐνδοθεν: 854 ἐνδ. κεκράγαμεν, 856
ἐνδοξος: 894 ῥέπομεν εἰς τὰ ἐνδ. μᾶλλον
 ἢ ἐπὶ τ. ἀλήθειαν
ἐνδόσιμος: 858 τ. ψυχὴν ἐνδ. ἡδονῇ
 παρίσθησι, cf. Schmid IV. p. 354
 [Stephanus cites from Greg. ἀποκλι-
 νει ἐκ τοῦ ἀποτόμου πρὸς τὸ ἐνδόσιμον,
 Max. Tyr. I. 2 πρὸς τὰς τ. χειμῶνος
 ἐμβολὰς ἀσθενεστάτη κ. ἐνδόσιμος ναὺς]
ἐνδύω: 833 σάρκα ἐνδυσάμενος ὁ σωτήρ
ἐνεμι: 837 ἐνεστι φάναι, 893 κεναι λέ-
 γονται ἐν αἷς ἀχρηστον τὸ ἐνόν
ἐνέργεια: 831 δι' αἰσθητικῆς ἐνεργ. παι-
 δεύει τ. σκληροκάριον, 833 πατρικὴ
 τις ἐνέργεια ὁ υἱός, 859 κινούντων κ.
 ἰσχύοντων ἀλλήλους τῆς τε ἐνεργείας
 κ. τοῦ μετίσχοντος, 864 οὐς ἐγέννησεν
 εἰς ἐνέργειαν ἀγάπης, 866 κυριακὴ
 ἐν., 869 βεβαία πίστις ἡ ἀκολουθοῦσι
 πιστὰ ἐνέργ., 870 οὐδεμία ἐνέργ. ἔξις,
 ἰδ. διαβόλου ἐν. μᾶλλον δὲ συνέργεια,
 875 ἐν. εὐποιίας, 883 γνωστικὴ ἐνέρ-
 γεια
ἐνεργῶ: p. 852 ἡ ἀκοὴ διὰ σωματικῶν
 πόρων ἐνεργουμένη ἔχει τ. ἀντίληψιν,
 855 αἱ οἰκονομῶνται ἐνεργοῦνται, 890
 διὰ τ. κυρίου πρὸς τὴν τ. ἀνθρώπων
 εὐεργεσίαν ἐνεργοῦμενος (ms. -ουμένη);
 act. 864 τὸ ψεῦδος οὐκ ἀργὸς ἐστὶ
 λόγος ἀλλ' εἰς κακίαν ἐνεργεῖ, 868 διὰ
 στόματος ἀνθρώπινου κύριος ἐν., 877
 ἡ ἐνεργοῦσα μετάληψις, 839 αἱ διὰ
 σαρκὶν ἐνεργοῦσαι ἐξουσίαι
ἐνέργημα: 875 ἐνέργ. τερπνὸν ὑφορᾶται,
 878 ἐνεργήματα ἅγια ἃ ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦς
 ἠθέλησεν φρονεῖν, 809 διὰ τ. θείων
 ἐνεργημάτων τ. δύναμιν αὐτοῦ καταλαμ-
 βάνουσι, 882 ἐνδεικνύμενος τὰ ἐν.
ἐνεργος: 868 ἐργω βεβαίω κ. λόγῳ ἐνέργω
 πιστός
ἐνθένδε: 859, 866 ἐνθ. ἡδὴ bis, 883
ἐνθεος: 858 διαρμα ἐνθ. ἡ εὐχή, 860 ἐνθ.
 προκοπαί, Philo
ἐνθέως: 852 ἐνθ. (ms. ἐντέχνως) ἀναστρε-
 φόμεθα
ἐνι: 883 ὡς ἐνι μάλιστα βραχύτατον,
 886
ἐνιδρυτος: 846 τὸ ἐν. κ. τὸ ἐνιδρυόμενον
 (ms. ἐνιδρυτον...ἐνιδρυμένον)
ἐνιδρύω: 837 ἐν δικαίῳ ψυχῇ ἐνιδρύεται

- ὁ πάντων ἡγεμών, 845 πῶς αὐτὸ τὸ ὄν
 ἑαυτὸ ἐνιδρύσει; 846 ὁ θεὸς ἐνιδρύται
 ἐν τ. γνωστικῷ, *ib.* see ἐνιδρυτός,
m. 755 ἐν πολλοῖς τ. ἱερῶν τὰς θήκας
 ἐνιδρύσαντο
- ἐνίσταμαι:** 896 ἐνίστανται θεῖα παραδίδει
 ('resist'): 869 τ. ἐνεστῶτα ἀλγεινά,
 879 τ. ἐνεστῶτα) (τ. προγεγονότα ἀπὸ
 τ. μέλλοντα
- ἐννοέω:** *m.* 855 ἡ αἰτήσις γίνεται κ. αἰτή-
 σαντι κ. ἐννοηθέντι, 876 ἐννοήθητι κ.
 ποιήσω
- ἐννοια:** 831 τ. ἀποκρύφους ἐνν. ἐπιβλέ-
 πει, 833 ἐνν. θεοῦ, 852 ὁ θεὸς ἐπατεῖ
 τῆς ἐνν., 853 εἰς ἀσχήμονας ἐκτρέπεται
 ἐννοίας, 856 ὅπερ ἡμῖν ἡ φωνὴ σημαίνει,
 τοῦτο τ. θεῷ ἡ ἐννοια, 876 νηστεύει
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἐννοιῶν τ. πονηρῶν, 885 ἡ τοῦ
 βούλεσθαι ἐννοια, *ib.* εἶτε ἐν ἔργῳ εἶτε
 ἐν λόγῳ εἶτε ἐν τῇ ἐννοίᾳ, 891 παρὰ τὰς
 κοινὰς ἐνν. ἐκτυποῦσι τὸ βέλτιον
- ἐννομος:** (quot.) 834 αἱ ἐντολαὶ οὐκ ἐν-
 νόμοις
- ἐνοποιέω:** 861 ἑαυτὸν ἐνοπ. τ. θείῳ χορῶ,
 Arist.
- ἐνότης:** (quot.) 850 ἡ ἐν. τ. πίστews,
 899, 793, 776
- ἐνώω:** 857 ὁ γνωστικὸς διὰ τ. ἀγάπης
 ἡνωται τ. πνεύματι, Philo, Clem.
Hom. ind.
- ἐνστάζω:** 833 μόνῳ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐννοιαν
 ἐνεστάχθαι θεοῦ (ἐνεστάλθαι *ms.*), 59
 πᾶσιν ἐνεστακταὶ ἀπόρροια θεϊκῇ
- ἐνστασις:** 867 σώζειν ἐνστ., 868 τὸν
 Ἰωσήφ παράγειν τῆς ἐνστ. οὐκ ἴσχυσεν,
 190 ἐνστ. Χριστιανοῦ, 469 ἵνα ὥσιν οἱ
 λόγοι κ. ὁ βίος ἀκόλουθοι τῇ ἐνστάσει,
 536 τ. Ἰωάννου τὴν ἐνστασιν τ. βίου,
 Clem. *Hom.* xiii. 14 τῇ πρὸς τὸ
 σωφρονεῖν ἐνστάσει σεμνὴ μέλαινα
 σωθῆναι ἔχει, cf. Wytt. on Plut. *Mor.*
 62 b, Schw. *Index* in Epict. s.v.,
 ('principle,' 'obstinacy,' 'obstacle')
- ἐντάσσω:** 861 ἐντεταγμένος εἰς θεωρίαν
- ἐνταῦθα:** 854 ἐντ. γενόμενος 'at this
 point,' 615: 865 ἐνταῦθα ἡ τελείωσις
 'herein,' explained by infin. follow-
 ing, as in 840, 897 ἐντ. ἡ δύναμις:
 895 'in this world' τέλος τ. γνωστι-
 κοῦ ἐντ. διττόν
- ἐντελής:** 859 ἀνὴρ ἐντ.
- ἐντέλλω:** *m.* 875 ἀκολούθως οἷς ἐνετελλῶ
 ἐξήσαμεν, 880
- ἐντευξίς:** 860 *fin.* αἱ πρὸ τ. ἐστιάσεως
 ἐντ. τ. γραφῶν
- ἐντιμός:** 894 ὁ αὐτὸς νοῦς παρ' οἷς μὲν ἐν-
 τιμότατος παρ' οἷς δὲ παρανοίας ἦλκε
- ἐντολή:** 834 αἱ κατὰ νόμον τε κ. πρὸ τ.
 νόμου ἐντ., *ib.* πρότεροι κ. δευτεροὶ
 ἐντ., 877 ἐντολὰς διαπραξάμενος, 893
 δυναστεύμενοι ταῖς θείαις ἐντολαῖς,
 τούτεστι τῷ θείῳ πνεύματι
- ἐντομή:** 848 see ἐντομος
- ἐντομος:** 848 περιπνέεται τὰ ε. κατὰ τὴν
 διὰ τ. πτερύγων ἐπίθλιψιν τ. ἐντομῆς
- ἐντροπή:** 851 ἡ ἐντρ. κ. ἡ αἰδώς
- ἐντυγχάνω:** 892 τοῖς ἐν μέσῳ ἐντυ-
 χόντες (*sc.* βιβλίοις), 851 ἡ παρουσία
 ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ σχηματίζει τὸν ἐντ.
- ἐνυδρος:** 848 τὰ ἐν. ἐμπνέεται κατὰ τὴν
 τ. βραγχίων διαστολήν, cf. Theophr.
H. P. i. 14. 3 μεγίστη διάστασις ἐπὶ
 τῶν ζώων ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἐνυδρα, τὰ δὲ
 χερσαῖα, Plut. *Tim.* L. 104 κούφων
 ψυχὰς ἐς πτηνῶν μορφὰς μετενδύονται,
 ἀργῶν δὲ καὶ ἀμαθῶν ἐς τὴν τῶν ἐνύ-
 δρων ἰδέαν
- ἐνωσις:** 836 ἐκφωτίζεσθαι εἰς ἐν. ἀδιά-
 κριτον
- ἐξαίρετος:** 832 ἐξαίρετους τοῖς ἐξαίρετως
 πεπιστευκόσιν ἀπονείμας τιμὰς, 851 οὐκ
 ἐν ἐξ. ἡμέραις σέβειν τ. πατέρα, *ib.* ἐξ.
 ἱερῶν, 881 τὸ ἐξ. τ. γνώσεως
- ἐξαίρετος:** 832 see ἐξαίρετος, Lightf.
Ign. p. 308
- ἐξαισῖος:** 837 ἐξ. λύπαις κ. ἀβουλήτοις
 τύχαις περιπίπτειν
- ἐξαπατάω:** 888 ἐξαπατᾶν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς
 ἐπιχειροῦσιν, *ib.* οἱ τοὺς προσιώντας ἐξ-
 απατῶντες πονηροὶ
- ἐξαρνος:** 862 ὁ δικαίως βιὸς οὐδὲ ἐξαρνός
 ποτε γίνεται, Isaеus 40. 9 ἐξ. γίγνεται
 τ. μαρτυρία, *Iren.* i. 21. 1 ἐξάρνησις
 τοῦ βαπτίσματος
- ἐξάρχω:** 893 ἐξαρχ. δογμάτων, 897 τ.
 ἀσεβῶν λόγων ἐξ., 552 τῆς δοκῆσεως
 ἐξ.
- ἐξασθενέω:** 895 ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἐξασθ.,
 901 τὴν τ. λογίων σαφήνειαν λεπτοῦρ-
 γεῖν ἐξασθ., Arist., Philo, *Ign. Phil.* 6
- ἐξασκέω:** 901 παράδεισοι ἐξησκημένοι
- ἐξεπίτηδες:** 901 ἐξ. ἀναμέμκται ἡ φυτεία
- ἐξεργάζομαι:** 860 ἀγαθὸν ἑαυτὸν ἐξερ-
 γάζεται
- ἐξερευνάω:** (quot.) 829
- ἐξετάζω:** *p.* 856 διὰ τῆς εὐχῆς ἐξετάζεται
 ὁ τρόπος, 861 ὁ ἐν εὐσεβείᾳ ἐξεταζόμενος,
 862 ἡ κρίσις τ. ἀληθείας ἐξετάζεται,
 871 ἐν τ. λογικῇ ἀνδρείᾳ ἐξετάζεται:
act. 868 ὁ θεὸς ἐξετάζει τὸ πνεῦμα
 (*ms.* πῶγμα), 888 ἀφορμὰς ἔχων πρὸς
 τὸ ἐξετ. τὰ λεγόμενα, 893 οὐδὲ τοῦτο
 ἐξητάκασιν εἰ ἐστι τινὶ ἀκολουθητέον
- ἐξέτασις:** 833 ἡ πάντων τ. μερῶν δι'
 ἀκριβείας ἐξ., 887 ἐξ. τοῦ πῶς βιωτέον
- ἐξευρίσκω:** 888 ἐξ. τὴν ἀκολουθίαν τ.
 ἀληθείας, 892, 889 αἱ ἐξηρηρμέναι τ.
 σοφιστῶν τέχναι
- ἐξημαρτημένος:** 897 τ. λόγοις ἐξ. συγ-
 χρώμενοι
- ἐξημερόω:** *m.* 837 τὸ ἀγριον ἐξημερώσεται
 κολάσει τ. μοχθηρῶν
- ἐξικνέομαι:** 852 ἡ φωνὴ ἐξικν. πρὸς τ.
 θεόν

ἔξις: 830 θεοπρέπεια ἔξις ἐστὶ τὸ πρέπον τῷ θεῷ σώζουσα, 834 ἔξ. ἀπαθείας, 853 ὁ γνωστικὸς εὐχεται εἰς ἔξ. ἀγαθότητος ἐλθεῖν, 859 ἡ μὲν ἐκείνη ἔξ., *ib.* φυσιοῦται ἡ ἔξ., 869 τὸ τέλεον τ. ἔξ., 870 ἔξ. ἡ διάθεσις τ. ἐναρέτου ψυχῆς, *ib.* οὐδεμία ἐνέργεια ἔξις, 885 τῷ εἰς τοῦτο ἡκοντι ἔξεως ἀγίῳ εἶναι συμβαίνει, 874 οὐδέποτε τ. ἰδίας ἔξ. ὁ γνωστικὸς ἐξίσταται, 873 ἡ ἔξις ἡ παρ' ἡμῶν, 880 ἐν ἔξει γενόμενος εὐποιοιτικῇ, 886

ἐξίστημι: 831 οὐκ ἐξίσταται ποτε τῆς αὐτοῦ περιωπῆς ὁ υἱός, 874 *see* ἔξις

ἐξόδος: 879 εὐσυνείδητος πρὸς τὴν ἔξ., 886 ὁξέως ἐπόμενος τ. καλοῦντι κατὰ τ. ἔξ., 882 ἐπιστάμενος ἄμεινον ἑαυτῷ μετὰ τ. ἐξοδὸν γενήσεσθαι (*MS.* γενέσθαι), 961 ἐπ' αὐτῆς τ. ἐξόδου τ. ἐπίδειξιν τ. δογμάτων ὁφεται

ἐξομοίω: *act.* 836 τῷ φύσει (ἀπαθεῖ) τὸ ἐξ ἀκρίσεως ἀπαθὲς ἐξομοῖω, *p.* 830, 835, 836, 884, 885 ἐξομ. θεῷ, 838 ἡ θεία εἰκὼν ἡ ἐξομοιουμένη πρὸς τὸ δεύτερον αἷτιον, 849 τροφή ἔξ. ταῖς τ. ἀλόγων ψυχαῖς, 875 ἔξ. χαρακτηρί, 883 τελείως ἐξ. θεῷ

ἐξομοίωσις: 869 ἡ ψυχὴ πρὸς τ. θείαν ἐξ. πρᾶξις περιπεποιημένη, 835 γνωστικῆς ἔξ. κανόνες

ἐξομολογέομαι: 838 ἔστ' ἂν ἐξομολογήσασθαι δυνήθεντες τῆς εὐεργεσίας τυχωσιν, 879 διὰ τ. κολάσεως ἀκουσίως ἐξ.

ἐξομολόγησις: 880 εἰς ἔξ. κ. ἐπιστροφὴν τ. συγγενῶν, 897 Ἰουδαία ἔξ. ἐρμηνεύεται

ἐξουσία: 882 πᾶσα ἀρχὴ κ. ἐξ., *ib.* οὐδὲ αἰσχύνεται τ. ἐξουσίαις ὀφθῆναι, 839 (*quot.*) πνευματικαὶ ἐξ.

ἐξουσιάζω: *p.* 885 (*quot.*)

ἐξοχή: 899 μόνῃ κατὰ ἐξ. ἡ ἀρχαία ἐκκλησία, 900 ἡ ἐξ. τ. ἐκκλησίας κατὰ τ. μονάδα ἐστὶ

ἐξοχος: 852 τὸ ἐξ. τῆς γνώσεως, 872 ἡ τ. ἐξοχωτάτου θεραπεία

ἐξυπηρέτω: *act.* 830 θεοσεβῆς ὁ ἐξυπηρέτων τ. θεῷ, 832 θελήματι πατρὸς ἐξ., 537, 581, *m.* 562

ἐξω: 870 ὁ ἔ. τ. παθῶν, 862 οἱ ἐξω 'those outside the Church,' cf. 1 Cor. v. 12

ἐξορτή: 843 κατὰ τὰς ἐξορτάς, 851 *bis*

ἐπαγγελία: 860 ἡ ἐπ. τελειοῦται, 874 *init.* δι' ἐπαγγελίας ἐγκρατεύονται, 877 *init.* κοσμικῶν ἐπ. καταφρονεῖ

ἐπαγγέλλω: *m.* 829 οὐ τ. λέξιν παριστᾶν ἐπαγγέλλεται, 852 τὸ συμπόσιον ἐπαγγέλλεται τὸ φιλικόν: *p.* 838 παραδεκτικὸς τῶν ἐπαγγελλομένων, 859 γέγηθεν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπαγγελλομένοις

ἐπάγγελμα: 867 τὰ περὶ τ. ἄλλην πολιτείαν ἐπάγγ.

ἐπάγω: 'to add,' 896 διδὸ κ. ἐπήγαγε

ἐπαγωνίζομαι: 868 ἐπ. τοῖς εἰρημένοις (*MS.* ἐναγων.)

ἐπαινετός: 882 πρὸς τ. κύριον εὐάρεστος πρὸς τ. κόσμον ἐπ., 839 ἐπαινέτον ἡ ἀρετὴ

ἐπαινέω: *act.* 879 *init.* τὸ εὐαγγέλιον δι' ἔργων ἐπαινῶν (? ἐπεξιῶν), 868 *fin.* ἐπαινῶν τὰ καλὰ, *p.* 883 (τῇ κτίσει) χρώμενος ὡς προσήκεν ἐπαινέται, 899 τὸ ἄκρως τίμιον ἐπ., *see* ἔπαινος

ἐπαινος: 874 ἐπ. ἔπεται κατ' ἐπακολούθημα εἰς τὴν τ. ἐπαινούντων μίμησιν

ἐπαίρω: 892 ὑπὸ δοξασίας ἐπηρμένος

ἐπαίω: 829 ἐπατεῖν γεγυμνασμένοι, 830, 863 οἱ ἐπατεῖν ἀγίοι, *c. gen.* 852 θεὸς ἐπ. τῆς ἐννοίας, 834 ἐπ. τῆς βαρβάρου φιλοσοφίας, 836 κοσμεῖ τ. ἐπαίοντας αὐτοῦ, 856 νοῦς νοδὸς ἐπ., 862, 895 ἐπ. ἀρχαιοτάτου ἄσματος, *c. acc.* 854 πᾶσαν τ. ὁμίλιαν ἐπατεῖ

ἐπακολούθεω: 854 ἐπ. τῇ προθυμίᾳ τ. πνεύματος

ἐπακολούθημα: 874 ὁ ἐπαινος ἔπεται κατ' ἐπακ. οὐκ εἰς τ. αὐτοῦ ὠφέλειαν, 875 ἀρέσκων τ. θεῷ τ. σπουδαίους εὐάρεστος κατ' ἐπ. γίνεται, 927 κατ' ἐπακ.) κατὰ τὸ προηγούμενον, 429, 623, 331 πάντων αἷτιος τ. καλῶν ὁ θεός, τῶν μὲν κατὰ προηγούμενον, τῶν δὲ κατ' ἐπακ., 789) (δι' αὐτήν, Philo

ἐπακούω: 856 τ. ψυχῆς ἐπ. ὁ θεός, 895 ἐπ. τ. προτρεπόντων, 899 τοῦ Πέτρου ἐπ. (*MS.* ὑπήκουσεν)

ἐπάν: 893 *fin.*, 856, 829

ἐπαναβαίνω: 859 ὁ εἰς γινώσκων ἐπαναβαίνων αἰτῆσεται τ. τελειότητα τ. ἀγάπης, *ib.* τ. ἀναβεβηκὸς ὕψος ἀνδρὸς ἐντελοῦς, 834 ἡ ἐπαναβεβηκυῖα κ. προσεχῆς τ. κυρίου περιτροπή, *Sext. Emp.*

ἐπανάβασις: 852 κατ' ἐπαν. αὐξήσας τὸ ἡγεμονικόν, *Synes. Ep.* 11 and 95

ἐπαναίρομαι: 860 οἱ εὖ βίου ἐπανηρημένοι, 874 οὐκ ἐν τῷ μονήρῃ ἐπαναίρεσθαι βίον δεικνύται ἀνὴρ, 87

ἐπανόρθωσις: 830 ἡ τ. ἀνθρώπων ἐπαν., 840 ὁ σωτὴρ ἀναδέχεται τὰς ἐπαν. τ. ἀνθρώπων εἰς ἰδίαν χάριν, Philo

ἐπανορθωτικός: 831 ἡ ἐπ. παιδεία

ἐπάνω: 881 ἐπ. εἶναι ἀμφοῖν

ἐπαποδυτέον: 888 ἐπ. τ. πόνω τ. εὐρέσεως

ἐπαρσις: (*quot.*) 857 ἐπ. τ. χερῶν μου θυσία

ἐπαρτάω: 839 *fin.* ἄθλους τινὰς ὁ πειράζων ἐπαρτᾷ, 863 ὁ ἐπηρτημένος τοῖς δικαίοις κινδυνος

ἐπαφᾶω: *m.* 852 ἡ τ. συνειδότης ἐπαφωμένη τ. ψυχῆς δύναμις, 59 εὖ ἐπαφᾶσαι τ. ἀληθείας, *Themist.* 144^o

ἐπεγείρω: 854 τ. πόδας ἐπεγ. κατὰ τ. τελευταίαν τ. εὐχῆς συνεκφώνησιν

ἐπεγκυλλομαι (ἄπ. λεγ.): 877 συστέλλο-

- μενος ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεγκυλλεται τῇ τ. βίου ἀνάγκῃ, see ἐγκυλλομαι
 ἐπεῖ: 'else' 871, see μή
 ἐπείγω: 866 ἐπὶ τ. κυριακὴν μονὴν ἐπέγεται, 896 ραθυμεῖν ἐπειγόμενος, 90 σωθῆναι σε ἐπειγομαι, see ἀπάγω
 ἐπειμι: 874 ὁ κηρὸς τ. ἐπίνοντα χαρακτῆρα παραδέχεται, 883 πολλὰ ἐκ γραφῆς μαρτύρια ἐπεισι παρατίθεσθαι, 892 ἐπίνοντες τ. μοχθηρίας τ. δογμάτων
 ἐπέκεινα: 829 τὸ ἐπ. αἰτιον, 774 ἡ τελεία ἐπιστήμη ἐπ. κόσμου ἀναστρέφεται
 ἐπεκτείνω: 834 ἡ ψυχὴ κατὰ προκοπὴν ἐκάστην ἐπεκτείνεται εἰς ἕξιν ἀπαθείας
 ἐπεξεργασία: 829 ἡ ἐπὶ πλεόν ἐπεξ. περισσὴ
 ἐπείδω: 901 πίστις ἐπηρειδομένη τ. ἀληθεία, ἰδ. τῇ διπλῇ τ. πίστεως ἐπείδονται
 ἐπέχω: 839 οἱ νόμοι ἐπ. πράξεις
 ἐπί: c. gen. 'in presence of' 858 ἐφ' ὧν χρῆ, 862 ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγαλμάτων: 837 ἐφ' ἡμῖν τὸ πιστεύειν (for τὰ ἐφ' ἡμῖν see n. on p. 136. 1): 882 ἐπ' ἐκείνο μόνον ἔεται ἐφ' ὃ ἔγνω μόνον
 ἐπιβαίνω: 901 οἱ αἰρετικοὶ ὀνόματι μὲν πατρὸς κ. υἱοῦ ἐπιβεβηκότες
 ἐπιβάλλω: 834 ἐαυτὸν ἐπιβεβληκὸς τ. θεωρία, 859 τὸ ἐνδεὲς πρὸς τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μετρεῖται, 867 κατὰ τὸν ἐπιβάλλοντα καιρὸν ἐκθυσόμεθα
 ἐπιβλέπω: 831 τ. ἀποκρύφους ἐννοίας ἐπιβλ., 840 fin. ὁ λόγος τὰ μικρότατα ἐπιβλέπει
 ἐπιβολή: 690 τὰς ἀκραίφνεις τῆς διανοίας ἐπιβολὰς
 ἐπίγειος: 848 τ. ἐπιγ. θυσιαστήριον τ. ἀθροισμα τῶν τ. εὐχαῖς ἀνακειμένων, 862 οἱ τὰ ἐπ. θρησκευόντες τ. ἀγάμασι προσεύχονται, 870 ἐπ. εἰκὼν θέας δυνάμει, 876 αἱ ἐπ. ἡδοναί
 ἐπιγεννηματικός: 860 ἐπ. ἅπαν τ. γνωστικῶ τὸ ἀγαθόν
 ἐπιγίνομαι: 839 οὐ φυσικῶς ἐπιγ. ἡ ἀρετὴ bis
 ἐπιγινώσκω: 855 ἵνα ὁ θεὸς δι' υἱοῦ ἐπιγινώσκηται, 889 ἐν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐπέγνων (MS. ἐπιγνώ)
 ἐπίγνωσις: 830, 855 ἐν ἐπίγν. πλείονες γίνονται, 831 ἐπ. θεοῦ, 834 ἀρετῆς ἐπίγν. (MS. 1st hand corr. fr. ἐπίδοσις), 846 ἐπ. ἀγία, 897 οἱ κατ' ἐπ. Ἰσραηλῖται, 880 ἐπιστροφὴ εἰς ἐπ., 888
 ἐπιγράφω: p. 841 ὁ Προτρεπτικὸς ἐπιγραφόμενος ἡμῖν λόγος, 843 ἐπὶ οἰκίᾳ εὐρὼν ἐπιγεγραμμένον: m. 898 Βασιλείδης Γλαυκίαν ἐπιγράφεται διδάσκαλον
 ἐπιδεής: 859 τὸ ἐνδεὲς κ. ἐπιδ., 881 τῆς δι' ἀγγέλων βοηθείας ἐπιδ.
 ἐπιδείκνυμι: act. 855
 ἐπιδίδωμι: 863 ἐαυτὸν ἐπ. ὑπὲρ τ. ἐκκλησίας, 871, 873, 867 τ. σῶμα ἅπαν ἐπ.
 ἐπίδοσις: 861 ἡ κατὰ τ. δεομένους ἐπ. κ. δογμάτων κ. χρημάτων, 834 see ἐπίγνωσις
 ἐπιδρομή: 864 ὡς ἐν ἐπιδ. φάναι, 883 διὰ βραχυτάτων ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς, Plut. V. 953 ἀνὴρ, εἰπεῖν μὲν ἐξ ἐπιδρ., τῶν πώποτε ἱκανώτατος
 ἐπιεικής: 860 τὰς εὐχὰς ἐπεικῶς ἅμα κ. μετ' ἐπεικῶν ποιεῖσθαι, 887
 ἐπεικῶς: see ἐπεικῆς
 ἐπιζητέω: 896 ἐπιζητεῖ ἀνευρίσκειν, 858 οὐδὲν ἐπιζ., 896 ἀποδείξεις ἐπιζητεῖ
 ἐπιθλιψίς: 848 ἡ διὰ τῶν πτερυγῶν ἐπ. τῆς ἐντομῆς
 ἐπιθυμεῖν: 881 μηδενὸς ἐπ., 853 οὐδεὶς ἐπιθ. πόματος ἀλλὰ τοῦ πιεῖν
 ἐπιθυμία: 853 ὧν αἱ ἐπιθ. τούτων αἱ εὐχαί, 882 ἐμβλέπειν πρὸς ἐπιθυμίαν
 ἐπικαιρος: 829 κατὰ τοὺς ἐπ. τόπους, 883 ἐπ. λέξεις
 ἐπικαλέω: 885 p. οἱ τὸ ὄνομα ἐπικεκλημένοι μόνον
 ἐπικουρία: 873 μὴ διὰ φόβον, δι' ἐπικουρίαν δέ
 ἐπικουρίζω: 873 θλιβόμενον ἐπ. παραμυθία
 ἐπικουφισμός: 880 αἰτεῖται ἐπ. περὶ ὧν ἡμάρτομεν, 881 τὸν ἐπικ. τούτοις αἰτούμενος
 ἐπικρύπτω: 858 m. μηδὲν τῶν λεχθῆναι δυναμένων ἐπικρυπτόμενος, 831 p. τὰ παρὰ τ. ἀληθεία ἐπικεκρυμμένα
 ἐπικρυψίς: 890 ἡ ἐπ. τῶν τ. ἀληθείας μυστηρίων, Plut.
 ἐπιλάμπω: tr. 884 ὁ θεὸς ἐπὶ δικαίους ἐπ. ἥλιον, 885 ἐπὶ δικαίους τὸ εὐμενὲς ἐπιλάμποντες, 840 θεὸς γῆν ἐπ., 781, 85, intr. 92, 86
 ἐπὶ ληψίς: 850 τὰ τράγεια κρέα πρὸς ἐπ. συμβάλλεται
 ἐπιλογισμός: 852 ἱλαρὸς διὰ τὸν ἐπ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν
 ἐπιμέλεια: 829 ἡ συνεχὴς ἐπιμέλεια τῆς ψυχῆς θεραπεία ἐστὶ τ. θεοῦ, 833 μηδενὸς παρορᾷ τὴν ἐπ., 887 ἐπιμελείας δεόμεθα, 888 ἡ κηπευτικὴ ἐπιμ.
 ἐπιμελέστερον: 888 ἐπιμ. θηρατέον τ. γνώσιν
 ἐπιμνησέσκω: 829 τῶν λέξεων οὐκ ἐπιμνησόμεθα, 883 μιὰς γραφῆς ἐπιμνησθήσομαι
 ἐπινοέω: 849 p. σαρκοφαγῶν προφάσει αἱ θυσίαι ἐπινερόνται: act. 898 οἱ τ. αἰρέσεις ἐπινερόσαντες
 ἐπίνοια: 899 κατὰ ἐπίνοιαν μόνην εἶναι φάμεν τ. ἀρχαίαν ἐκκλησίαν, 856 τὴν ἐπ. θεοῦ λαμβάνομεν
 ἐπιορκέω: 861 bis, 862

ἐπιπολάζω : 895 ἡ ἐπιπολάζουσα ἀμαθία
ἐπιπόλαιον : subst. 847 (quot.)
ἐπιπόλαιος : 839 οἱ λόγοι οἱ πειστικοὶ
ἐπιπ.

ἐπιπολή : 892 ἐξ ἐπ. ἀναγνῶναι τ.
γραφάς, Chrys. xi. 630 A, 719 D

ἐπίπνοος : 889 ἡ εἰσδοδος τ. ἀναπαύσεως
ἐπ.

ἐπίρρημα : 862 ἐπὶ τ. ἀρνήσεως τὸ οὖ
τάσσει ἐπ.

ἐπιρριπτέω : 871 ἐπ. ἐαυτοὺς τοῖς κιν-
δύνοις

ἐπιρρώννυμι : 876 ἐπιρρώννυνται πρὸς τ.
πίστιν διὰ τ. ὑπομονῆς

ἐπισημαίνω : m. 841 ὅσον ἐπισημήσασθαι
ἐπισκοπέω : 829 τὸ μὴδ' ὅλως ἐπεσκέφθαι
τὸ κατεπεῖγον, 868 οἱ τοῦ παντο-
κράτορος ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐπεσκόπου, 878
μόνον τὸ καλὸν ἐπισκοπεῖ ἡ ψυχὴ

ἐπισκοπή : 860 ὁ θεὸς προσεχεστέρα
τιμῆσας ἐπισκοπῇ

ἐπισπάω : m. 843 νόσους ἐπισπῶνται,
166 σεαντὸν αἰτιῶ τ. κριτὴν ἐπισπῶ-
μενος, pass. 879 ὑπὸ τ. ἰδίας ἐλπίδος
ἐπ. (ms. περισπῶμενος)

ἐπισπεύρω : 887 τὰς αἰρέσεις ἐπισπαρή-
σασθαι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ καθάπερ τῷ πυρὶ
τ. ζιζάνια

ἐπίσταμαι : 896 πόμα δίδαξαν οὐκ ἐπιστά-
μενον, 875 ὁ γνωστικὸς δι' ὧν ἐπίσταται
πορίζει τ. ζώην

ἐπίστασις : 865 κατ' ἐπ. προέρχεσθαι,
Polyb.

ἐπιστήμη : defined 838, 864 ἡ τ. θείων
ἐπ., 874 ἐπ. θείων κ. ἀνθρωπείων
πραγμάτων, 894 διαθέσεις τ. ψυχῆς
ἀγνοια, οἴησις, ἐπιστήμη

ἐπιστημονικός : 867 ἐπ. θεοσέβεια, 868,
895 ἐπ. θεωρία, 874 ἡ τ. ἀγαθοῦ ἐπ.
κτῆσις, 877 ἐπ. θεώρημα, 839 ἐπ. τῆς
ἀληθείας διαμονή, 454 ἐπ.)(δοξα-
στικός, 98

ἐπιστημονικῶς : 865 ἐπ. κ. καταληπτι-
κῶς τ. θεὸν ἐποπτεύειν

ἐπιστημόνως : 860 πράσσειν ἐπ., 870
ἐπιστημόνως ὑφίσταται ἃ δεῖ, ἰδ. δια-
κρίνων ἐπ.

ἐπιστήμων : 867 ἡ διὰ τοῦ ἐπ. πράξις
εὐπραγία

ἐπιστολή : 883 ἡ προτέρα πρὸς Κοριν-
θίους ἐπ.

ἐπιστρέφω : intr. 855, 859 ὁ ἐξ ἐθνῶν ἐπ.,
879 ἐκ φόβου εἰς πίστιν ἐπ., 891 ἐπὶ
τ. ἀλήθειαν ἐπ., 895 ἐπὶ τ. θεὸν ἐπ.,
887 εἰς θεὸν ἐπ., m. 889 ἐπιστρε-
φέσθω εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω, 890 trans. τὸν
ἐαυτοῦ βίον ἐπ. τ. ἀληθείᾳ, 897 p. ἵνα
ἐπιστράψωσι

ἐπιστροφή : 855 ἡ τῶν πέλας εἰς ἐπ.
ἀλήθειαν, 880 ἐπ. εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν, ἰδ. εἰς
ἐπιστ. τ. συγγενῶν, 881 ἐπ. τ. μελ-
λόντων, 852 ἡ ἐπὶ τ. θείον ἐπ., 856 ἡ

πρὸς τ. θεὸν ἐπ., 854 ἐπ. τ. δικαιο-
σύνης

ἐπιτελέω : 862 μάλλον ἐπ. τ. γνωστικὸν
ἀξίωμα ὁ τ. προστασίαν τῆς διδασκα-
λίας ἀναλαβών

ἐπιτέλεις : 862 ἡ ἐπ. τοῦ ὅρκου

ἐπιτελέω : 830 ἴην. ἐπιτ. ὅ τι ἂν ὁ λόγος
ὑπαγορεύῃ, 861 ἐπιτ. τι διὰ τὸ ἡδύ,
876 ἐν σταδίοις ἐπιτελεῖται ἡ τιμωρία,
879

ἐπιτερπής : 902 ἄλσος ἐπ.

ἐπιτήδειος : 878 ὠφελεῖ τοὺς ἐπιτ.

ἐπιτηδεύτης : 857 ἐπ. εἰς ἃ μέλλει,
859 ἐπ. εἰς τ. διπλόην, 832 ὅσον ἐπι-
τηδεύτητος εἶχεν

ἐπίτηδες : 902 ἐπ. τὴν λέξιν οὐχ <ἡ-
δυσμένην> εἶναι βούλονται

ἐπιτήδευμα : 897 ἀπαγγέλλετε τὰ ἐπιτ.
αὐτοῦ

ἐπιτίθημι : m. 847 ἐπ. τοῖς θεοῖς ὅστέα

ἐπιτίμιον : 897 ἔγγραφα ἔχουσι τ. ἐπι-
τίμια, 954 οὗ τὸ ἐπιτίμιον κόλασις
αἰώνιος

ἐπιτομή : 872 δικαιοσύνης ἣν ἐπιτομή
φάναι, ἔσται ὑμῶν τὸ ναὶ ναί, καὶ τὸ
οὐ οὐ, see ἐπίτομος

ἐπίτομος sc. ὁδός : 834 (ms. ἐπιτομή)
'short cut' ἐπ. τ. σωτηρίας διὰ
πίστεως, cf. 66 ἰνιτ. σύντομοι σωτηρίας
ὁδοί, 79 ἡ συντομία τοῦ κηρύγματος,
and Lucian vol. i. *Scyth.* 866, *Har-*
mon. 853, *Hermot.* 797

ἐπιτρέπω : 876 ἐπ. ὁ θεός, 883 τοῖς πο-
νεῖν ἐθέλουσι προσεκπονεῖν ἐπιτρέψας,
ἰδ. μὴδὲ εὐχεσθαι κατὰ τοῦ ἀδικήσαντος
ἐπιτρέπει

ἐπιτυγχάνω : 876 abs. ἐπιτ. κατὰ τὰς
αἰτήσεις

ἐπιφέρω : 886 τὰ ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων ἐπιφερό-
μενα ἡμῖν ἐγκλήματα

ἐπιφημίζω : c. gen. 877 ἐπιφημίζονται ἡ
μὲν (ἡμέρα) Ἑρμοῦ, ἡ δὲ Ἀφροδίτης
(cf. Strabo p. 250 Ἄρεως ἐπεφήμι-
σαν), c. dat. 37, 46 οἷς τὰ ἀγάλματα
ἐπιπεφήμισται

ἐπιφορτίζω : 849 οὐκ ἐπιφ. κρεῶν βρώσει
τ. ψυχῇ, Heliod. ii. 25 πάθος ἐρωτικὸν
ἐπιφορτισάμενος, ἰδ. viii. 9 ξύλα ἐπιφ.

ἐπιφωνέω : 869 ἐπ. εὖ μάλα προτρεπ-
τικῶς

ἐπιχειρέω : 884 οἱ ἀδικεῖν ἐπιχειροῦντες,
895 φλυαρεῖν ἐπιχ., ἰδ. μεταπίσαι
ἐπιχ.

ἐπιχειρήμα : 889 (bis) πιθανοῖς ἐπ. σκο-
τίζουσι τ. ἀλήθειαν, 320 λόγων τέχναι
κ. ἐπιχειρημάτων δυνάμεις, 454 ἡ δοξα-
στικὴ ἀπόδειξις πρὸς τῶν ρητορικῶν
γίνεται ἐπιχειρημάτων, 339 τ. ῥητο-
ρικῆς ἔργον τὸ ἐπ., cf. παρεγχειρήσεις

ἐποικοδομῶ : 879 ἐπ. εἰς τὸ ἐκούσιον ἡ
ἀγάπη, 839 ἐπὶ τ. πίστει τὴν γνώσιν
ἐπ. ἡ ἀλήθεια, 865 ἡ γνώσις ἀπόδειξις

- ἐποικοδομουμένη τῇ πίστει, 646 ἢ μετὰ
πίστεως ζήτησις ἐποικοδομεῖ τ. θεμελίω
τὴν γνώωσιν
- ἐποικοδομή:** 864 ἀμφω ὁ Χριστὸς ὃ τε
θεμέλιος ἢ τε ἐπ. Cf. 660 ταῦτα
γνωστικά ἐποικοδομήματα τῇ κρηπίδι
τ. πίστεως
- ἐπομαι:** 856 ἅπαντα τ. συλλήψει ἐπ. τ.
ἀγαθά, 893 ἐπ. τῷ θεῷ, 894, 897 ἐπ.
ταῖς γραφαῖς
- ἐποπτεία:** 873 ἡ τ. θεοῦ ἐπ., 424 (the
summit of the Mosaic philosophy
is) ἡ ἐποπτεία τ. μεγάλων ὄντως μυσ-
τηρίων, 130 ἡ κατὰ θεὸν παιδαγωγία
κατευθυνσμός ἐστίν ἀληθείας εἰς ἐπ.
θεοῦ, cf. 325 *init.* ἡ κατὰ τὴν ἐποπ-
τικὴν θεωρίαν γνώωσις, 794 θεωρίας ἐπ.
- ἐποπτεύω:** 865 τ. θεὸν ἐπ., 114 τῷ τ.
πνεύματος ὁμματι τὸ θεῖον ἐπ., 633
διὰ τ. ἰδίας καθάρσεως ἐπ. τ. θεόν, 686
τῷ νῷ τ. θεὸν ἐπ.
- ἐπτάκις:** (quot.) 851
- ἐράα:** 873 *fin.* τυχεῖν ὡν ἐράα τις
- ἐραστής:** 890 ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐραστής
- ἐραστὸς:** 834 ἀγωγὸν τὸ ἐραστὸν, 776
συνὼν δι' ἀγάπης τῷ ἐραστῷ, 778
- ἐργάζομαι:** 849 *p.* ἡ διὰ τ. σαρκῶν τροφή
εἰργασμένη ἤδη, *m.* 881 ἐργ. τὴν
εὐποιαν
- ἐργάτης:** 872 ἐργάτην τριβοντες βίον,
876 ἐργ. ἀγαθός, 877 ἐργ. εὐθετος, *ib.*
ὁ γνωστικός ἐργ.
- ἐργον:** 838 *ε.* ἔχει σκοπεῖν, 882 ἔπεται
ἔργα τ. γνώσει, 884 πάντες ἐνός εἰσιν
ε. θεοῦ, 885 ἐν ἐργῳ, λόγῳ, ἐννοία (see
λαλέω), 886 ἔργα κ. λόγοι ἀκόλουθοι
τῇ τ. κυρίου παραδόσει
- ἐρεθίζω:** *p.* 841 εἰς ὀργὴν ἐρ.
- ἐρείπια:** (quot.) 841
- ἐρεισμα:** 850 ἐρ. (*ms.* δεῖγμα) τῆς ὕλικῆς
διαμονῆς, Philo 2. 604 νόμος θεοῦ
βεβαιώτατον ἐρ. τῶν ὄλων ἐστίν κ.τ.λ.
- ἐρευνάω:** 831 δυνάμει τ. δυνάμεις ἐρ.,
853 τ. ταμεία ἐρ.
- ἐρευνήτεον:** 887 ἐρ. τὴν τ. ὄντι ἀλή-
θειαν
- ἐρημία:** 878 καθάπερ ἐν ἐρημίᾳ βιοῖ
- ἐρίζω:** 892 ἐρίζοντες διατελοῦσι
- ἐριον:** 843 ἐρ. πυρρά
- ἐρις:** 894 ἔριδα ταῖς αἰρέσεσι προσκριτέον
- ἐριστικός:** 894 ἐὰν πρόσσχη τις Πύρ-
ρωνι ἐριστικὸν αὐτὸν ποιήσει
- ἐρμηνεύς:** 898 Γλαυκίας ὁ Πέτρου ἐρμ.,
856 οἱ παρ' ἀνθρώπων ἐρμ.
- ἐρμηνεύω:** 896 τετυφώσθαι τὴν λέξιν
(*sc.* φυσιοῦν) ἐρμηνεύει: *p.* 897 'Ιου-
δαία ἐξομολόγησις ἐρμηνεύεται, cf.
Schmid iv. 171
- Ἐρμῆς:** 877 see ἐπιφημίω
- ἐσθίω:** 843 τρέχειν κ. ἐσθίειν (*ms.* θεῖν),
874, 879 ἐσθίει κ. πίνει κ. γαμεῖ
- ἐσπέρα:** (quot.) 842 ἀφ' ἐσπέρας
- ἐσπερινός:** (quot.) 857 θυσία ἐστ.
- ἐστιάζομαι:** 835 ἀκόρεστον θέαν ἐστιάζω-
ται
- ἐστίασις:** 852 ἐστ. συμποτική, 860 αἱ
πρὸ τῆς ἐστ. ἐντεύξεις, 861 ὕμνοι παρὰ
τὴν ἐστ.
- ἐσχάρα:** 847 τ. ἱπνὸν αὐτὸν προσκυ-
νοῦντες προσεχεστέραν <ἐσχάραν>
γυνομένην τ. κνίσῃ
- ἐταιρικῶς:** 868 *ε.* ἐκβιαζομένη
- ἐτεροδόξος:** 854 πρὸς ἐτεροδόξων παρεισ-
αγόμενα δόγματα
- ἐτεροίος:** *c. gen.* 829 *ε.* τῶν γραφῶν,
Plat. Parm. 161
- ἕτερος κ. ἕτερος:** 833 ἕτεροι ὑφ' ἑτέρους
τεταγμένοι, 889 ἑτέρα τῶν πιθανῶν
ἐπιχειρημάτων καὶ ἑτέρα τῶν ἀληθῶν
ἡ φύσις
- εὐ:** 858 εὐ μάλα παγκαλῶς διοικεῖται,
843 *init.* εὐ γ' οὖν
- εὐαγγελίζομαι:** *m.* 866 ὁ σωτὴρ ὁ εὐ-
αγγελισάμενος, *p.* 889 (quot.) ὁ ἀπαξ
εὐαγγελισθεὶς
- εὐαγγέλιον:** 836 τό τε εὐαγγέλιον ὃ τε
ἀπόστολος, 890 διὰ τε τ. προφητῶν
διὰ τε τ. εὐαγγελίου, κ. διὰ τῶν ἀπο-
στόλων, 877 κατὰ τε τ. νόμον κ. κατὰ
τὴν τ. εὐαγγελίον τελειότητα, *ib.* ἡ
κατὰ τὸ εὐαγγέλιον ἐντολή, 879 τὸ
εὐαγ. δι' ἔργων κ. θεωρίας ἐπαινῶν
(? ἐπεξιών), 885 τ. ἔννοιαν περιγράφει
τὸ εὐαγ., *ib.* παρὰ τὸ εὐαγ. ποιεῖν τι,
875 τὸ εὐαγ. ἀπέκασεν παρθένοισ τ.
γνωστικούς, 884 ἡ κατὰ τὸ εὐαγ. ἀ-
μνησικακία, 886 ἡ τοῦ εὐαγ. ὑπακοή,
896 κατὰ τὸ εὐαγ. ὁρθότατα βιοῖ, 870
διάθεσις ὁμολογουμένη τῷ εὐαγ.
- εὐαπαισθητός:** 858 εὐαπ. ὁ γνωστικός
(rare)
- εὐαρεστέομαι:** 858 πᾶσιν εὐαρ. τ. συμ-
βαίνουσι, 876 *fin.* ἐπιγέλοις θεωρίαις
εὐαρ., 508 εὐαρ. γάμψ: *act.* in Diod.,
Epict., Clem. Hom. *ind.*
- εὐαρεστήσις:** 840 εὐαρ. (ἐστίν) ὁμολογία,
860 πάντα ἐκπεπλήρωκεν εἰς τὴν εὐαρ.
τῷ θεῷ, 871 ἡ πρὸς τ. θεὸν εὐαρ., 497
'Ἡράκλειτος τὸ τέλος εὐαρ. εἶπεν
- εὐάρεστος:** 882 εὐάρ. πρὸς τ. κύριον,
c. dat. 875 ἀρέσκων τ. θεῷ εὐ. τοῖς
σπουδαίοις γίνεται, 481 εὐάρ. τῷ πατρὶ
γενόμενος, 801 *fin.* τὸ σώζεσθαι ἡμᾶς
εὐ. κυρίῳ
- εὐβουλος:** 869 εὐβ. περὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπων
- εὐγένεια:** 872 *fin.* εὐγ. κ. τελειότης
- εὐγνώμοσύνη:** 862 ἐκούσιος δικαιοσύνη
ἡ εὐγν., cf. Chrys. *III.* 139 c, *VII* 39 c
bis, xi. 230 c, 231 b, 246 c, Iambl.
V. Pyth. 232: Plut. *Mor.* 116 a οὐδὲ οἱ
τραπεζῖται ἀπαιτούμενοι τὰ θέματα
δυσχεραίνουσιν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀποδόσει ἂν περ
εὐγνώμωνῶσι, Clem. Hom. *ep. Cl.* 10
πρὸς τ. παρακαταθήκας εὐγνώμονεῖτε,

- Hom.* II. 20 *εὐγνωμονούσα* πρὸς τ. συνθήκας, *ix.* 4 πρὸς τ. ὅρκον *εὐγνωμονεῖν*, *id.* *εὐγνωμοσύνην* πρὸς θεὸν ἀπώσκειν
εὐγνώμων: 858, characteristic of the Christian
εὐδαιμονία: 847 τῆς ἰσῆς *εὐδαιμονίας* ἀξιοῦνται
εὐδοκῶ: (quot.) 896 *ἐν* πᾶσιν *ἡδύκῃσιν*
εὐδοξία: 872 *εὐδοξίας* χάριν *σωφρονοῦσιν* οἱ ἀθληταί
εὐμπετυσία: 895 ἡ εἰς τ. αἰρέσεις *εὐεμπ.*
εὐξία: 869 *ἐν* ἀκρᾷ *εὐ.* *καθεστηκυῖα ψυχῇ*
εὐεπίφορος: 856 *ἐπὶ* τὸ παρ' ἡμῶν *εὐ.* ὁ τῶν ἀγαθῶν λάβη *δοτήρ*, 862 *οὐκ* *εὐεπ.* *ἐπὶ* τὸ ὁμῶναι ὁ *γνωστικός*, 745 τὸ *εὐεπ.* *εἰς* *κλοπὴν*, 551 *εὐεπ.* *εἰς* τ. *δεύτερον γάμον*, 986 *ἄνθρωπος ζῶν* *εὐεπ.* *εἰς* τὸ *χείρον*, 270 *εὐεπ.* οἱ ἀκόλαστοι πρὸς τ. ἀσέλειαν, cf. 507 ἡ *εὐεπιφορία* τ. παθῶν, rare
εὐεργεσία: 833 *κατάλληλος* *εὐεργ.*, 835 joined with *εὐποιία*, 855 ἡ *εὐ.* τ. *θεοῦ*, 862 *fin.*, 879 *init.*, 890 *ἐνεργούμενος* *εἰς* *εὐεργ.*, 862
εὐεργετέω: 880 *καὶ* ἄλλους (ms. *καλῶς*) *εὐεργετεῖ*
εὐεργέτης: 840 ὁ *εὐ.* *προκατάρχει* τ. *εὐποιίας*
εὐεργετικός: 831 *εὐεργετικωτάτῃ* ἡ *υἱοῦ φύσις*, 829 τὸ *πρέσβιστον* κ. *εὐεργετικώτατον*
εὐεργός: 874 *εὐ.* πρὸς τὴν τ. *γνώσεως* *παραδοχὴν*
εὐθαροτής: 870 *κατεξανίσταται* τ. *φόβων* *εὐθ.* (ms. *εὐθάρως*)
εὐθαροῦς: 871 *εὐθ.* πᾶν τὸ *προσιὸν ἀναδέχεται*
εὐθετέω: 858 *οὐδὲν ἐπιζητεῖ* τῶν *κατὰ* τ. *βίον* *εἰς* τ. *ἀναγκαίαν χρῆσιν* *εὐθετούντων* (H. for ms. *οὐθ' ὅτ' οὖν*, H. J. *εὐθετεῖν*, M. *εὐθετών*)
εὐθετος: 889 (quot.) *εὐθ.* τῇ *βασιλείᾳ*, 877 *ἐργάτης* *εὐθ.*, Aristot., Polyb.
εὐθικός: 857 *εὐθ.* *κατὰ* τ. *προσβολὴν* τ. *θεωρίας*, Philo II. 570, Plut. *De Fato fin.*, Clem. Rom. I. 64, Test. XII. Patr. Is. 4
εὐθός: 893 (*ευθαυδ.* ὁδός) *ἐξ* ἀρχῆς *εὐθεῖαν* *περαινέει*, Eus. Pr. Ev. VI. 6 p. 250 τ. *εὐθεῖαν* *βαδίζει*, P. 22 *init.* *ἐννοιαὶ* *παρηγμέναι* τῆς *εὐθείας*
εὐκόλως: 867 *βασάνους* *ὑπομένει* *εὐκ.*
εὐλάβεια: 859 *δι'* *εὐλαβείας* *ἀναπόβλητον*, 871 *εὐλαβεῖα* *κολάσεως* *ὑπομένουσιν*
εὐλογία: (quot.) 866 *εὐλογίαν* *λήψεται*
εὐλογιστία: 859 τ. *εὐλογιστίας* *ἀνθέξεται*... ἡ *γνώσις* τ. *εὐλογιστίαν* *παρέχει*, Philo
εὐλογος: 849 *εὐλόγῳ λόγῳ* *χρηταί*
εὐλόγως: 841, 851, 858 *εὐλ.* *οὐδὲν ἐπιζητεῖ*, 893
εὐμενής: 885 *ἐπὶ* *δικαίους* τὸ *εὐμ.* τ. *ἔργων* *ἐπιλάμπουσι*
εὐνοια: 855 ἡ *ἀντιστροφος* *εὐν.* τ. *φίλου* τ. *θεοῦ*
εὐόργητος: 842 ('irascible') *δεισιδαίμων* *περὶ* τοὺς *εὐοργ.*
εὐορκῶ: 862 τὸ *εὐ.* *συμβαίνει* *κατὰ* τ. *κατόρθωσιν*, *id.* τ. *ἔργοις* *εὐορκεῖν*
εὐορκός: 862 *εὐ.* ὁ *γνωστικός*
εὐπαθέης: 852 τὸ *εὐπ.* τοῦ *ἀέρος*, cf. *εὐπάθεια* 89
εὐπίθεια: 840 *ἀνθρώπειον* *ἔργον* *εὐπ.* *θεῷ*, 881 τ. *φρουρὰν* *ἔχει* *παρ'* *ἑαυτοῦ* *διὰ* τῆς *εὐπ.*
εὐπειστος: (quot.) 851 *ἀνειμένως* *εὐπ.*
εὐποιέω:) (*ἀγαθοποιέω* 855 *κατὰ* *προαίρεσιν* *εὐπ.* τοὺς *ἐπιστρέφοντας*
εὐποιητικός: 841 *εὐπ.* ὁ *θεός*, 880 *ἔξις* *εὐπ.*
εὐποιία: 836 τὴν *δι'* *ἔργων* *εὐπ.*, 840 ὁ *εὐεργέτης* *προκατάρχει* τῆς *εὐπ.*, 875 ἡ τῆς *εὐπ.* *ζωῆς*, *id.* *ἐνέργεια* τῆς *εὐπ.*, 878 *fin.*, 881 *ἐργάζεται* τὴν *εὐπ.*, 480 *σπείρειν* τὰς τ. *θεοῦ* *εὐποιίας*
εὐπραγία: 860 *συνεργεῖν* πρὸς *εὐπρ.*, 867 ἡ *διὰ* τ. *ἐπιστήμονος* *πρᾶξις* *εὐπρ.*
εὐπροαίρετος: 856 *εὐπρ.* κ. *εὐχάριστος* (rare)
εὐπρόσδεκτος: 865 *εὐπ.* *μεταβολὴ* *ἐπὶ* τὸ *κρείττον*
εὐπρόσιτος: 858 characteristic of the Christian, 85 *εὐνοια* *εὐπρ.*
εὐρεσις: 888 *πόνῳ* *ἔπεται* *γλυκεῖα* *εὐρ.*, 890 *εἰς* τὴν τ. *πραγμάτων* *εὐρεσιν* *χρώμεθα* *τεκμηρίῳ*, 901 *ὥς* *μὴ* *ραδίαν* *εἶναι* τὴν τ. *παραδόσεων* *εὐρ.*
εὐρετικός: 902 *φίλόπονος* κ. *εὐρ.*
εὐσέβεια: 849 αἱ *θυγαῖ* τὴν *περὶ* ἡμᾶς *εὐσ.* *ἀλληγοροῦσι*
εὐσεβής: 829 *εὐσ.* κ. *ὁσιος*, 837, 859 *μόνος* *εὐσ.* ὁ *γνωστικός*, 864, 893
εὐσεβώς: 864
εὐστομέω=*εὐφηνέω*: 871 *οὐκ* *οἶδ'* ὅπως, *εὐστομεῖν* γὰρ *δικαίον*
εὐσυνειδήτος: 797 *ψυχῆς* *καύχημα* *εὐσυνειδήτου*, 858 Christian characteristic, 879 *εὐσ.* πρὸς τ. *ἐξοδον*, 882 *οὐδὲ* *αἰσχύνεται* *εὐσ.* ὦν τ. *ἐξουσίαις* *ὀφθηναί*, Anton. VI. 30, Ign. Phil. 6
εὐσυνειδήτως: 860 *εὐσ.* τὰ *παρ'* *ἑαυτοῦ* *πάντα* *ἐκπεπλήρωκε*, 882 *εὐσ.* *βιοῦ*, 510 *εὐσ.* *προσεύχου* (cf. *εὐσυνειδησία* 797), Orig. Philocal. 43. 24, ed. Robinson
εὐτελής: 892 ὡς *εὐτελῶν* *καταφρονῆσαι*
εὐτονία: 890 *εὐτ.* *ψυχικῇ*, Plut., Epict.
εὐτρεπής: 886 *εὐτρ.* *ἐπὶ* τὰς τ. *ἀποριῶν* *λύσεις*
εὐτύχημα: 857 *εὐτ.* *βλάπτει* *λαβόντας*

εὐφημία: 853 ἡ τ. πολλῶν εὐφ. δυσφημίας οὐδὲν διαφέρει

εὐφροσύνη: 835 εὐφρ. ἀκόρεστον καρπούνται, 894 εὐφρ. τῷ γνωστικῷ ἀποδοτέον, 871 οἱ διὰ εὐφροσύνας τὰς μετὰ θάνατον ὑπομένοντες

εὐχαριστέω: 855 εὐχ. ἐν οἷς ἐτελείωσεν τ. διακονίαν, 880 σπεύδων ἐπὶ τὸ εὐχ., ἰδ. εὐχ. ἀεὶ τῷ θεῷ, 883 κατὰ τὴν τ. κοσμικῶν χρήσιν εὐχ.

εὐχαριστία: 851 συμπαρὼν διὰ τῆς εὐχ. ἀδιαλείπτως τ. θεῷ, 855 ἡ εὐχ. ἔργον τ. γνωστικοῦ, 879 εἶδος τ. εὐχῆς εὐχαρ., 868 ἡ ἐπὶ τ. κτίσαντα εὐχ.: ('eucharist') 318 διανείμει τ. εὐχ.

εὐχάριστος: 856 ὅταν ὁ εὐχ. αἰτηται συνεργεῖ τι πρὸς τ. λήψιν

εὐχή: 849 θυμίαμα ἡ ὁσία εὐχή, 851 ἰνιτ. ἐξ ὁσίων ἔργων εὐχῆς τε δικαίας, 854 ὁμίλια πρὸς τ. θεὸν ἡ εὐχή, 855 ἡ πῖστις εἶδος εὐχῆς, 876 ἰνιτ. εὐχή ὁ βίος ἁπας, 881 δίδωσι τὴν εὐχὴν κ. τὸ διὰ τῆς εὐχῆς παρέχεται: 853 ὧν μὲν αἱ ὅρμαι εἰσιν τούτων εἰσὶ κ. αἱ εὐχαί, 848 οἱ ταῖς εὐχαῖς ἀνακείμενοι, 879 ἵνα πεποιθὼς προσίῃ ταῖς εὐχαῖς, 856 πρὸς τ. ἀνατολὴν αἱ εὐχαί

εὐώδης: 852 ευ. πλοκαὶ ἐκθηλύνουσι τ. ψυχὴν

ἐφεκτικός: 858 ἡ ἐφ. τ. ἡδέων (? ἡδονῶν) ἀσκῆσις

ἐφέλιμα: m. 894 μαχόμενα δόγματα ἐφ. τινάς

ἐφεξῆς: 834

ἐφιημι: m. 860 ἐφ. γνώσεως

ἐφοδία: 883 δι' ἐπιστήμης τὰ ἐφ. τ. θεωρίας καρποῦται

ἐφοράω: 835 ὁ ἐφορῶν κριτής, see ἀφοράω
ἐχέγγυος: 891 ἡ τ. κυρίου φωνὴ πασῶν ἀποδείξεων ἐχεγγυωτέρα

ἐχθρα: 873 αἰτίαν ἐχθρας παρέχει

ἐχθρός: 870 μόνη κακία ἐχθρά, 873

ἐχω: (=παρέχω) 852 ἔχει τ. ἀντιληψιν, 853 τ. πρόσφορον ἀρετὴν ἔχουσι τῷ θεῷ: (ινιτ. c. part.) 890 τ. κανὼνα τ. ἀληθείας παρ' αὐτῆς λαβόντες ἔχουσι τ. ἀληθείας: m. 870 πενία δόξης μάλλον ἢ ἀληθείας ἔχεται: 887 βεβαίως ἐχ. τ. ἀληθείας

ἐωθινός: 856 πρὸς τ. ἐωθινὴν ἀνατολὴν αἱ εὐχαί

ζήλος: 871 προφανὴς ὁ κίνδυνος διὰ τὸν τ. πολλῶν ζήλον

ζηλόω: 863 ὁ ἐπηρητημένος τ. δικαίους ἀπὸ τ. ζηλοῦντων κίνδυνος

ζητέω: 864 πῖστις ἄνευ τοῦ ζητεῖν ὁμολογεῖ θεόν, 866 (quot.) γενεὰ ζητούντων ιερ., 895 οὐ ζητήσας οὐ πονέσας, 889 ἀποστήσονται ζητοῦντες, 891 πιστούμεθα τὸ ζητούμενον

ζητήσις: 867 πόθος ζητήσῃ κραθεῖς,

887 τῆς ἀληθείας δυσκόλου οὐσης γέγονασιν αἱ ζητήσεις, 888 δις

ζητητικός: 866 τὸ ζ. γένος, cf. 867 πόθος ἅμα ζητήσῃ κραθεῖς

ζιζάνια: (quot.) 887

ζωή: 838 ἡ ὄντως ζωὴ δι' ἣν ζῶμεν τ. ἀληθῆ ζωήν, 847 ζ. εὐποιίας, 896 ὕδωρ ζ. γνωστικῆς

ζωογονέω: 844 τ. ψὰ ζωογονούμενα

ζῶον: τὸ πολλοῦ ἄξιον ζ., 849 ἀνθρώποις δέδοται τὰ ζ., 900 ζῶα καθαρὰ κ. ἀκάθαρτα

ζώπυρον: 901 τὰ ζ. τ. δογμάτων ἐγκατασπείραντες, 21 εἰς ἀλήθειαν φρονήσεως ζ. ἀναφύεται

ῆ: (=ἄλλως ἤ) 870: (=μᾶλλον ἤ) 896 οὐς ἐλεήσειεν ἂν τις ἢ μισήσειεν, 892 αἰρούνται τὸ δόξαν ἢ τὸ εἰρημένον

ἡ γὰρ σύχι: 860 and *passim*

ἡγεμονικός: 879 ἡγ. κ. βασιλικὸς ὡς γνωστικός, 852 τὸ ἡγεμ. τῆς τελειότητος, 822 οἱ ἡγεμ. κ. παιδευτικοί, 831 ἡγεμονικωτάτη ἡ υἱοῦ φύσις

ἡγεμών: 837 ὁ πάντων ἡγ., 851

ἡγέομαι: ('precedes') 880 τούτου ἡγ. τὸ εἰληφέναι τ. γνώσιν, 890 ἡγείται τῆς γνώσεως

ἡδομαι: 869 ἡσθῆναι τῆς κλήσεως χάριν, 878 ὅταν ἡδομένου ἑαυτοῦ συναισθηται

ἡδύνω: 902 λέξις <ἡδυσμένη>

ἡδύς: 868, 869 τῶν ἡδέων μετασχεῖν, ἰδ. τῶν ἡδ. καταφρονεῖ, 873 τὰ ἐν ποσὶ ἡδέα, 882 τὸ ἡδύ) (τὸ συμφέρον, 861 τὸ δὲ ἐν τι τελεῖν διὰ τὸ ἡδὺ τοῖς τῶν (so H., ms. ἐπιτελεῖν διὰ τὸν δόσοιστον) κοινὸν βίον διώκουσιν καταλιμπάνει

ἡθικός: 901 ὁ ἡθ. τόπος

ἡθος: 835 ἀναλόγως τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ἡθεσι διοικεῖται τὰ μικρότερα, 844 ἰνιτ. ἅγιον μόνον τὸ δικαίον ἡθος, 868 τὸ κόσμον τ. ἡθους, 869 ἡθεὶ κεκοσμημένος

ἡκω: 869 ἐπ' ἄκρον γνώσεως ἡκειν βιάζεται, 92 ἡκέ μοι ὦ παραπλήξ, ἡκέ μοι ὦ πρέσβυ

ἡλικία: 899 ἰνιτ. κατὰ τ. αὐτὴν ἡλ. αὐτοῖς γενόμενος, 898 ἡ Ἀντωνίνου ἡλ.

ἡμέρα: 851 νύκτα (?) καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, 901 τ. λόγια τ. θεοῦ νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν μελετῶντες, 880 πρῶτας ἀναστάς κ. μέσον ἡμέρας, 856 τροπ. ἡμ. γνώσεως

ἡμερος: 858 ἡμ. κ. πρῶτος ἀεὶ, 841 ἡμερωτέρους θεοὺς ἀναπλάττουσιν Ἑλληγες

ἡμερότης: 836 ἡμερότης κανὼν γνωστικῆς ἐξομοιώσεως

Ἡρακλεία λίθος: 834

ἡσυχία: 861 ἡσυχία χρώμενος εὐχεται
ἡσυχιότης: 833 *fin.* ἐν ἡσυχιότητι τ. ψυχῆς

ἡττάομαι: 874 μόνον ἑαυτοῦ κηδόμενος

ἡττάται πρὸς τοῦ ἀπολειπομένου κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σωτηρίαν, 894 *init.* ἔθει ἡττηθεὶς

θάλλω: 844 ὁρᾶν ἔστι τὰ ψά, εἰ θαλ-
φθεῖη, ζωογονούμενα

θάνατος: 858 ὁ φοβερώτατος θ., 879 οἱ μετὰ θάνατον παιδευόμενοι, 880 (*quot.*) τὸν θ. περιφέρειν, 874 ὡς ὁ θάνατος χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τ. σώματος, οὕτως ὁ λογικὸς θ. ἀπὸ τ. παθῶν χωρίζει τ. ψυχὴν, 869 ἡ γυνὴ ἀγεται τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον

θαρραλέος: 870 μόνος θ. ὁ γνωστικός, (of things) 870 τὰ τῷ ὄντι θαρραλέα τούτεστι τὰ ἀγαθὰ

θατέραν = τὴν ἐτέραν, 236: θάτερος = ὁ ἕτερος 322, θάτερον = τὸν ἐτέρον 24, see Moeris 432, Clem. vol. i. p. 307 n. Dind.

θάπτον: 880 θ. τοῦ λέγειν καλῶς (? καὶ ἄλλους) εὐεργετεῖ

θαυμάζω: 867 ἀρξάμενος ἐκ τοῦ θ. τ. κτίσιν μαθητῆς τ. κυρίου γίνεται, ἰδ. ἐπίστευσεν ἐξ ὧν ἐθαύμασε, 878 τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων θαυμάζόμενα, 879 θ. τὰς ἐντολάς, 883 θ. τὴν κτίσιν

θαυματοποιός: 871 οἱ θ. εἰς τ. μαχαίρας κυβιστῶντες

θέα: 852 αἱ ἡδοναὶ τῆς θέας

θεόδομαι: 876 τὴν τ. κακούργων τιμωρίαν θεώμενος, 892 δυοὶν θάτερον ἔστι θεάσασθαι γινόμενον

θεατής: 839 θεαταὶ ἀγγελοὶ κ. θεοὶ

θεάτρον: 840 (=θεαταὶ) κέκληται ἐπὶ τὸ ἀγώνισμα τὸ θ., 852 θεάτρων δεσπότις ὀχλοκρασία

θειάζω: 831 δεισιδαίμων ὁ πάντα θειάζων

θεῖον: 843 *fin.* θ. δεδίασι, 844 (*quot.*)

θεῖος: 833 ὁ θ. λόγος, 833 ὁ θ. ἀπόστολος, 853 ἡ θ. δύναμις ὅλην διορᾷ τ. ψυχὴν, 829 ἡ περὶ τὸ θεῖον ἀσχολία, 836 οὐ φιλοχρήματον τὸ θ. *bis*, 841 τὸ θ. ἀπεικάζειν ἀνθρώπῳ, 831 τὰ θ. μυστήρια, 832 θ. προφητεία, θ. πρόσταξις, 835 θ. θεωρία, 837 θ. προαίρεσις, ἰδ. θ. ἀγαλμα, θ. ψυχὴ, θ. εἰκὼν, 981 θ. ψυχῆ) (ὕλική ψ., 848 αἱ διὰ τ. ὁσφρήσεως θεϊότεραι τῶν διὰ στόματος τροφῶν

θέλημα: 833 ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ κατὰ τ. θέλημα ἐνεργουσα, 832 (*quot.*) θ. πατρός, 833, 867 τοῦ θ. τ. θεοῦ γέσεται ὁ γνωστικός, 885, 881 ἐνὸς θελήματος ἔργον οἱ πάντες, see 601 and cf. Ign. L. ii. 85, 290, 318, 357

θέλω: 873 οὐδὲν ἔστι τῶν ὑποστάντων ὃ μὴ θέλει ὁ κτίστης, cf. Ign. Rom. 6 ἐκείνον ζητῶ, ἐκ. θέλω, Magn. 3, Clem. Hom. *init.*

θεμέλιος: 864 τὸ πιστεῦσαι θ. γνώσεως, ἰδ. ἄμφω ὁ Χριστὸς ὃ τε θεμ. ἡ τε

ἐποικοδομή, 874 θ. γνώσεως ἡ τοιαύτη ἐγκράτεια, 646 τῷ θεμ. τῆς πίστεως ἐποικοδομεῖ τ. γνώσιν

θεμιτός: 832 ὅπερ οὐ θ., 792 εἰς ὅσον ἀνθρωπίνῃ θ. φύσει

θεῖθεν: 855 ἡ εἰς ἡμᾶς θ. ἤκουσα πρόνοια, 869 τ. ἀρχὰς θ. ἄνωθεν <εἰληφύτα>, 821 θ. τὴν ἑναυσιν εἰληφότα, 774 ἡ θ. δωρηθεῖσα γεωργία

θεόπνευστος: 894 αἱ θ. γραφαί, 896 θ. λόγοι

θεοποιέω: 847 οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιεν τ. μαγείρους θεοποιούντες

θεοπρεπεία: 830 ἡ θ. ἔξις ἐστὶ τὸ πρέπον τ. θεῷ σώζουσα

θεοπρεπής: 830 ὁ θ. μόνος θεοφιλής, 829 τῷ θ. τὸ θεοφιλὲς ἔπεται κ. φιλόθεον, 9 θ. καθάρσια, 955 πάντες οἱ πιστοὶ θεοπρεπεῖς, cf. Ign. Magn. 1, Mart. Polyc. 7, Luc. Alex. 15

θεοπρεπῶς: 829 θ. τ. θεὸν θρησκέων, 831 θ. παραδιδόναι τὰ παρὰ τ. ἀληθείᾳ ἐπιεκρυμμένα

θεός: (spoken of men or angels) 839

θεαταὶ ἀγγελοὶ καὶ θεοὶ, 831, 835

θεῶν οἰκῆσεις, 865 θεοὶ κέκληνται οἱ σύνθρονοι τ. ἄλλων θεῶν τῶν ὑπὸ τ.

σωτῆρι πρῶτων τεταγμένων, 894 ὁ τ. θεῷ πειθόμενος τελέως ἐκτελεῖται ἐν σαρκὶ περιπολῶν θεός, 830 ὅπως βιωτέον θεῷ ἑσομένῳ, see under 'God'

θεοσέβεια: 831 ἡ θ. συγκομιδὴν ἀρίστην ἐργάζεται, 836 μεγαλοπρεπῆς θεοσέβεια κανὼν ἐξομοιώσεως, 853 οὐδεμίαν σώζει θ. ἡ μὴ πρέπουσα περὶ τ. θεοῦ ὑπόληψις, 864, 866, 867 *bis*, 887 τίς ἡ ὄντως οὐσα θ.

θεοσεβῶ: 864 ὁ Χριστιανὸς μόνος θ.

θεοσεβής: 830 θ. μόνος ὁ καλῶς ἐξυπηρετῶν τ. θεῷ, 841, 854 *fin.*, 856 ἡ διὰ τῆς θεοσεβοῦς γνώμης κ. γνώσεως θεραπεία, 864, 831 κράτιστον ἐν γῇ ἄνθρωπος ὁ θεοσεβέστατος

θεοφιλής: 829, 830 see θεοπρεπής, 850 θυσία θεοφιλής

θεοφορέω: 832 ὁ γνωστικὸς ἤδη ἅγιος θεοφορῶν κ. θεοφορούμενος, 341 Πλάτων οὖν θεοφορούμενός φησιν, 792 ἀγάπη θεοφοροῦσα κ. θεοφορούμενη, cf. 976 θεοφόρος γίνεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος προσεχὼς ἐνεργούμενος ὑπὸ τ. κυρίου

θεραπεύω: 829 θ. τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ συνεχὴς ἐπιμέλεια τ. ψυχῆς, 830 τῆς θ. ἡ μὲν βελτιωτικὴ ἡ δ' ὑπηρετικὴ, 835 ἡ εἰς θεὸν θ. διατείνει εἰς τὴν τ. ἀνθρώπων σωτηρίαν, 856 *init.* θ. ἐλευθερικωτάτη κ. βασιλικωτάτη, 872 ἡ τοῦ ἐξοχωτάτου θ., 879 ἡ τοῦ κυρίου θ., 887 θεραπείας δεόμενος, 893 τριττῇ θ. τῆς οἰήσεως κ. παντὸς πάθους, 863 ἐν θεραπείας μέρει

θεραπευτής: 856 θ. τοῦ θείου

- θεραπευτικός**: 839 τὰ περὶ τ. σώμα θεραπευτικά
θεραπεύω: 887 ἐπ' ἰσῆς θεραπεύει
θεράπων: 839 θ. τ. θεοῦ ὁ ἐκὼν τ. ἐντολαῖς ὑπαγόμενος, 856 θ. κ. θεραπεύται τ. θεῖον οἱ βασιλικωτάτην θεραπείαν προσάγοντες
θερμαντικός: 855 θ. τὸ πῦρ
θερμότης: 880 οὐ μετουσίᾳ θερμότητος θερμός
θεσμός: 837 (θεός) νόμος κ. θεσμός κ. λόγος αἰώνιος
θεωρῶ: 'see' 868 θ. τ. σώματα, 878 θ. τ. ψυχάς
θεώρημα: 877 ἐπιστημονικοῦ θ. κατάληψις
θεωρητός: 857 τὴν τ. θεωρητῶν δύναμιν ἔμμενον κεκτημένους
θεωρία: 830 ἡ βελτιωτικὴ θ. (θεραπεία?), 834 ἀγωγὸν τὸ ἐραστὸν πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θ., ἰδ. ἐν ἀϊδιότητι θεωρίας, 835 ἡ μεγαλοπρέπεια τῆς θ., ἰδ. οὐκέτι ἐν κατόπτοις τὴν θ. ἀσπαζόμεναι τ. θείαν, ἰδ. ἡ καταληπτικὴ θ. τ. καθαρῶν, 888, 837 ἡ τελεία θ., 868 and 895 ἡ ἐπιστημονικὴ θ., 857 εὐθικτος κατὰ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς θ., 859, 861, 865 θ. αἰδίου, 867 θ. δογμάτων, ἰδ. ἀξίον γενέσθαι τ. τοιαύτης θ., 875 θ. πραγμάτων, 879 τὸ εὐαγγέλιον διὰ θεωρίας ἐπαινῶν, 883 τὰ ἐφόδια τῆς θ. καρποῦται, ἰδ. θ.)(ἐνέργεια, 794 ἀκορέστου θεωρίας ἐποπτεία προσανέχοντες, 876 fin. 'spectacles' ἐπίγειοι θ.
θηρατέον: 888 θ. τ. ἀκρίβεστάτην γνῶσιν
θηρίον: 871 θ. ὁμοσε λόγχαις πορεύεται, 890 θ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπου
θηριώδης: 841 θεοὺς θ. τὰ ἦθη ἀναπλάττουσιν
θησαυρός: (quot.) 878 ὅπου ὁ νοῦς ἐκεῖ ὁ θ.
θλίβω: (quot.) 889 τεθλιμμένη ἡ εἰσόδος, 873 θλιβόμενον ἐπικουφίζει
θλίψις: 869 πόνοι κ. βάσανοι κ. θλ. 876, 878
θολερός: 893 θ. ὕδωρ
θολός: 893 θολωθεῖσα δόγμασι ψυχῇ, 885 τεθολωμένοι ἄλλοι ἄλλων μᾶλλον
Θράξ: (quot.) 841
θρέμμα: 901 τῶν τοιούτων θ. ὀλισθηρὸν τὸ γένος, 956 θρ. τ. διαβόλου
θρησκεύω: act. 829 μόνος ὁ γνωστικός τὸν τῷ ὄντι θεὸν θ., 862 τὰ ἐπίγεια θρ., 633, 778 θρ. τὸ θεῖον διὰ δικαιοσύνης: m. 19 θρησκεύεσθαι τὰς μῆσεις: pass. 636 ἡ ἀνάπανσις θρησκεύεται
θρόνος: 882 τῶν θρόνων τ. ἀκρων ἄπτεται
θρυλέω: 848 τ. ἀρχαιότατον βωμὸν ἐν Δήλῳ ἀγνὸν εἶναι τεθρυλῆκασιν
θυγίς: (quot.) 848
θύλακος: (quot.) 842 τί θαυμαστὸν εἰ ὁ μῦς τὸν θ. διέτραγεν;
θύλαξ: (quot.) 842 τ. μὴν ὁ θ. κατέφαγεν
θύλημα: Pherecrates ap. Cl. 847 init. (ms. has οὐ λήμασι)
θυμίαμα: 849 τὸ ἀπὸ τ. δικαίας ψυχῆς θ. ἡ ὅσια εὐχῇ, 850 τὸ θ. τὸ σύνθετον, 852 θυμιαμάτων πολυτέλεια, 856 ἡ προσευχὴ ὡς θ., cf. Constatit. Apost. 7. 33
θυμοειδής: 867 ἐκ φύσεως θ. γενόμενοι ὅμοια τ. ἀνδρείοις δρώσιν
θυρίς: 840 διὰ θυρίδος ἥλιος ἀποστέλλει τ. αὐγὴν
θυσιαι: 837 θυσιαῖς παραιτητοί, 890 αἱ θ. σαρκοφαγῶν προφάσει ἐπινενόηται, 861 θ. ἡ κατὰ τοὺς δεομένους ἐπίδοσις, 900 ὁ κατὰ τὰς θ. νόμος, 848 ἡ θ. τ. ἐκκλησίας λόγος ἀπὸ τ. ἀγίων ἀναθυμῳόμενος, ἰδ. θ. εὐχῇ, 836 θυσιαν προσάγειν, ἰδ. θ. δεκτὴ ἀρεταί, ἰδ. οὐ θυσιαῖς κηλείται τὸ θεῖον, 850 (quot.) θυσίας προσφέρειν μὴ πολυτελεῖς ἀλλὰ θεοφιλεῖς, 860
θυσιαστήριον: 848 τ. ἐπίγειον θ. ἐστὶ τ. ἄθροισμα τῶν τ. εὐχαῖς ἀνακειμένων, cf. Lightfoot Ign. ii. p. 44, 258, 913
θώραξ: 848 ἡ τ. πνεύμονος πρὸς τὸν θ. ἀντιδιαστολή
λάομαι: 893 p. κὰν λάθῃ τις, εἰ πείθεσθαι ἠβουλήθη
λάσιμος: 896 εἰ τις λάσιμος, ὑπεχέτω τ. ὦτα τ. ψυχῆς
λατρικός: 830 l. θεραπεία, 887 αἱ ἐν τῇ λατρικῇ αἰρέσεις
λατρός: 863 l. ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τ. καμνόντων ψεύσεται, 887 οἱ l. ἐναντίας δόξας κεκτημένοι ἐπ' ἰσῆς ἔργῳ θεραπεύουσιν, ἰδ. λατρὸν οὐ προσίεται
ἰδιδῶ: 900 τ. αἰρέσεων αἱ μὲν ἀπὸ δογμάτων ἰδιαζόντων προσαγορεύονται, Heliod. vii. 12, Soor. H. E. v. 22, Philo
ἴδιος: 833 ἴδιον ἔργον θεοῦ ἄνθρωπος, cf. 101 fin. τ. ἄνθρωπον δι' αὐτοῦ ἔχειροῦργησεν καὶ τι αὐτῷ ἴδιον ἐνεφύσησεν, 879 ὁ γνωστικός ὑπὸ τ. ἰδίας ἐλπίδος περισπώμενος οὐ γεύεται τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ καλῶν, ἰδ. κληρονομημάτων μόνων τ. ἰδίων μεμνημένος, τὰ δὲ ἐνταῦθα ἀλλότρια ἠγοούμενος, 892 κατ' ἴδιαν
ἰδιότης: 863 ἄγαλμα ἐμφύχον οὐ κατὰ τὴν τ. μορφῆς ἰδ., Philo
ἰδίως: 868 ἰδ. ἐκλαμβάνει ὡς εἴρηται τ. γνωστικῶ
ἰδιωτής: 891 ἐχουσί τι πλέον τεχνίται ἰδιωτῶν
ἰδιωτισμός: 873 κατὰ ἰδ. πρὸς τινων καταρθοῦναι ἐγκράτεια, Diog. Laert. vii. 59
ιδρύω: 845 τί ἂν ιδρύοιτο μηδενὸς ἀνδρὸς τυγχάνοντος, ἰδ. τὸ ἰδρυμένον

ὕπο τινας ἰδρυνται, *ib.* τὸ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος οὐκ ἂν ἰδρυνθείη, 90 ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἰδρύνειν τ. θεόν
ιρατικός: 852 τὸ ἰ. γένος εἰς βασιλείαν προσάγουσιν
ιρεύς: 852 ὁ βασιλικὸς ἀνθρώπος ἰ. τ. θεοῦ
ιρεύω: 836 τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἱερευθέντα δοξάζομεν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἱερεύοντες
ἴημι: 882 ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ μόνον ἴεμενος ἐφ' ὃ ἔγνω μόνον
ἱκανός: 857 *ικ.* ἐαυτῷ
ἱλαρός: 852 σεμνὸς κ. ἱλαρὸς ὁ γνωστικός
ἱμάς: 842 τὸν ἱμ. διέρρηξα
ἱνα: 853 ὅλος ὁφθαλμός, ἵνα τις τοῦτοισι χρησθῇ τοῖς ὀνόμασιν (*ut ita dicam*), cf. Schmid *Att.* III. 81
Ἰουδαία: 897 = ἐξομολόγησις
ἰουδαῖζω: 887 οὐ δεῖ ὀκνεῖν ἰουδ. τῆς διαφωνίας ἔνεκα τ. αἰρέσεων
ἱπνός: 847 τ. ἱπνόν (*ms.* ἱτμόν) αὐτὸν προσκυνῶντες
ἱππικός: 894 ἐὰν προσσχῇ τις Σίμωνι ἱππικὸν αὐτὸν ποιήσει
ἰσάγγελος: 879 μετ' ἀγγέλων εὐχεται ὡς ἂν ἤδη καὶ ἰσ., 883, 866, 792 ὁ ἀπαθὴς ἰσ., 120 τὸ πρόσωπον ἰσάγγελον ἔχει
ἴσος: 840 πᾶσι πάντα ἴσα κείται, 873 ἴσος κ. ὅμοιος, 900 ὅμοιος ἢ ἴσος, 887 ἐναντίας δόξας κεκτημένοι ἐπ' ἴσης θεραπεύουσιν, 832 πάντας ἐπ' ἴσης κεκληκώς
ἰστέον: 829, 883
ἰσθημι: 883 οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικεῖν ἰσθῆμι τ. γνωστικόν, 882 τὰ πάντα <ἐφ'> ἐνὸς τ. θεοῦ ἴσονται, 866 φῶς ἐστὸς, cf. Clem. Hom. *ind.* s.v.
ἱστορία: 841 συγκαταχρῶμενοι ἱστορία
ἰσχύω: 840 ὁ βουλευθεὶς ἰσχύει, 868 παράγειν αὐτὸν τῆς ἐνστάσεως οὐκ ἰσχυσεῖν
ἴσχω: 859 ἢ τ. σοφίας μετάδοσις οὐ κινούντων κ. ἰσχόντων ἀλλήλους τῆς τε ἐνεργείας κ. τοῦ μετέχοντος γίνεται: = ἔχω 114 *fin.*, 590
ἰχθύς: 850 Αἰγύπτῳ ἰχθύων οὐχ ἄπνυνται, 902 πολλὰ τ. δελεῖα διὰ τὰς τ. ἰχθύων διαφοράς, 850 τοὺς ἰ. οὐδὲ ἀναπνεῖν τοῦτον τ. ἀέρα ἀλλ' ἐκείνον δὲ ἐγκέκραται τ. ὕδατι

κάδος: 901 (*quot.*) σταγὼν ἀπὸ κ.
καθαιρετικός: 870 καθ. τῶν ἐπὶ τ. γυνώσιν προκοπτόντων ἢ κακία, cf. Corn. (p. 184 Osaen) Διονύσου καθαιρετικὸς παντὸς οὐτινοσοῦν ὑπάρχων ἔδοξε καὶ πολυμαστὴς εἶναι, Orig. *Cels.* I. p. 25 τινας ὑπὲρ τοῦ κοινοῦ τεθνηκέναι καθαιρετικούς (*al.* -κῶς) τῶν προκαταλαβόντων τ. πόλεις κακῶν

καθαίρω: 874 καθαίρεται χαλκός
καθαρός: 844 *fin.* κατὰ τινας ἀκαθάρτους καθαρμούς (cf. Plut. *Mor.* 172 B), 845 πρὸ τῆς τ. μυστηρίων παραδόσεως καθαρμούς τινας προσάγουσιν
καθαρός: 835 ἡ καταληπτικὴ θεωρία τῶν κ. τῇ καρδίᾳ, 844 (*quot.*) νοῦς καθαρός, 831 (*adv.*) ἀγγελος ὁ καθαρώτερον ζωῆς μεταλαγχάνων
καθαρότης: 880 ἄξιος διὰ καθαρότητα ἔχειν τ. δύναμιν τ. θεοῦ
καθάρσις: 865 πάσας καθάρσεις (*ms.* πάσης καθάρσεως) καὶ λειτουργίας ὑπερβᾶσα τελείωσις, *ib.* ταχεῖα εἰς κ. ἡ γνῶσις, *ib.* πεπανμένοι καθάρσεως
καθαρός: 869 τὸ τέλεον τ. ἔξωθεν ἐκ συνασκήσεως πολλῆς καθαρῶς ἐκτῆσατο, 831 καθαρώτερον μεταλαγχάνων
καθεῖργνυμι: 845 οὐδ' ἐν ἱεροῖς καθεῖργνυμεν τὸ πάντων περιεκτικόν
καθῆκει: 832 τὸ κῆδεσθαι πάντων κ. τῷ κυρίῳ, 860 συμπράττειν κ., 873 ἐφ' ὧν κ.
καθηκόντως: 864 κ. ταῦτα ποιεῖ καὶ κατὰ λόγον
καθῆκων: 862 ἡ ἐν τοῖς καθήκουσιν κατόρθωσις, *ib.* παρὰ τὸ καθῆκον, *ib.* μῆδὲν παραβαλὼν τ. καθηκόντων, 875
καθιδρύνω: 846 ἀγαλμα καθιδρυμένον εἰς τιμὴν
καθιέρω: 846 τῷ τοῦ παντὸς ἀξίῳ καθιέρωται
καθίστημι: 869 ἐν εὐεξίᾳ καθεστηκυῖα ψυχὴ
καθολικός: 868 τὰ καθολικώτερον εἰρημένα, 899 ἡ ἀρχαία καὶ καθ. ἐκκλησία, cf. Lightfoot on Ign. *Smyrn.* 8, p. 310
καθόλου: 835 κ. καὶ ἐπὶ μέρους
καθοράω: 837 οὐ καθεοράκασι τὸ αὐθαίρετον τ. ἀνθρωπίνης ψυχῆς
καθοριστικός: 861 ὁμολογία καθοριστικὴ ὅρκος (*ἄπ.* λεγ.)
καθοσιώω: 840 οἱ καθοσιωμένοι τ. κυρίῳ, Philo
καθωρισμένος: 861 ἐμπέδως κ. καθ. ὅρκος ἐστὶ τούτῳ ὁ βίος (*ἄπ.* λεγ.)
καίνίζω: 863 κ. εἰς σωτηρίαν τὸν κατηχούμενον
καινός: 836 (*quot.*) κ. ἀνθρώπος, see *κοινός*
καινοτομέω: 896 δόξης ὀριγνόμενοι καινοτομεῖν βιάζονται, 899 τ. αἰρέσεις κεκαινοτομήσθαι, Philo
καινός: 895 καινῶς μὲν λεγόμενον ἀρχαϊότατον δὲ ἕσμα
καιρός: 872 καιρὸν (*ms.* καιροῦ) λαβὼν
καίτοι: καίπερ: 871 καίτοι ἀπὸ κακίας φερόμενα, 73 καίτοι ἐπιζημίῳ οὔσαι, 877 τ. κοσμικῶν καίτοι θείων ὄντων ἐπαγγελιῶν κατεμεγαλοφρόνησεν

καίω: 896 ἡ παρησία ἀποτέμνει <καί> καίει τ. ψευδεῖς δόξας
κακία: 870 see ἐχθρός, 871 see φέρω, 877 see ἐκφύω
κακοδοξία: 838 τῆς κ. οὐκ ἀντιλαμβάνεται ὁ γνωστικός
κακοπραγία: 867 πᾶσα ἡ διὰ τ. ἀνεπιστήμονος πράξις κ., Philo
κακοτεχνέω: 871 κ. ἐπὶ λυτρώ τ. μισθῷ κυβιστῶντες, 51 αἱ τέχνηαι κακοτεχνουσαι οἰστρον τ. ἀνοήτοις ἐνεποίησαν (statuary led to idolatry), 195 αἱ ὕγραὶ ἀρμονίαι περὶ τὰς καμπὰς τ. φθόγγων κακοτεχνουσαι. Cf. 41 ἡ εὐπρόσωπος αὕτη κακοτεχνία, 339, 340 (of rhetoric), Lightf. on Ign. Polyc. 5, Philo
κακουργία: 839
κακούργος: 876 ἡ τῶν κακούργων τιμωρία
κακός: 848 οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἐκ τ. ἐνδείας ἐπιθυμίαν κακοῦται ὁ θεός, 840 οἱ τ. κτήματα κακοῦντες τ. δεσπότης ὑβρίζουσι
κακῶσις: 840 τ. κυρίου ἐστὶν ἀνεπιστρεψία ἡ περὶ τ. καθωσιωμένους αὐτῷ κ.
καλέω: 880 οὕτως ὀξέως ἑπεται τῷ καλοῦντι ὡς ἐκεῖνος καλεῖ
καλινδέω: see κυλινδέω
καλλίνικος: 843 (quot.)
κάλλος: 878 τῆς σαρκοῦς τὸ κ. αὐτῇ βλέπει τῇ ψυχῇ, 870 τὸ κ. τῆς ψυχῆς νεὺς γίνεται τ. ἀγίου πνεύματος
καλός: 861 διὰ τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ συμφέρον πάντα ἐνεργεῖ ὁ γνωστικός, 869 τὰ τοῦ κόσμου καλὰ οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ, ἰδ. εἰς τ. εἰκόνας ἀφορῶν τ. καλὰς, 875 αἰτεῖν τὰ κάλλιστα, 878 μόνον τὸ καλὸν ἐπισκοπεῖν εἰθισμένος, 879 οὐ γεύεται τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ καλῶν, 887 παντὶ τῷ καλῷ μῶμος ἑπεται, 889 πονεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς καλλίστοις, 625 *fin.* μόνῃ δ' ἡ δι' ἀγάπην εὐποιία, ἡ δι' αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν αἰρετὴ τῷ γνωστικῷ, 90 ὁ θεὸς ὄντως ἔρως προσγίνεται ὅταν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ τὸ ὄντως καλὸν ὑπὸ τ. θείου λόγου ἀναπτύσσοντο ἐκλάμπειν δυνήθῃ, 839 ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ σταδίῳ τῷ καλῷ κόσμῳ, 868 οὐ μόνον ἐπαινεῖ τὰ καλὰ ἀλλ' αὐτὸς βιάζεται εἶναι καλός, 837 τ. καλῶν γεννήτωρ ὁ θεός, 884 καλὸν καλὰ φρένας μεταλαβεῖν, 836 τὸ θεῖον τοῖς καλοῖς κἀγαθοῖς φαίνεται, 876 *fin.* καλὸς κ. ἀγαθὸς εἶναι συνασκήσας
κάλως: 892 πάντα, φασί, κ. κινουσί, 103 κ. ἐξάψασθαι
κάμνω: 863 ἱατρὸς πρὸς νοσοῦντας ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τ. καμνόντων ψεύσεται
κᾶν: 851 κᾶν μόνος ἂν τυγχάνῃ κᾶν κ.τ.λ., 873 κ. οἰκῆτης ἢ κ. πολέμιος κ. ὅστις οὖν, see App. B
κανών: 855 ὁ κατὰ τ. ἐκκλησιαστικὸν κ. γνωστικός, 887, cf. 803 κ. ἐκκλησι-

αστικός ἡ συμφωνία νόμου τε καὶ προφητῶν τῇ κατὰ τὴν τ. κυρίου παρουσίαν παραδιδόμενη διαθήκη, 836 κανόνες γνωστικῆς ἐξομοιώσεως, 543 κ. ἐγκρατείας, 897 κλέπτειν τὸν κ. τῆς ἐκκλησίας, 890 ὁ κ. τῆς ἀληθείας
κάπηλος: 894 ἐὰν προσσχῇ τις Πέρδικι κἀπ. αὐτὸν ποιήσῃ
καρδία: (quot.) 847
καρποφορέω: 874 κ. τὰς κατ' ἀρετὴν ἐνεργείας ὁ ἐγκρατής
καρποφόρος: 902 κ. καὶ ἄκαρπα δένδρα
καρπώω: *m.* 879 ἔπαινον παρὰ τ. θεοῦ καρποῦται, 883 τ. ἐφόδια τ. θεωρίας κ., 835 εὐφροσύνην κ.
καρτερία: 888 κ. εἶδος ἀνδρείας
καρτερικός: 864 κ. ἐν πόνῳ
κατά: 840 ἴδιον γέννημα καὶ κατὰ τι συγγενές, 870 ἀμήχανον ἅμα τ. αὐτῷ τὰ ἐναντία κατὰ ταῦτόν (*ms.* τὸν αὐτόν) καὶ πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν ἀπαντᾶν χρόνον, ἰδ. ἐγνωκῶς κατὰ κράτος τὰ δεῖνὰ κ. τὰ μὴ (= *gen.*) 900 ὁ κατὰ τὰς θυσίας νόμος, 883 ἡ κατὰ τὸν γνωστικὸν ἀπάθεια
καταβάλλω: 892 ἀναγκαίως ἀρχὰς πραγμάτων καταβαλλόμενοι
καταβίωω: 886 ἐν τ. ἔξει τ. ἀπαθείας κ.
καταβολή: (quot.) 832, 900 πρὸ κ. κόσμου
καταγγέλλω: 840 ὁ θεὸς σωτηρίαν κατ. ποικίλῃν
καταγελᾶω: 894 κ. ἀλλήλων
καταγερᾶω: 896 ἐν αὐταῖς κ. ταῖς γραφαῖς
καταγινώμαι: 888 ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τὸν θεὸν κ.
καταγινώσκω: 828 καταγινῶναι τῆς αὐτῶν ἀμαθίας
καταγνύω: 872 καταγνύουσι τὸ ἀκαμπές τ. ἐγκρατείας εἰς τ. ἡδονὰς
κατάγνωσις: 888 ἀποφεύγοντες τ. διδασκαλίας διὰ τὴν κ.
καταγοητεύω: 843 πρὸς τ. γοήτων καταγοητευθέντες, Philo, Luc. *Timon* 38, Chrys. x. 717 c
καταγωνίζομαι: 839 *fin.* κατ. τοῦ περάσαντος
καταδιώκω: 873 τῷ καταδιώκοντι δίδωσι
καταδουλώω: *m.* 831 δεισιδαίμων ὁ ἀνθρώπων λογικῶς βιόοντα καταδεδουλωμένος
καταδρομή: 854 ἡ τούτων κ. 'censure'
καταιδέομαι: 882 κατηδέσθη ἂν αὐτοῦ τ. βίον
καταισχύνω: 895 ἔστ' ἂν καταισχυνθέντες μετανοήσωσιν
κατακλείω: 851 οὐκ ἐν τόποις κατακεκλεισμένον τ. θεὸν ὑπολαβὼν
κατακολουθεῖω: 894 τ. δοθείῃ κ. προφητεῖᾳ
κατακόρω: 841 κ. συγκαταχρῶμενοι ἱστορίᾳ, 220 *fin.*

κατακοσμέω: 902 ὥραϊον κ. παράδεισον
κατακούω: 890 κ. τῶν γραφῶν
καταλαίνω: 901 τὴν τ. λογίων σαφή-
 νειαν κ. (trop.)

καταλέγω: 872 ἐν υἱοῦ καταλεγείς τάξει
καταλείπω: 854 σπεύδων καταλειομένη
 πάντα, 882 τὰ ἐμποδῶν καταλιπὼν
καταληπτικός: 835 κ. θεωρία τ. καθα-
 ρῶν τ. καρδία, 888

καταληπτικῶς: 865 κ. τὸν θεὸν ἐποπτεύ-
 ειν

καταληπτός: 866 *init.* τὸ ἀμετάπτωτον
καὶ μετ' ἐπιστήμης κ. (P. καταληπτικόν)

κατάληψις: 838 βεβαία κ. δέοντως ἀν-
 λέγοιτο ἐπιστήμη, 869 τὰ ἐγνωσμένα
 ἤδη, εἰς κατάληψιν δὲ ἐλπιδόμενα, 877
 ἐπιστημονικοῦ θεωρήματος κατάληψιν
 λαβεῖν

καταλιμπάνω: 861, 956

κατάλληλος: 833 οἰκεία καὶ κατ. εὐεργε-
 σία, 53, 177

κατάλληλος: 853 τὸ εὐχεσθαι καὶ ὀρέ-
 γεσθαι κ. γίνεται

καταμανθάνω: 895 καταμαθόντας ἐκ
 τῶνδε τ. ὑπομνημάτων σωφρονισθῆναι,
 938

καταμεγαλοφρονέω: 854 κ. τοῦ σαρκι-
 κοῦ δεσμοῦ, 877 τῶν κοσμικῶν ἐπαγ-
 γελιῶν κ., 879 πάντων τῶν ἐνταῦθα
 κ., 880 τῶν εἰς τροφήν οἰκείων κ.,
 274, 538, 558, 575 (only in Clem.)

καταμέφομαι: (c. dat. pers. gen. rei)
 846 κ. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν

καταμένω: 869 τὰ τ. κόσμον καλὰ οὐκ
 ἀγαπᾷ ἵνα μὴ καταμείνῃ χαμαὶ

καταντάω: (quot.) 834 κατ. εἰς ἀνδρα
 τέλειον

καταξιόω: 873 ὁρᾶν καταξιούμενος τ.
 θεόν, 877 καταξιούμενος τῆς ἐνεργούσης
 μεταλήψεως

καταπαύω: 900 κ. τὸν λόγον, Polyb. II.
 8. 8, ix. 31. 7 &c.

καταπολεμέω: (c. gen.) 870 τ. ὅπλοις τ.
 κυρίου καταπολεμεῖ κακίας

καταργέω: (quot.) 885

κατασκευάζω: 850 πλάδαρὰν τὴν σάρκα
 κατ. ἡ βρώσις, 872 ἄφοβον ἢ ἀγάπῃ κ.
 τὸν ἀθλητὴν, 896 ('proves') κ. μὴ
 πάντας τ. λόγον κεχωρηκέναι

κατασκευάσμα: 846 'building'

κατασπᾶω: 859 κατασπᾶται τὸ διὰ τ.
 πίστεως ἀναγόμενον

καταστέλλω: 869 τ. σχήματι κατεσταλ-
 μένος

καταστολή: 865 εἰς κ. βίον

καταστρέφω: 867 οἱ ἐπὶ ἀρετὴν κ. ἀπὸ
 ἀρετῆς καταστρέφοντες (?)

κατατάσσω: 899 ἡ ἐκκλησία συνάγει
 τοὺς ἤδη κατατεταγμένους

κατατέμνω: 899 τ. ἐκκλησίαν εἰς πολλὰς
 κ. αἱρέσεις

κατατίθημι: 891 αἰδούμενοι καταθέσθαι

τὸ πλεονέκτημα, 880 τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ
 κατατιθέμενα σπέρματα

καταφαίνομαι: 829 ἑτεροῖα καταφα-
 νεται τ. κυριακῶν γραφῶν, 830 τρία
 μοι κ. εἶναι τῆς γνωστικῆς δυνάμεως
 ἀποτελέσματα

καταφρονέω: 841, 878, 892 τῆς προφη-
 τείας κ., 894 κ. ἀλλήλων, 70 joined
 with περιφρονέω

καταφυτεύω: 876 θεῖος γεωργὸς τῶν εἰς
 πίστιν καταπεφυτευμένων, 901 *bis*
καταχέω: 895 βλασφημοῦς τ. ἀληθείας
 κ. λόγους

καταχράομαι: pf. in pres. sense 838,
 see χράομαι

καταχρηστέον: 888 ἀφορμαῖς κ. εἰς ἐπί-
 γνωσιν

κατελέω: (quot.) 842 παραδοξότερον ἦν
 εἰ τὸ ὑπερον περὶ τῷ ὄφει κατειλη-
 μένον ἐθεάσω

κατεξάνισταμαι: 870 κ. τῶν φόβων, *ib.*
 κ. παντὸς φόβου, 874 κ. πάσης πείρας,
 880 κ. τῆς σωματικῆς ψυχῆς, 776,
 Synes. Enc. Calv. 2 n. 31 Krab.

κατεπείδω: 894 κ. ταῖς θείαις γραφαῖς τ.
 ψοφοδεεῖς, 27 αἱ Μοῦσαι κατεπ. τὸν
 Μάκαρα, 960, 83 τὰ ὦτα πρὸς τ. κατε-
 πιδόντας ἀποκέκλεισται, Orig. c. Cels.
 I. 6 *init.*

κατεπιέγω: 829 τὸ μὴ ἐπεσκέφθαι τὸ
 κατεπιέγον ῥάθυμον κομιδῇ, 841 ἡ κατε-
 πιέγουσα ἱστορία, 865 ἡ πίστις σύντο-
 μός ἐστι τ. κατεπιέγοντων γνῶσις, 564
 ἡ κατ. χρεῖα, cf. 99 οὐδὲν τοσοῦτον κ.
 'is so pressing'

κατέρχομαι: 892 μέχρι τ. βάθους τ.
 πραγμάτων κ.

κατεσθίω: 842 ὡς κ. τὰ δελφᾶκια *bis*

κατευθύνω: 867 κ. τὴν πρᾶξιν, 856
 (quot.) κατευθυνθήτω ἡ προσευχή

κατέχω: 868 κ. τὸν χιτῶνα, 880 κἂν
 ἐπὶ γῆς κατέχῃται, c. gen. 875 ὁ κατα-
 σχῶν ἑαυτοῦ

κατηχέω: 863 καινίζω τ. κατηχούμενον
 εἰς σωτηρίαν

κατισχναίνω: 842 ὡς ὑπὸ λιμοῦ κατισχ-
 ναμένη

κατολισθάνω: 895 εἰς κολάσεις οἱ πολλοὶ
 κατολισθάνοντες περιπίπτουσι, cf. 289
 τριχες εἰς πλοκάμους κατολισθάνουσαι
 γυναικεῖους, 56 εἰς ἐτέραν κ. ἀπάτην
 [MS. κατολισθαίνω]

κάτοπτρον: 835 οὐκ ἐν κατόπτροις ἢ διὰ
 κατόπτρων ἐτι ἀσπάζομενοι τ. θείαν
 θεωρίαν

κατορθῶ: 864 (the gnostic) τὸ ἀνα-
 μάρτητον πάντοτε κατορθοῦ, *ib.* κατορ-
 θοῦ ἐν πᾶσι πάντως, 867 ἐνίοτε τὰ αὐτὰ
 κ., 869 οἱ κατορθωκότες πατριάρχαι,
 883 ἐν ἡ δεύτερον κατορθῶσαι: p. 873
 ἔστιν ἃ πρὸς τινων κατορθοῦνται, 958
 μετὰ θεοῦ πάθη κατορθοῦνται

- κατόρθωσις**: 862 ἡ ἐν τοῖς καθήκουσιν κ.
κατορθωτικός: 858 ἡ κ. τῶν πρακτέων
 ἀσκήσεως, Arist.
κάτω: 852 *fin.* κάτω περὶ τ. ἀέρα κυλι-
 δομένη φωνή: (of time) 898 κ. περὶ
 τοῦς Ἀδριανοῦ χρόνους
κατωφερής: 850 κ. εἰς συνουσίαν, Lobeck
Phryn. 439
καχεξία: 834 καχεξία περιπίπτειν, 895
 εἶτε ἀβελτερίας εἶτε καχεξίας
κεῖμαι: 840 πᾶσι πάντα ἴσα κεῖται παρὰ
 τ. θεοῦ
κενοδοξία: 881 οὐ διὰ κ. ἐργάζεται τ.
 εὐπορίαν, 941 φήμης κενῆς κ. κενοδοξίας
 ἔνεκεν
κενός: 844 (quot.) κ. εὐρηκα φάρμακον
 προς τὰ κ., 893 ἀμυγδαλαί κεναί,
 αἰρετικοί κ.
κεράννυμι: 867 πόθος ζητήσῃ κραθεῖς,
 882 πίστω ἐλπίδι κεράσας, cf. Heb.
 iv. 2
κέρκος: (quot.) 847
κεφάλαιον: 845 τὰ προηγούμενα κεφ.,
 901 ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ ὑπογράφειν
κεφαλαιωδῶς: 829 κ. τὸν χριστιανισμόν
 ὑπογράφοντες, 866 παραστήσομαι ἐν
 μαρτύριον κ.
κηδεμονία: 832 (obj. gen.) ἡ ἀνθρώπων
 κ., 874 ἡ τ. οἴκου κ.: (subj. gen.)
 835 κατὰ κ. τῆς εἰς ἡμᾶς εὐεργεσίας:
 143 ἡ κηδ. δεικνύσι τ. σωτηρίαν
κηδομαι: 832 κ. συμπάντων ὁ κύριος,
 874 μόνοι κ. ἐαυτοῦ
κηλέω: 836 οὐδὲ ἀναθήμασι κηλεῖται τὸ
 θεῖον
κηπευτικός: 888 ἡ κ. ἐπιμέλεια
κηπεύω: p. 888 ἐν τοῖς κηπευομένοις
 λαχάνους συναναφύονται καὶ πόαι
κηρός: 874 κ. μαλάσσεται ἵνα τ. ἐπι-
 όντα χαρακτηρᾷ παραδέξῃται, 888 ἡ ἐκ
 κ. ὄψωρα
κήρυξις: 863 ἀγαλμα τ. κυρίου κατὰ τὸ
 τ. κηρύξεως ὁμοίωμα
κηρύσσω: 899 κηρύσσοντος Πέτρον
 ἐπήκουσεν
κηφὴν: (quot.) 844
κίβδηλος: 887 κ. νόμισμα τ. κυρίου δια-
 κρίνειν (ἀκίβδηλον Resch)
κίνδυνος: 892 ὁ κ. οὐ περὶ ἐνὸς δόγματος
κινέω: 854 κινούντων καὶ ἰσχύοντων ἀλ-
 λήλους
κίνημα: 875 κ. διανοίας ὑφορᾷται
κίνησις: (quot.) 833 κ. πρωτουργός
Κίρκη: 890
κισσός: 901 ὅρος δασὺ κισσῷ
κλαδεύω: 876 ἐργάζεται ἐν τ. ἀμπελῶνι
 κλαδεύων
κλείς: 897 τὴν κλεῖν ἔχουσι τ. εἰσόδου
κλέπτω: 897 οὐ χρή κλέπτειν τ. κανόνα
 τ. ἐκκλησίας
κληρονόμημα: 879 κλ. τῶν ἰδίων μεμνη-
 μένος (only other ex. in Luc. Tyg. 6)
κληρονομία: 853 οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ κληρο-
 νομία ἀλλὰ τοῦ κληρονομεῖν, 884
 (quot.), 865 προστεθῆσεται τῇ γνώσει
 ἡ ἀγάπη, τῇ ἀγάπῃ δὲ ἡ κλ., 834
 γνώσεως καὶ κληρονομίας ὑπεροχή, ἰδ.
 κληρονομίαις ἀπομερίζονται
κλήσις: (the call to die), 869 ἡσθῆναι
 τ. κλήσεως χάριν, 871 τὴν κ. ἐκ τοῦ
 μηδὲν αὐτοῖς συνεγνωκέναι βεβαιούσιν,
 ἰδ. πείθονται τῇ κλήσει: (the Chris-
 tian calling) 871 ἡ τ. κλήσεως ὁμο-
 λογία
κνῖσα: 847 ἡ τ. ὀλοκαυτωμάτων κν.
 γέρας ἐστὶ θεῶν *ter*
κοιμάομαι: 880 περιπατῶν κ. κοιμώ-
 μενος
κοινός: 859 ὁ κ. ἀνθρώπος, 892 ὑπερ-
 βῆναι τὸ κ. τῆς πίστεως, 891 κοινὰ
 ἔννοια, 889 κ. κριτήρια, 895 κοινῇ καὶ
 ἰδίᾳ, 860 συνεύξεται τοῖς κοινότερον
 πεπιστευκόσι (for ms. καινότερον)
κοινότης: 872 ἡ κ. ἐν τῷ ἐνὶ κείτῃ
κοινωνέω: 880 κ. τῶν ἰδίων τοῖς φιλτά-
 τοις
κοινωνία: 862 πρὸς τ. θεῖον κοινωνίαν
 ἐμμεσιτεύει
κοινωνός: 868 ἀγαπᾷ τὸν κ. τοῦ βίου
κοίτη: 861 ψαλμοὶ πρὸς τῆς κ.
κολάζω: 878 κ. τὸ ὀρατικόν, 895 θεὸς οὐ
 τιμωρεῖται, κολάζει μέντοι πρὸς τὸ χρή-
 σιμον, ἰδ. πρὸς τ. προνοίας κολαζόμεθα
κολακεία: 838 ὁ γνωστικός οὐχ ὑπο-
 βέβληται κολακείας
κόλασις: 837 κ. εἰς παιδείαν ἐγγράφεται,
 871 κολάσεως εὐλαβείᾳ, 865 ἀπολυθεῖς
 κολάσεως, 869 αἱ ἐνταῦθα κ., ἰδ. ἐν
 αὐταῖς τῶν κ. ταῖς ἀκμαῖς, 879 παι-
 δευομένους διὰ τῆς κ., 895 μερικαὶ τινα
 παιδεῖται ἄς κ. ὀνομάζουσι
κολαστική: 838 παιδευτικὴ καὶ κολ.
κολλάω: p. 885 κ. τῇ πόρῃ (quot.), 886
 κ. τῷ κυρίῳ
κομιδῇ: 829 see κατεπελῖγω, 847 (quot.)
κομίζω: 864 τὴν περὶ θεοῦ κομίσασθαι
 γνώσιν, 867 τ. γνώσιν κομίζων οἰκόμεν,
 891 ('adduce') χρώμενοι αἷς κομίζουσιν
 ἐκλογαῖς, 551 ἐκεῖνο κομίζουσι τὸ ῥητόν,
 511 οὐ τὰ συγγράμματα κομίζεται
κόρις: (quot.) 844
κορυφαῖος: adj. 859 κ. ἤδη ὁ γνωστικός,
 865 ὁ κ. τόπος τ. ἀναπαύσεως, 869 ὁ
 κ. ἐκεῖνος βλος, 873 κορυφαιοτάτην προ-
 κοπήν τὴν τ. θεοῦ ἐποπτεῖται ἡ γνωστικὴ
 ψυχὴ λαμβάνει, 939 τὸ κορυφαῖστατον
 μάθημα
κοσμέω: 836 ὁ γνωστικός τ. ἐπαῖοντας
 αὐτοῦ κ., 869 τ. ἥθει κεκοσμημένους,
 870 τελείᾳ ἀρετῇ κεκοσμημένους
κοσμικός: 877 κ. ἐπαγγελίαι, ἰδ. τῶν
 κ. ἐπιθυμιῶν κρατεῖ, 884 ἡ κ. περιήλυ-
 σις, 883 ἰνιτ. ἡ τῶν κ. χρήσις
κόσμος: 839 κ. καὶ ὑπερκόσμος ἐν κόσμῳ

<πάντα> πράσων, 868 τὸ κόσμον τ. ἥθους περιβαλλόμενος
κόσμος: 839 ὁ καλὸς κ., see κόσμος, 845 τὸν κ. ἄξιον ἡγήσασθαι τῆς τ. θεοῦ ὑπεροχῆς, 879 τὰ ἐν κόσμῳ καλὰ
κοῦφος: 850 τὰ ὀνίθεια κ.
κραίω: 854 ἐνδοθεν κεκράγαμεν, 863
κρατέω: 834 'to hold' οὔτε κρατοῦντες οὔτε κρατούμενοι, cf. Mt. ix. 25: 840 κρ. τῆς ἀθανασίας
κράτος: 870 ἐγνωκὼς κατὰ κρ. ('thoroughly') τὰ δεινὰ καὶ τὰ μῆ, cf. Plut. V. 440 εἰ δὲ ἀληθὴς ὁ λόγος, ἐξελέγχει κατὰ κράτος τοὺς φάσκοντας κ.τ.λ.
κρέας: 849 κρεῶν βρώσεις, 850 χοίρεια κρ.
κρίπτω: 833 προσήκει τῷ κρείττονι ἡγεῖσθαι τ. χείρονος, 835 πρὸς τ. σωτηρίαν τ. κρείττονος διοικείται τὰ μικρότερα, 851 ἑαυτοῦ κρ. ἂν εἴη, 855 ἐκ χειρόνων εἰς κρείττονας προϊούσα πρόνοια, 865 μεταβολὴ ἐπὶ τὸ κρ., 886
κρέμαμαι: 865 ὅπταν τις κρεμασθῇ (? ἐκκρεμασθῇ) τ. κυρίου, 705 ἐν ταῦταις τ. ἐντολαῖς τὸν νόμον κρέμασθαι
κρεοφαγία: 850 ἡ νωθρία ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς κρ., cf. σαργοφαγία
κρημνός: 888 ὁδοὶ ἐπὶ κ. φέρουσαι
κρημνώδης: 876 ὀλισθηραὶ καὶ κρημνώδεις παρεκτροπαί
κρίμα: 840 ἱνίτ. ἀπαραλόγιστος ἡ τ. θεοῦ ψῆφος εἰς τὸ δικαίωσθαι κρ.
κρίνω: 883 (quot.) κρίνεσθαι ἐπὶ τῶν ἀδίκων, ἱδ. (quot.) ἄγιοι τ. κόσμον κρ., 890 ἵπ. τὸ κρινόμενον ἀπιστον πρὶν κριθῆναι, 893 τὰ κριθέντα ὀρθῶς ἔχειν, 895 κρίνειν τὸ δέον ἰσχύει
κρίσις: 835 κρ. ἡ παντελής, 884 ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέπει τὴν κρ., 895 τὰς πρὸ τ. κρίσεως πατρῴας νομοθεσίας, 891 οὐδ' ἀρχὴ τὸ κρίσεως δέμενον, 861 ἐν τ. κρίσει τὸ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ ἐν τῷ παθεῖν, 890 τ. αὐτὴν κρ. ἔχουσι πάντες
κριτήριον: 889 κοινὰ τινα κρ. τὰ αἰσθητήρια, 890 πρὸς τὴν τ. πραγμάτων εὐρεῖν τ. γραφῇ χρώμεθα κριτηρίῳ, ἱδ. ἀληθῶν κ. ψευδῶν κριτήριον
κριτής: 835 ὁ ἐφορῶν κρ., 884 παρὰ τῶν κριτῶν αἰτεῖσθαι ἄφεσιν
κρουνός: (quot.) 844
κτῆμα: 840 οἱ τὰ κτ. κακοῦντες τ. δεσπότης ὑβρίζουσι
κτίσις: 853, 870 ἡ τ. τέλους κτ.
κτίω: 880 ὁ τ. ψυχὴν εἰς ἐπιστήμην κτίσας, 836 ἑαυτὸν κτίζει κ. δημιουργεῖ
κτίσις: 867 θαυμάζει τὴν κτ., 868 θάνατος κτίσεως ἀνάγκη, 878 ἀδελφοὶ κατὰ τ. κτίσιν τ. ἐξειλεγμένην
κτίσμα: 885 διὰ τῶν κτισμάτων τ. ἐνέργειαν τ. θεοῦ προσκυνεῖ, 776 μηδὲν τ. κτισμάτων τ. θεοῦ μισεῖν, James i. 18
κτίστης: 873 πάντων κτ. ὁ θεός

κτιστός: 868 χρώμενος τοῖς κτ. ὁπότεν αἰρῇ λόγος
κυβερνάω: 833 κ. τὴν πάντων σωτηρίαν
κυβιστάω: 871 οἱ θαυματοποιοὶ εἰς τ. μαχαίρας κ., Ael. Ep. 16 σύ μοι δοκεῖς κἂν ἐς πύρ ἄλασθαι κἂν ἐς μαχαίρας κυβιστῆσαι
κυνέω: 890 τοῖς γνωστικοῖς κεκυήκασιν αἱ γραφαί, αἱ δὲ αἰρέσεις ὡς μὴ κεκυήκασιν παραπέμπονται
κυκλώω: (quot.) 883
κυλινδῶω (καλινδῶω): 852 φωνὴν περὶ τὸν ἀέρα κυλινδουμένην, 856 τοῖς ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ καλινδουμένοις, 3 οἱ ἐν σκότει κ., 49 πνεύματα περὶ τ. τάφους κ.
κυπάρισσος: 901 ὅρος δασὺ κυπαρίσσοις
κυριακός: 829 κ. γραφαί, 890, 866 κ. ἐνέργεια, ἱδ. κ. διδασκαλία, 887, 866 ἐπὶ τὴν κ. μὴν ἐπείγεται, 877 κ. ἐκείνην τ. ἡμέραν ποιεῖ ὅταν ἀποβάλλῃ φαῦλον νόημα, 895 κ. λαός
κύριος adj.: 872 ἡ κυριωτάτη πάσης ἐπιστήμης ἀγάπη, 888 διακριτέον τῷ κυριωτάτῳ λογισμῷ τ. ἀληθὲς ἀπὸ τ. φαινομένου: subst. 833 κ.)(σωτήρ, 843 ὁ κ. τῆς οικίας, see κυρίως
κυρίως: 829 σεπτὸν κυριώτατα, 832 σοφία κυρίως ἀν λεχθεῖ, 868 κ. ἐνεργῶν H. (ms. κύριος), 888 κ. λέγεται
κυρώω: 877 ἐπόμενοι τ. γραφαῖς κ. τὸ εἰρημένον
κύρωσις: 862 ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἡ κύρ.
κύστις: (quot.) 847
κωλύω: 872 οἱ νόμοι κ. φόβῳ κωλυόμενοι
κωμικός: 843 ὁ κ. Φιλήμων, 844, 846, 847
κωμῶδῶ: 843, 844
κωφός: (quot.) 895 οἱ κ. τῶν ὀφθων

λάβρα: 897 διορίζας λ. τὸ τειχίον
λαλέω: 856 ἡ ἐννοια λ. τ. θεῷ, 861, 878, 885 ποιεῖν κ. λαλεῖν κ. νοεῖν
λαμβάνω: 872 καιροῦ (? καιρὸν) λαβόντες παρακλέπτουσι τ. νόμον, cf. however Clem. Hom. Contest. tit. περὶ τῶν τοῦ βιβλίου λαμβανόντων
λάμπω: (quot.) 856 φῶς ἐκ σκότου λ.
λανθάνω: 841 λαθόμενος ἡμέλησεν, 859 οὐ λέληθεν αὐτὸν ὡς ἂν ἀπόντα, 902 λανθάνειν ἐθέλει ἡ γραφή, 881
λαός: 895 λ. κυριακός
λάχανος: 888 οἱ κηπευόμενοι λ.
λείπτειν: 893 λ. τάξιν δις
λείπω: 845 λείπεται δὴ ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἰδρύσθαι
λειτουργία: 834 αἱ περιτροπαὶ λειτουργίαι ἀπομερίζονται, 836 ἱνίτ. κατὰ τὴν λ. κατὰ τὴν τ. διδασκαλίαν, 838 λειτουργίαν εἰσφέρεται ἕκαστον, 865 πεπαύσθαι τ. ἄλλης λ., ἱδ. τελείωσις πάσας λ. ὑπερβάσα, 898 ἡ Παύλου λ.
λεληθώς: 902 τὴν τ. δογμάτων ἐγκα-

- τασπορὰν λ. ποιοῦνται, Cio. Fam. ix. 2. 3, Att. vi. 5. 3, Orig. c. Cels. i. 19 init.
- λέξις**: 902 ὅπου καὶ τὴν λ. οὐχ < ἡδυσμένην > εἶναι βούλονται, 829 αἱ προφητικαὶ λ., ἰδ. μηδέπω συνιέντες τὰς λέξεις, ἰδ. τ. νοῦν οὐ τὴν λέξιν, 856 ἡ φωνὴ κ. ἡ λέξις τ. νοήσεως χάριν δέδοται, 883 αἱ ἐπίκαιροι τ. ἀποστολικῶν λ., 898 ἡ τῶν ἀποστόλων λ., 897 ἡ "ἐνεφυσίωσε" λέξις
- λεπτοურγέω**: 901 τὴν τ. λογίων σαφήνειαν λεπτ., Themist. 14^d
- λεχῶ**: 889 ἡ Μαριάμ δοκεῖ λεχῶ εἶναι οὐκ οὔσα λεχῶ
- λεωφόρος**: 888 ὁδὸς βασιλικὴ καὶ λ., 664 Πυθαγόρας ἀπαγορεύει τ. λεωφόρους ὁδοὺς βαδίζειν, Philo
- λιθοδόος**: 845 λιθοδόων ἔργον
- λίθος**: 859 τῷ λίθῳ τὸ βάρος ἀναπόβλητον, 834 ἡ Ἑρακλεία λ., see λιπαρός
- λιπαρός**: 843 πάντα λίθον λ. προσκυνεῖν
- λογίζομαι**: m. 869 ἀπείρους ὅσους ἡμῶν λογιζόμενοι (H. for -vous) ἀγγέλους, p. 835 ἀγίας ἐν ἀγίοις λογισθείσας ψυχὰς
- λογικός**: 859 δύναμις λ. κ. προνοητικὴ, 871 λ. ἀνδρεία, 874 ἡ γνώσις οἷον ὁ λ. θάνατος
- λογικῶς**: 831 ἄνθρωπον λογικῶς βιῶντα
- λόγιον**: 901 τὰ λ. τ. θεοῦ ter
- λόγιος**: 852 παρὰ τ. λογιωτάτοις τ. βαρβάρων σώζεται
- λογισμός**: 840 μετὰ τ. δεόντων λογισμῶν παραδεξάμενος τ. εὐποίαν, 889 κριτήρια διὰ νοῦ κ. λογισμοῦ τεχνικά, 867 ἐκ λ. ἀνδρίζομαι, 888 ὁ κυριώτατος λ.
- λόγος**: 837 λόγος αἰώνιος ὁ υἱός, 858 δύναμις ἀπλῶ λόγῳ χρώμενος, ἰδ. ἐὰν ὁ λ. καλῇ, 893 ὁ λ. ἀρχῶν γνώσεώς τε καὶ βίου, ἰδ. οἷος ὁ λόγος τοιούδε καὶ ὁ βίος, 864 ἐν λόγῳ κ. ἐν πράξει κ. ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἐννοίᾳ, 867 ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος καὶ ἐπὶ τ. ἄλλων, 872, 877, 896 τίς λόγος ὑπελείπετο Μαρκεῖνος; 901 ὑμεῖς οὐτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὐτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ, 844, 864 ὁ ὁρθὸς λ., ἰδ. λ. προφορικός, 848 θυσίαν ἀναπέμπομεν τ. δικαιοτάτῳ λόγῳ, 829 ἐναργεστέροις χρῆσθαι τ. λόγοις, 839 οἱ λόγοι οἱ πειστικοί, 837 κατὰ λόγον 'reasonably,' 861 τὰ κατὰ λόγον ἔργα, 856 κατὰ λ. τοῦ ἡλίου, 867, 885, 867 ἀνὰ λόγον, see αἰρέω
- λόγχη**: 871 ὁμοσε λόγχαῖς πορεύεσθαι
- λοιπός**: adv. τὸ λ. 891, 847 (quot.)
- λυμαντικός**: 850 λ. τῶν καρπῶν
- λύμη**: 889 ἀποσπασάντες τινα ἐπὶ λύμῃ τ. ἀνθρώπων
- λυπρός**: 871 κακοτεχνῶν ἐπὶ λυπρῷ τῷ μισθῷ
- λύσις**: 886 αἱ τ. ἀποριῶν λύσεις
- λύχνος**: 853 λ. τ. δυνάμει
- λύω**: 897 init. λέλυνται τὸ ἡπορημένον
- μάγειρος**: 847 ἴπ.
- μάθημα**: 901 τὸ τ. ψυχῆς τῶν μ. δοχεῖον
- μάθησις**: 869 τ. τέλεον τ. ἔξεως ἐκ μ. καὶ συνασκήσεως ἐκτήσατο, 893 μ. τοῦ πῶς ἀν. ἐξαιρεθεῖν τὸ αἷτιον
- μαίδομαι**: p. 890 μαιωθείσάν φασί τινες παρθένον εὑρεθῆναι
- μάκαρ**: (quot.), 844 μ. 'Ἀήρ
- μακάριος**: 846 μ. μὲν αὕτη μ. δὲ διαπραττομένη ἔργα, 854 μ. τριάς, 869 τὸν μ. Πέτρον, 871 μακάριοι μὲν, οὐδέπω δὲ ἄνδρες ἐν ἀγάπῃ, 896 μ. ἀπὸ στολός
- μακράν**: c. gen. 836 μ. τῶν νεφῶν, Polyb.
- μακρός**: 834 συγκινεῖται μακροτάτῃ (ms. μικρ., cf. 26 where the same corruption occurs) σιδήρου μοῖρα
- μαλάσσω**: 874 κηρὸς μαλάσσεται
- μᾶλλον**: 873 πρὸς τὸ μ. κ. ἦττον
- μαμωνᾶς**: (quot.) 875
- μανθάνω**: 848 δοξάζοντες ᾧ (H. δν) μεμαθήκαμεν, cf. ἐκμανθάνω
- μάρτυρ**: 871 ὁ τῷ ὄντι ἄνδρεῖος τ. ἄλλων λεγομένων μαρτύρων χωρίζεται
- μαρτυρέω**: 864 ὁ γνωστικός μαρτυρεῖ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ
- μαρτυρία**: 895 ἡ ἐκ τῶν γραφῶν μ., 891 ἡ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων μ.
- μαρτύριον**: 862 τὸ κατὰ τ. γλῶτταν μ., 883 πολλὰ ἐκ γραφῆς μ. ἔπεισι παρατίθεσθαι, 876 οἱ ἀπόστολοι εἰς πείραν καὶ μ. τελειότητος ἤχθησαν, 866 πολλὰ μ., 829 (quot.) μ. κυρίου
- μάταιος**: 846 προσάγειν βορὰν τῷ μὴ τρεφόμενῳ μάταιον
- Ματθαῖος**: 882 (a saying of) ἐὰν ἐκλεκτοῦ γέιτων ἀμαρτήσῃ, ἡμαρτεν ὁ ἐκλεκτός, 900 Valentinus and Basilides τὴν M. αὐχῶσι προσάγεσθαι δόξαν
- μάχηρα**: 871 εἰς μ. κυβιστᾶν
- μάχομαι**: 888 διαστέλλων τὸ μαχόμενον ἀπὸ τ. ἀκολουθοῦ, 891 δόγματα μαχόμενα τ. γραφαῖς, 894 μ. δόγματα
- μεγαλεῖον**: 644 τὸ μ. τῆς δυνάμεως, 874 βεβαίως κτησάμενος τ. ἐπιστήμης τὰ μ., 892 μὴ χωρήσαντες τὸ μ. τῆς ἀληθείας, 937 τὸ μ. τῆς τ. κυρίου φιλανθρωπίας, Philo
- μεγαλείς**: 897 init. τὸ μ. φρονεῖν
- μεγαλόνοια**: 885 εἰτ' οὖν μεγαλονοίᾳ τοῦτο περιποιήσεται εἴτε μιμήσει τ. κρείττονος
- μεγαλοπρέπεια**: 835 ἡ μ. τῆς θεωρίας, 838 a form of ἀνδρεία, 862 ἡ μ. τοῦ λόγου, 897 μ. τῆς σοφίας
- μεγαλοπρεπής**: 836 μ. θεοσέβεια, 841 μ. ὁ θεός, 868 τὰ μεγαλοπρεπέστερον εἰρημένα

μεγαλοπρεπώς: 867 περί τ. ὄλων μεγαλοπρεπώς διεληφεν, 868 ἐπαγωνίσασθαι τοῖς μεγαλοπρεπέστερον εἰρημένους

μεγαλοφρόνως: 875 τ. θεὸν ἐγνώκεν μ., 883 μ. τὸ τ. γνώσεως ἀναδεξάμενος μέγεθος, 886 εὐσεβῶς καὶ μ. πολιτεύεσθαι, 897 μ. τῆς γραφῆς συνετε

μεγαλοφροσύνη: 838 α form οἱ ἄνδρες

μεγαλόφρων: 897 μ. ἐν γνώσει, 857 ὁ μ. εὐθικτος κατὰ τ. προσβολὴν τ. θεωρίας

μεγαλοψυχία: 838 α form οἱ ἄνδρες

μέγας: 846 μ. ἀξίας τ. θεοῦ

μέθη: 843 pl. μέθαις ἐγκυλιόμενοι

μεθίστημι: 878 (quot.) ὀρη μ.

μειονεκτέω: 878 αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν (H. J. ἑαυτοῦ) μ. πρὸς τὸ μὴ ὑπεριδεῖν ἐν

θλίψει γενόμενον ἀδελφόν, Heliod. viii. 9 fin. νενικήσθαι ὑπὸ θατέρου κ. μειονεκτεῖν τῶν ἐρωτικῶν οἰόμενος, Arist.

taen. i. 10 fin., Chion Ep. 6. 1, Philo

μελετάω: 872 μ. τῶν παθῶν κρατεῖν, 901 μελετᾷ τὰ λόγια τ. θεοῦ

μέλλω: 859 πεπεισμένος ὡς ἔστιν ἕκαστον τῶν μελλόντων, 869 ἡ τ. μελλόντων ἀπόληψις, 877 τὰ μέλλοντα μάλλον ἡγείται τῶν ἐν ποσὶ παρεῖναι, 879 fin. τὰ μέλλοντα) (τὰ προγεγονότα κ. τὰ ἐνεστώτα

μέμψις: 838

μέντοι: 895 (= δέ) ἔστιν ἡ τιμωρία κακοῦ ἀνταπόδοσις, κολάζει μέντοι πρὸς τὸ

χρήσιμον, cf. Schmid iv. 716: καὶ μέντοι 894

μένω: 873 μένει εἰς τ. ἀνάπανσιν τ. θεοῦ

μερίζω: p. 868 πρὸς τῆς προνοίας κατ' ἀξίαν μερίζμενα, 831 ὁ υἱὸς τ. θεοῦ οὐ μερίζεται: m. 880 τὰ τ. ἀδελφῶν ἀμαρτήματα μερίσασθαι

μερικός: 895 μ. τινες παιδεῖται, 897 οὐ τύφον ἐνεποίησεν ταῖς μερικαῖς (sc. παιδείαις) κατὰ τ. διδασκαλίαν, 774 ἡ μερική φιλοσοφία (sc. τῶν Ἑλλήνων), cf. 87

μερίς: (quot.) 832 ἡ τοῦ κυρίου

μερισμός: 848 μ. κρεῶν

μέρος: 890 τὰ κατὰ μέρος, 835 καθόλου κ. ἐπὶ μέρος, 863 ἐν θεραπείας μέρει

μέσος: 838 τὰ μέσα 'things indifferent,' 880 οὐ πρῶτως μόνον καὶ μέσον ἡμέρας, 892 τὰ ἐν μέσῳ

μεσῶς: 898 μεσούντων τῶν Τιβερίου χρόνων

μεταβαίνω: 868 fin. ἐκ τ. δούλου μ. εἰς φίλον

μεταβάλλω: 874 οὔποτε μεταβάλλει τὸ ἀγαθὸν εἰς κακόν

μεταβολή: 834 κατὰ τὴν τ. μεταβολῆς τάξιν, 835 τῆς μεταβολῆς αἰτία ἡ αἵρεσις

τ. γνώσεως, 865 εὐπρόσδεκτος μ. ἐπὶ τὸ κρεῖττον, 866 init. μ. σωτήριος πρώτη κ. δευτέρα

μεταγενέστερος: 898 μ. αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι συνηθίσεις τῆς καθολικῆς ἐκκλησίας, 899 ἐκ τ. προγενεστάτης ἐκκλησίας αἱ μ. αἰρέσεις κεκαινοτόμηται, Diod.

μετάγω: 891 τὰ εἰρημένα εἰς τὰς ἰδίας μεταγοῦσι δόξας

μεταδιώκω: 872 τὸ ἀγαθὸν μ.

μετάδοσις: 855 ἐκούσιος ἡ τ. ἀγαθῶν μ. τῷ θεῷ, 859 ἡ τ. σοφίας μ., 860 ἡ ἐνέργεια διὰ τ. μεταδόσεως δέκνυται, 881 χρημάτων περιουσία εἰς μετάδοσιν, 859 see μετέχω

μεταδοτικός: 839 μ. ὡς ἂν ᾗ κεκτημένος, 873 ἡ ἕξις ἡ παρ' ἡμῶν μεταδοτικὴ δικαιοσύνη

μετάθεσις: 883 πρόεισιν ἐπὶ τ. ἀγίαν τῆς μ. ἀμοιβῆν

μετακομίζω: 835 ψυχὰς μετακομισθείσας ὅλας ἐξ ὅλων

μεταλαγχάνω: 831 τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς μ.

μεταλαμβάνω: 884 φρένας μ.

μετάληψις: 877 ἡ ἐνεργουσα μ. ὡς ἐγνώ

μεταμοσχεύω: 902 μεταμοσχεύσας κ. μεταφυτεύσας ὥραιον κατακοσμήσει παράδεισον

μετανοέω: 835 αἱ παιδεύσεις τοὺς ἀπληγῆκτάς ἐκβιάζονται μετανοεῖν, 876, 895 νοουθείας ὑπομένοντες ἔστ' ἂν μετανοήσωσιν

μετάνοια: 884

μεταπέιθω: 895 μεταπείσαι τοὺς μὴ παντάπασι ἀνιάτους

μεταρρυθμίζω: 862 μ. τὸν κατηχούμενον, 868 οἱ ἀπηνέστερον μεταρρυθμιζόμενοι

μετάρσιος: 854 τὸ σῶμα μ. ποιησάμενοι

μετατίθημι: 882 μετατεθεὶς ἐκ δουλείας εἰς υἰοθεσίαν, 836 μετατίθεσθαι ἐκ θανάτου εἰς ζώην, 891 ἡ ἀλήθεια οὐκ ἐν τῷ μετατιθέναι τ. σημαινόμενα εὐρίσκειται, 892 πάντα μάλλον ὑπομένουσιν ἢ περ μετατιθενται τ. αἰρέσεις

μεταφράζω: 883 ὅλον μεταφράζων τ. ῥῆσιν

μεταφυτεύω: 902, 2, 88, see μεταμοσχεύω

μεταχειρίζομαι: 892 τ. ἀληθῆ φιλοσοφίαν μ., cf. μεταχειρίσις 943

μέτεμι: 891 οἱ τ. αἰρέσεις μετιόντες, 897, 901 μετιώμεν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν (ms. ὑπόσχεσιν)

μετένδεσις: 849 οἱ ἀπὸ Πυθαγόρου τὴν μ. ὀνειροπολοῦντες τ. ψυχῆς (ἀπ. λεγ.)

μετέρχομαι: 901 πρὸς τὰ ἔργα τ. δικαιοσύνης ὁλοσχερέστερον μετ. εἰ γε καὶ μετέλθοιεν

μετέχω: 859 ὁ ἀνευθεοῦς μετέχων ἀνευθεὺς εἴη ἂν, ἰδ. οὐ γὰρ ἡ μετάδοσις κινούντων κ. ἰσχύοντων ἀλλήλους τῆς ἐνεργείας κ. τοῦ μετίσχυοντος γίνεται, 886 μ. γνώσεως

μετοικίζω: 865 ἡ γνώσις εἰς τ. συγγενές θεῶν μ. τὸν ἀνθρώπων

- μετουσία**: 880 μετουσία θερμότητος θερμὸς
- μέτοχος**: 879 μ. τῆς θέας βουλήσεως
- μετρέω**: 859 τὸ ἐπιδεῖς πρὸς τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μετρεῖται
- μέχρι**: 869 ἡ μ. τῶν φιλάτων τελεία διάθεσις, Clem. Hom. II. 22 μ. αὐτοῦ τ. θεοῦ ἀσεβεῖν
- μή**: after ἐπεὶ and ὅτι 870, 868, 867, cf. Jannaris § 1818
- μή οὐ** (with indic. in questions): 885 μὴ γὰρ οὐ πάντα μοι ἔξεστιν; 173 *fin.* μὴ γὰρ οὐκ ἐνεστιν καὶ ἐν εὐτελείᾳ σώφρονι πολυειδία ἐδεσμάτων ὕγιεινή;
- μή οὐχ** (with part.): 885 βιούντας ὡς διὰ τὸ ἐσθλὸν γενομένους, μὴ οὐχὶ δὲ ἐσθλόντας ἵνα ζῶσιν: (with inf.) 122 τίς ἡ ἀποκλήρωσις μὴ οὐχὶ καὶ τὸ αἷμα ἐπὶ τὸ λευκότατον τρέπεσθαι ὁμολογεῖν;
- μή τι** (with indic. in questions): 870 μὴ τι οὖν δι' ἀγνοίαν συνίσταται ἡ δειλία; 873 μὴ τι...τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἐπὶ τοῦ γνωστικοῦ εὐροῖμεν ἂν; 885 μὴ τι οἷον σάρκας εἶναι τοῦ ἁγίου σώματος τούτους φησίν; 886 μὴ τι οὖν τέλειοι γίνεσθαι ὀφείλομεν; 887 μὴ τι οὖν ἀφεξέμεθα τῆς ἀληθείας; 888 μὴ τι οὖν ἀπέχονται οἱ γεωργοὶ τῆς ἐπιμελείας; 519 μὴ τι συνάδει τῷ ἀποστόλῳ; 119
- μή τι οὐ**: 881 μὴ τι τ. γνωστικὸν οὐ τῆς δι' ἀγγέλων βοήθειας ἐπιδεῖ εἶναι βούλεται; 887 μὴ τι οὖν κάμνων τις οὐ προσέεται ἱατρὸν;
- μῆκος**: 883 μ. τ. λόγου
- μῆλα**: 901 μ. καὶ ἐλαίαις καταπεφυτευμένον *dos*
- μῆν** (answering μέν like δέ): 830 *init.* (so H. J. for *ms.* μέν)
- μηνύω**: 849, 881, 897
- μῆρία**: (quot.) 847
- μῆρὸς**: (quot.) 847 *bis*
- μηρεκισμός**: 900 μ. ἀνάγειν, 901 *bis*
- μήτε μή**: 882 μήτε μὴ γινούς
- μητρόπολις**: 850 μ. κακίας ἡδονή, Diog. Laert. VI. 50 n., Isid. Pelus. *Ep.* II. 151
- μιαίνω**: 848 βωμὸς φόνῳ μὴ μιανθεῖς
- μιαρός**: (quot.) 842, 849
- μῖγνυμι**: 882 μίξας τ. περιστερᾶ τ. θφιν
- μικρολόγος**: (quot.) 842
- μικροψυχία**: 842 ἡ μ. τοῦ τρέφοντος
- μυέομαι**: 837 μ. τὴν θελαν προαίρεσιν
- μίμημα**: 899 μ. ἀρχῆς τῆς μιᾶς
- μίμησις**: 874 ὁ ἔπαινος ἔπεται εἰς τὴν τ. ἐπαινούτων μ.
- μιννήσκω**: 881 οὐποτε μέμνηται τῶν ἀμαρτησάντων
- μισάνθρωπος**: 833 οὐποτε ὁ σωτὴρ μ.
- μισέω** c. *gen.*: 896 οὐς ἐλεήσειεν ἂν τις ἢ μισήσειεν τ. τοιαύτης διαστροφῆς
- μισθός**: 875 μ. γνώσεως τῷ σωτῆρι, 871 ἐπὶ λυτρώ τῷ μισθῷ, 876 μισθὸν ἀργίας λαμβάνω
- μισοπόνηρος**: 839 μισοπονηρότατος κατὰ τ. τελείαν ἀποστροφήν κακουργίας, Philo, cf. Ps. cxxxix. 21, 22
- μισός**: 868 μίσους ἀξίος
- μνήμη**: 888 *init.* πόνῳ ἔπεται γλυκεῖα μν.
- μνησικακέω**: 868 οὐ μν. ποτε ὁ γνωστικός, see ἀμνησικακέω
- μοῖρα**: 877 ἐν ἀνάγκῃς μ., 834 μακροτάτη σιδήρου μ.
- μοιχεύω**: 868 *init.* μὴ μοιχεύσης μὴ φονεύσης (for the order see 816, Stählin Clem. u. LXX. p. 15, and my n. on James II. 11): trop. 897 οὐ χρὴ μ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν (cf. πορνεύω)
- μονάς**: 900 ἡ ἐξοχή τ. ἐκκλησίας κατὰ τὴν μ. ἐστίν
- μονή**: 834 οἱ μὲν ἐνάρετοι οἰκιοῦνται τ. πρώτῃ μ., 854 γνωρίζοντες τὴν μακαρίαν τῶν ἁγίων τριάδα μονῶν, 864 ἐν μονῇ τ. προφορικῷ λόγῳ (ἡ σοφία), 866 ἐπὶ τ. κυριακῇ διὰ τ. ἁγίας ἐβδομάδος ἐπέλγεται μονήν, 886 ἡ ὀφειλομένη μ.
- μονήρης**: 874 βίος μ. (= μοναχικός Hesych.)
- μονογενής**: 831 ὁ μ. παῖς τ. θεοῦ, 837 ὁ τῷ ὄντι μ., 839
- μόνος**: 835 τῷ ὄντι μόνος εἰς παντοκράτῳ
- μονότονος**: 859 ἡ τ. γνώμης μ. ἐδραιότης (rare exc. of music)
- μόνωσις**: 899 τὸ ἀκρῶς τίμιον κατὰ τὴν μ. ἐπαινεῖται
- μόριον**: 848 μόρια δοῦναι τ. θεῷ
- μορφή**: 841 θεῶν μ. διαζωγραφοῦσιν, 863 κατὰ τὴν τ. μορφῆς ιδιότητα
- μορφώω**: 886 μορφοῦμενος τῇ τ. κυρίου διδασκαλίᾳ
- μοχθηρία**: 892 αἱ μοχθηρίαι τ. δογματῶν
- μοχθηρός**: 839 μ. πρᾶξις, 841, 843, 844, 856
- μυέω**: p. 845 πρὸς τῆς τ. μυστηρίων παραδόσεως καθαρμούς τινας προσάγουσι τοῖς μυεῖσθαι μέλλουσιν
- μυθολογέω**: 841 οὐ χρὴ τὰ ἀριδὴλως εἰρημένα μ.
- μῦθος**: 850 δι' ἄλλους τινὰς μύθους
- μύριοι**: 894 *fin.* μύρια ἔστιν ἃ πράσσουντι ἄνθρωποι
- μῦς**: (quot.) 842 *ter*
- μυσταγωγός**: 897 μ. τῆς τ. ἀσεβῶν ψυχῆς
- μυστήριον**: 845 ἡ τ. μυστηρίων παράδοσις, 890 τὰ τῆς ἀληθείας μυστ., 892 τὰ τ. γνώσεως τ. ἐκκλησιαστικῆς μ., 886 οὐκ ἐκκυκλεῖν δεῖ τὸ μ., 831 τ. θεία μ. παρὰ τ. μονογενοῦς παιδὸς ἐκμαθῶν, 832 παιδεύων μυστηρίοις τ. γνωστικὸν ἐλπίζει δὲ τ. πιστόν, 956 *init.* θεῷ τὰ

τ. ἀγάπης μυστήρια κ. τότε ἐποπτεύ-
σεις τ. κόλπον τ. πατρός, 120, see *μνέω*,
Kaye, p. 150
μυστικός: 858 χορὸς μ. τῆς ἀληθείας,
865 αἱ μυστικάι προκοπαί
μυστικῶς: 900 μ. διακρινόμενοι ἀπὸ τ.
ἐκκλησίας
μυχαίτατος: 840 ὁ ἥλιος πρὸς τοὺς μ.
οἰκούς (? οἰκίσκους) ἀποστέλλει τ. αὐ-
γὴν
μῶμος: 887 παντὶ τῷ καλῷ μ. ἔπεται
μωρός: (quot.) 851
ναὶ μὴν (in asseveration): 859, 364,
365; **ναὶ ναὶ** 872; **ναί, φησὶν** (intro-
ducing an objection): 896, 366, 446,
551, 593
ναύκληρος: 894 ἐὰν προσσχῇ τις Λάμπιδι
ναύκληρον αὐτὸν ποιήσει
Νέρων: 898 ἡ Παῦλον λειτουργία ἐπὶ
Νέρωνος τελειοῦται
νεῦρον: 848 φλέβας κ. ν. δοῦναι τ. θεῷ
νεφός: 836 οὐδὲ μέχρι τῶν νεφῶν ἡ ἀνα-
θυμίασις φθάνει
νεός or **ναός**: 846 ἐκκλησία βουλῆσει τ.
θεοῦ εἰς νεῶν πεποιθῆται, 870 τ. κάλλος
τ. ψυχῆς ν. γίνεται τ. ἁγίου πνεύματος,
882 ναός ἐστε τ. θεοῦ, *ib.* ναός ἐστίν ὁ
μὲν μέγας ἡ ἐκκλησία, ὁ δὲ μικρὸς ὁ
ἄνθρωπος
νεώτερος: 899 ὡς πρεσβύτερος νεωτέροις
συνεγένετο Μάρκος (MS. Μαρκίων)
νηστεία: 877 τῆς ν. τὰ ἀνίγνυματα οἶδεν
νηστεύω: 877 ν. ἀπὸ τ. πράξεων τ.
φαύλων, *ib.* ν. φιλαργυρίας
νήφω: 843 νήφοντες ὑγίαν αἰτοῦνται
νικάω (with cogn. acc.): 874
νοέω: 829 νοούμενος πρὸς τῶν ἐξειλεγ-
μένων εἰς γινώσκειν, 871 ἐχθροὶ ἂν νοοῖντο
οἱ τ. ἐναντίαν ὁδὸν τρεπόμενοι
νόημα: 877 ἀποβάλλει φαῦλον ν. καὶ
γνωστικὸν προσλαμβάνει, 852 *fin.* ἅμα
νοήματα πάντα γινώσκει, *ib.* τὰ νοήματα
τ. ἁγίων τέμνει τ. κόσμον
νόησις: 852 ἡ διακριτικὴ τ. σημαινουσῶν
τι φωνῶν ν., 856 ἡ λέξις τῆς ν. χάριν
δέδοται, *ib.* ὁ θεὸς γνωρίζει τὰς ν.
νοητός: 829 ν.)(αἰσθητός ἀπὸ διδακτός,
838 ἡ τῶν ν. γινώσις δεόντως ἂν λέγοιτο
ἐπιστήμη, 854 ν. οὐσία, 856 φωνὴ ν.,
858 ν. καὶ πνευματικὰ
νομίζω: 837 οὐ ν. εἶναι θεόν, *ib.* οἱ νομι-
ζόμενοι θεοί, 847 τὰ νομιζόμενα ἀπο-
κρίνετε, 888 εὐρηκέναι ν.
νομοδιδάσκαλος: 836 οἱ ν. φιλονεικον
ἐκδεξάμενοι τ. νόμον
νόμος: 829 ὁ ν. κ. οἱ προφῆται, 896, 836
τοῦτο ἀνίσταται ὁ ν., *ib.* φιλονεικον
ἐκδεξάμενος τ. νόμον, 837 ν. καὶ θεσμός
ὁ υἱός, 849 αἱ κατὰ τὸν ν. θυσίαι, 865
ἡ κατὰ ν. δικαιοσύνη, 873 πολέμιος
νόμῳ, 885 ἡ τοῦ ν. παιδαγωγία

νόος: 850 νοὺς καθαρὸς, 889 κριτήρια διὰ
νοῦ τεχνικά: 'interpretation' 894, for
inflexions see Lob. *Phryn.* 453,
Blass § 9. 3, Schm. *Att.* iv. 586
νοσέω: 887 ν. τ. ψυχῇν
νουθεσία: 893 τ. προφητείας ὑφορῶνται
διὰ νουθεσίαν, 895 τὰς πρὸ τ. κρίσεως
πατρῶας ν. ὑπομένων, 881 πείραι ἐπὶ
νουθεσίᾳ προσφέρονται
νύκτωρ: 861 ν. εὐχαὶ πάλιν, 901 τ. λόγια
τ. θεοῦ ν. καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν μελετᾶν, see
νύξ, 471
νύξ: 851 νύκτα (? νύκτωρ) κ. μεθ' ἡμέραν
ἀκολλασταίνει
νωθρία: 850 ἡ ν. ἡ ἀπὸ τ. κρεοφαγίας
νωχਾਲέστερος: 850 σῶμα ῥωμαλέον ἀπερ-
γάζονται, ψυχὴν ν.
ξένος: (quot.), 878, 879
ξύλον: 843 πᾶν ξ. προσκυνεῖ
ὁ δέ (pleonastic, continuing previous
subject): 861 ὁ δὲ καὶ περιπάτω χρῶ-
μενος
ὀγκύλλομαι: 854 ἐπὶ τ. ἀθέῳ σοφίᾳ
ὀγκ.
ὀδεύω: 876 see ὁδός, 888
ὁδός: 876 ὁ. βασιλική, ἣν τὸ βασιλικὸν
ὀδεύει γένος, 888, 859 τῷ γεγυμνασμένῳ
ἅπαντα πρὸ ὁδοῦ, see *λεωφόρος*
ὅθεν: 882 'wherefore'
οἰακίζω: 831 ἡ μεγίστη ὑπεροχὴ τὸ πᾶν
ἄριστα οἰακίζει
οἶδα: 871 οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως, 300, 452: ('re-
gard as') 844 θεὸς ἅγιον οἶδεν τὸ τοῦ
δικαίου ἥθος
οἴησις: 887 αἱ φιλόδοξοι αἰρέσεις ὀήσιν
γνώσεως ἐλήφασι, 889 μέγιστον τὸ τ.
ὀήσιν ἀποθέσθαι, 893 θεραπεία οἴησεως
μάθησις τ. αἰτίου, 894 οἱ ἐν οἴησει οἱ
κατὰ τ. αἰρέσεις
οἰκέις: 838, 868 οἰκ.)(ἀλλότρια, 833 οἰκ.
εὐεργεσία, *ib.* οἱ οἰκέιοι τῆς προνοίας,
879 οἰκ. τ. κυρίου κ. τῶν ἐντολῶν, 899
αἱ οἰκ. διαθῆκαι, 884 οἰκεῖον τοῦ γνω-
στικοῦ, 891 τί θεῷ οἰκεῖον;
οἰκεῖν: 'to adapt,' 834 οἱ ἐνάρετοι
οἰκεῖνται τ. πρώτῃ μονῇ, 852 προσε-
χέστερον οἰκεῖνται θεῷ, 858 τοῖς
νοητοῖς οἰκεῖν, Polyb.
οἰκειωτός: 885 τ. σῶμα τοῦτο <τὸ>
πνευματικὸν οὐ τ. πορνείᾳ οἰκ.
οἰκέτης: 831 contrasted with φίλος
οἰκησις: 835 μεταβάλλει πᾶν τ. ἐνάρετον
εἰς ἀμείνους οἰκ., *ib.* αἱ μακάριαι θεῶν
οἰκ.
οἰκίσκος (?): 840 ὁ ἥλιος πρὸς τ. μυχαί-
τάτους οἰκίσκους (MS. οἰκούς) ἀποστέλλει
τ. αὐγὴν
οἰκοδόμος: 845 οἰκοδόμων ἔργον
οἰκοθεν: 867 κομίζων οἰκ. ('from him-
self')

οικονομέω: act. 854 ὁ γνωστικός οἰκ. τ. αἴτησιν: m. 146 μεμψιμοιρία σωτηρίαν οἰκονομεῖται: p. 943 *fin.* τὰ μετὰ φρονήσεως οἰκονομούμενα

οικονομία: 830 κατὰ τὴν τῶν περιγελῶν οἰκονομίαν, 882 οὐδέποτε τὸ ἡδὺ κ. τὸ συμφέρον προκρίνει τῆς οἰκονομίας, 881 δικαίαν τ. οἰκονομίαν μὴνύει, 875 ἡ σὴ οἰκ. προσφέρει γυμνάσια, 831 ὁ λόγος ὁ πατρικὸς τ. ἀγίαν οἰκ. ἀναδέδεται, 855 αἱ προσεχεῖς τ. προνοίας ἐνεργοῦνται οἰκ., 862 τ. μεγίστου ἀγαθοῦ τὴν οἰκ. ἀναδεξάμενος, 864 διαδέξασθαι τ. ἄκραν οἰκ. τοῦ παιδευτοῦ, 874 ἡ κατὰ τ. βίον οἰκ., 882 τὰ κατὰ τὴν οἰκ. ἐπὶ τ. συμφέροντι γινόμενα, 876 ἡ οἰκ. προορμημένη ποιεῖται τ. δωρεάν, Kaye p. 235

οἶκος: 'heaven' 869 ἡ εἰς οἶκον ἀνακομιδὴ οἶον: 885 ('quasi') οἶον ἀσάρκος ἥδη γενόμενος, 890 οἶον ἐξ ἀνθρώπου θεός, 897 οἶον "εἶσομαι εἰ δικαίως φρονεῖτε"

οἶονεῖ: 855

οἶος: 893 οἶος ὁ λόγος τοιούδε ὁ βίος εἶναι προσήκει

οἰωνίζομαι: 842 οἰωνισαμένου τινὸς ὅτι κατέφαγεν ὡς τ. δελφάκια

ὀκνέω: 887 ὀκν. φιλοσοφεῖν, 888 ὀκν. δεύσαι

ὀλιγοδείης: 839 πλουτεῖ ἐν τῷ μηδενὸς ἐπιθυμεῖν ἅτε ὀλ. ὦν, 83, Philo ap. Eus. Pr. Ev. viii. 14. 53 οἱ ὀλιγοδεῖς σωφρονέστεροι, Polyb.

ὀλίγος: 899 Σίμων ἐπ' ὀλίγον τ. Πέτρου ἐπήκουσεν

ὀλισθάνω: 859 οἶδεν τ. ἀγγέλων τινὰς ὀλισθήσαντας χαμαί, 187 ἀνακρίπτειν ὀλισθανούσας ὁρέξεις, Lob. Phr. p. 742, Philo M. i. 327, cf. κατολισθάνω

ὀλισθηρός: 876 ὀλ. κ. κρημνώδης παρεκτροπῇ, 901 ὀλ. τὸ γένος, 273, 23 ὀλ. παρεκβάσεις τ. ἀληθείας, cf. 66 ὁ βωτικός ὀλισθος

ὀλοκάρπωμα: 836 ἡ ἄτυφος καρδία ὀλοκάρπωμα τ. θεοῦ, 609 ὡς ὀλ. θυσίας προσεδέξατο αὐτοὺς (quotation from Wisd. iii. 6), 688 ὀλ. ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ὁ Χριστός

ὀλοκαύτωμα: 847 ἡ τῶν ὀλ. κνῖσα, cf. ὀλοκαυτεῖν 37. See Lightfoot on Ign. p. 470, vol. ii.

ὄλος: 831 ὄλ. νοῦς, ὄλ. φῶς, ὄλ. ὀφθαλμός, ὁ υἱός, 853 ὄλ. ἀκοή κ. ὄλ. ὀφθαλμός ὁ θεός, 833 ἦν αὐτῷ τὸ ὄλον εἶναι εἰργασμένον, 835 πρὸς τὴν τ. ὄλου σωτηρίαν τῷ τ. ὄλων κυρίῳ πάντα ἐστὶ διατεταγμένα, ib. τ. γνωστικὰς ψυχὰς μετακομισθείσας ὄλας ἐξ ὄλων, 867 περὶ τ. ὄλων ἀληθῶς διεληφέν

ὀλοσχερής: 901 πρὸς τ. ἔργα τ. δικαιοσύνης ὀλοσχερέστερον μετερχόμενοι

Ὀλύμπια: 860

ὀμίλια: 854 ὀμ. πρὸς τ. θεὸν ἡ εὐχή, ib. ἡ ἐνδιάθετος ὀμ., 861 ὀμ. χρώμενος εὐχεται, 876

ὀμνυμι: 861 bis, 862

ὀμογνώμων: 871 ψόγον ἀπὸ τῶν ὀμοτίμων κ. ὀμογνωμόνων ὑφορῶνται, cf. ὀμογνωμοσύνη 451

ὀμοίθεια: 878 ἀδελφοὶ εἰσι κατὰ τὴν ὀμ., cf. Ign. Polyc. 1, Magn. 6, Philostr. V. A. ii. 11

ὀμοιοπαθής: 846 θεὸς οὐχ ὀμ., cf. ὀμοιοσχέμων, [Ign.] Phil. 9, Trall. 10

ὀμοιοσχέμων: 846 οἱ ὀμοιοσχέμονες κ. ὀμοιοπαθεῖς τ. ἰσῆς δεήσονται διαίτης, Synes. Enc. Calv. 11, init.

ὀμοιότης: 872 ἡ φίλα δι' ὀμοιότητος περαίνεται, 886 οὐδὲν εἰς ὀμ. θεοῦ παραλαμβάνεται

ὀμοίως: 851 οἱ ὀμ. πεπιστευκότες

ὀμολογέω: 870 διδάθῃσιν ὀμολογουμένην τ. εὐαγγελίῳ κηρύσσασθαι, 851 χάριν ὀμ. τῆς γνώσεως, 852, 864 πίστις ἀνευ τοῦ ζητεῖν ὀμ. θεὸν εἶναι

ὀμολογία: 887 τὴν περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ὀμ. φυλάττομεν, ib. ὀμολογίαν παρελθεῖν, ὀμ. ψεύσασθαι, 855 ἡ ὁσιότης συμπλακεῖσα τ. προνοίᾳ κατὰ τὴν ἐκούσιον ὀμ., 871 τῇ τ. κλήσεως ἐμμένειν ὀμολογία, 840, 861 τὸ πιστὸν τῆς ὀμ., 887 ἡ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ὀμ.

ὀμόλογος: 864 ἡ γνώσις ὀμ. ἐαυτῇ τε κ. τ. θείῳ λόγῳ

ὀμομητήριος: 873, see ὀμοπάτριος

ὀμονητικός: 852 τὸ φιλικὸν καὶ ὀμ. ἐπαγγέλλεται τὸ συμπόσιον

ὀμόνοια: 872 ἡ ὀμ. ἡ περὶ ταῦτο συγκατάθεσις ἐστὶ

ὀμοπάτριος: 873 οὐχ ὑπερορᾷ τ. ἀδελφὸν ὀμ. ὄντα κ. ὀμομητήριον

ὀμόσε: 871 τ. θηρία ὀμ. τ. λόγχοις πορεύεται

ὀμότιμος: 871, see ὀμογνώμων

ὀμόφυλος: ἐτρον. 839

ὄναρ: 852 ἥδονην οὐδὲ ὄναρ προσέεται, 878 οὐδὲ ὄναρ ποτὲ μὴ ἀρμόζον ἐκλεκτῷ βλέπει

ὄνειροπολέω: 849 τ. μετένδесιν ὄν. τῆς ψυχῆς, Philo

ὄνειρος: 879 ὄν. βλέπων τὰ ἅγια ποιεῖ

ὄνομα: 869 παρακλητικῶς ἐξ ὀνόματος προσεῖπεν τ. γυναῖκα, 891 ὀνόμασι μόνοις προσανέχουσι, 900 ἀπὸ ὀνόματος προσαγορεύονται αἱ αἰρέσεις: (pregnant) 828 εἰκὴ διώκουσι τοῦτομα, 885 οἱ τὸ ὄν. ἐπικεκλημένοι μόνον

ὄνομασία: 889 ἡ ὄν. τῶν αἰρέσεων ὄντως: 887 ἡ ὄντως οὐσα θεοσέβεια, 888 ἡ ὄντως οὐσα ἀλήθεια, ib. ἡ τῷ ὄντι ἀλήθεια περὶ τ. ὄντως ὄντα θεὸν καταγίνεται

ὀξέως: 880 ὀξ. ἐπόμενος τῷ καλοῦντι

δέξυς: 852 ἡ δέξυτάτη συναίσθησις τ. ἀγγέλων
δέξυχολος: 841 δέξ. γραΐδιον
ὀπή: 840 ὁ ἥλιος διὰ μικρᾶς ὀπῆς ἀποστέλλει τ. αὐγὴν, 900 ὀπήν ὑποδείξει 'window,' cf. Plut. Mor. 972A, Orig. Philoc. § 10 ὡς δι' ὀπῆς μεγίστων νοσημάτων ἀφορμὴν παρέχει
ὀπίσω: 889 (quot.)
ὄπλον: 870 τ. ὄπλοις τ. κυρίου πεφραγμένοι
ὀπότεροσούν: 855 ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρηκτικός πρὸς ὀπότερον οὖν (πρ. ἂν) βούλοιο
ὀπου γε: 856 πῶς οὐχὶ αὐτῆς τ. ψυχῆς ἐπακούει ὁ θεός, ὅπου γε ψυχῇ ψυχῆς ἐπαίει; 875 τερπνὰ τοῦτω πῶς ἂν εἴη τὰ περὶ τ. βρώσις, ὅπου γε κ. λόγον φέροντά τινα ἡδονὴν ὑφορᾶται; 862, 16
ὀπωρα: 888 ὀπ. ἡ μὲν ἀληθὴς ἡ δὲ ἐκ κηροῦ πεποιημένη
ὀρατικός: 878 κολάζων τὸ ὄρ.
ὄργανον: 881 ὄργ. γίνεται τῆς τ. θεοῦ ἀγαθότητος
ὀρέγω: m. 853 εἴχεσθαι κ. ὀρέγ. καταλήλως γίνεται, 857 ὄρ. τῶν ἀπόντων
ὀρέξις: 853 ὦν αἱ ὀρέξεις κ. αἱ ὀρμαί, τούτων αἱ εὐχαί
ὀρθός: 843 περὶ ὀρθῶ τῷ ὀφει, 844 *fin.* τὰς ψυχὰς προκαθαίρειν διὰ τ. λόγου τ. ὀρθοῦ, 864 κατὰ λόγον τὸν ὁ., 871, 500 ἡ πρὸς τ. ὀρθὸν λόγον ἐξομολοῖσις, 846 ὀρθότατα βιωῖ
ὀρθοτομία: 896 ἡ ἐκκλησιαστικὴ ὀρθ. τ. δογματικῶν
ὀριγνάομαι: 896 δόξης ὀριγνώμενοι, 220, 526 τροφῆς ὄρ., cf. Coebet Collectan. p. 154
ὀρίζω: 851 ὠρισμένος τόπος *bis*, 880 τ. ὠρισμένον ἐν τῇ σαρκὶ βίον
ὄρκος: 861 ὄρκ. ἐστὶν ὁμολογία καθοριστικὴ μετὰ προσπαράληψεως θέας, 862 *bis*
ὀρμάω: 867 ἐνιοι θυμοειδεῖς ἀλόγως ἐπὶ τ. πολλὰ ὀρμῶσι, *ib.* m. ἐνθένδε ὀρμώμενος συνεργεῖ πρὸς τ. μάθησιν
ὀρμη: 853 see ὄρεξις, 837 ἀβούλητοι ἀγνοίας ὀρμαί
ὀρητικός: 855 ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρμ.
ὀρνιθεῖος: 850 ὀρνιθεῖος ὡς κουφοτάτοις χρωῖνται
ὄρνις: (quot.) 843
ὄρος: 878 ὄρ. μεθιστάς, 901 οἱ στρωματεῖς ὄρει συσκιῶ εὐκασσι
ὄρχηστῆς: 894 ἐὰν πρόσσχη τις Ἀρχελάω ὄρχ. αὐτὸν ποιήσει
ὄς: (indirect interrogation) 838 see Winer tr. 207 f.: *ὄς μὲν—ὄς δὲ* 895
ὄσιος: 881 Ἰωβ ἦν ὄσιος, τὸ δὲ ὄσιον μὲνυει δικαίαν οἰκονομίαν

δοσιότης: 855, 867, its def. 881
ὄσος: 870 τὰ ὅσα τοῦτοις συγγενῇ, 876 τοῖς δ' ὄσοι ἀξιοί, τὰ ἀγαθὰ δίδοται, p. 60 νόμους τοὺς ὄσοι ἀληθεῖς, 884 ἀποστερεῖτε τῆς τ. θεοῦ ἀγαθότητος, τὸ ὄσον ἐφ' ὑμῖν, τοὺς καθ' ὧν εἴχεσθε, 838, 885 ἐξομολοῖσθαι ὄση δύναμις τῇ τ. θεοῦ ἀγαθότητι, cf. 99, ἐμφανίζειν τ. μυστήριον ὄσον εἰς ἀνάμνησιν, 841 ὄσον ἐπιστημῆνασθαι, 894 διαβεβαιούνται ὄσον γε ἐπὶ τῷ διαβεβαιοῦσθαι ἀνευ ἀποδείξεως: 855 ὡς πλείστοι ὄσοι, 866 πολλῶν ὄσων μαρτυρίων ὄντων, 869 ἀπελποῦς ὄσους λογιζόμενος ἀγγέλους, 175 μυρίων ὄσων (cf. Jannaris p. 321 § 1219)
ὄσπερ: 897 εἰ δέ, ὅπερ καὶ μᾶλλον, τὸ ἀληθῶς φρονεῖν μὲνυει
ὄστέον: (quot.) 847 ὁ. τὰ ἄβρωτα
ὄστιςπερ: 863 ὅστιςπερ ἂν ἐν νῷ, τοῦτο κ. ἐπὶ γλώσσης φέρει
ὄσφησις: 848 αἱ διὰ τῆς ὄσφ. τῶν διὰ στόματος τροφαί θειότεραι, 852 θυμιαμάτων πολυτέλεια τ. ὄσφρησιν γοητεύει
ὄσφύς: (quot.) 847 *bis*
οὐκέτι: logical 850
οὖν: (in apodosis) 895 εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐπατοῖεν ... παιδευθεῖεν οὖν
οὐρανίος: 881 ὁ οὐρ. πατήρ
οὐρανός: 882 τέμνει τ. οὐρανόν
οὖς: 886 οἱ ὦτα ἔχοντες, 893 οὐκ ἔχει ὦτα ἀκούοντα τ. σύμφωρον, 896 τὰ ὦτα τ. ψυχῆς
οὐσία: 854 οὐσία νοητή, 867 οὐσίας κ. τὰ πράγματα αὐτὰ παραλαβὴν διὰ τ. λόγων, 892 ἡ πίστις οὐσία ἀποδείξεως, 882 διελθὼν τὰς πνευματικὰς οὐσίας, 884
οὔτε...οὐδέ: 836 οὐτ' οὖν ἐνδεὲς οὐδὲ μὴν φιλοκερδὲς τ. θεῖον, *ib.* οὔτε θυλαίαι οὐδὲ μὴν ἀναθήμασιν οὐδ' αὖ δόξῃ
οὔτε...οὔτε καί: 867
οὔτος: 869 μέμνησο ὧ αὐτῇ τ. κυρίου: 836 καὶ ταῦτα: **διὰ τοῦτο:** (introducing result of a gen. abs.) 899 ἐνὸς ὄντος τ. θεοῦ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἄκρως τίμιον ἐπαινεῖται, 887 δυσκόλου τ. ἀληθείας τυγχανούσης διὰ τοῦτο γεγόνασι ζητήσεις
οὐχὶ δέ: 901 πρὸς τ. ἔργα τ. δικαιοσύνης ὀλοσχερέστερον, οὐχὶ δὲ ἀκριβέστερον μετερχόμενοι, 881 οὐχὶ δὲ καὶ αἰτεῖ (?)
ὀφείλω: 860 αἱ ὀφειλόμεναι προκοπαί, 886 ἡ μονὴ ἡ ὀφειλομένη, *ib.* τέλειοι γίνεσθαι ὀφείλομεν, 888
ὀφθαλμός: 893 ὡς ὀφθ. τετραγώνος οὕτως κ. ἡ ψυχὴ, 831, 853 ὅλος ὀφθ.
ὄφιν: 843 ὄφ. ὑπέρω περιελιγμένος *bis*, 895 (quot.), 882 μῆλας τῇ περιστερῇ τ. ὄφιν
ὄχλοκρασία: 852 ὄχλ. ἡ τ. θεάτρων δεσπότις, Philo de Paenit. 2

ὄψις : 877 τ. ὄψεις αὐτοῦ πρὸς τ. ἀόρατα χειραγωγεί, 878 *init.* ἡ προσβολή τῆς ὄψεως, 852 οὐ δεῖ θεῶν ὄψεως, 901 ὄψεως εἰς ἡδονήν
ὀψοποιός : 894

παγκάλως : 858 εὖ μάλα π. διοικείται τ. πάντα

παγκρατιάζω : 840 π. εἰς τ. στάδιον οἱ ἀθλῆται

παγκράτιον : 839 τὸ π. τὸ πάμμαχον οὐ πρὸς αἷμα

παθητός : 832 ὁ κύριος δι' ἡμᾶς τ. παθητὴν ἀνέλαβεν σάρκα, 868 παθ. σώματι ἐνδεδμεμένος

πάθος : 846 *fin.* ὦν ἄπτεται π. φθαρτὰ πάντα ἐστί, 872 δεινὴν πάθει τὸ ἀγαθὸν μεταδιώκει, 893 πάθους τριττὴ θεραπεία, 871 οὐδὲ τὰ π. οὐδὲ τ. ἀμαρτήματα κακίαι

παλγνιον : (quot.) 845 ἄνθρωπος π. θεοῦ παιδαγωγέω : 895 ἡ κατὰ λόγον ἀσκήσις ἐκ πίστεως παιδαγωγουμένη

παιδαγωγία : 885 ἡ τ. νόμου π.

παιδαγωγός : 893 τ. πονηρὰ παιδία τὸν παῖδ. ἀποκλείει

παιδεία : 839 ἡ ἐγκύκλιος π., 869 διὰ παιδείας εὐεργετεῖ, 895 δύο π. παραδίδονται πρόσφοροι ἐκατέρᾳ τ. ἀμαρτιῶν, *ib.* μερικά τινες π.

παιδεραστής : (quot.) 847

παιδευσις : 835 π. αἱ ἀναγκαῖαι

παιδευτής : 864 ὁ φιλόανθρωπος κ. φιλόθεος π.

παιδευτική : 838 χρήσιμος ἡ ἀλγυδὼν κατὰ τὴν π.

παιδεύω : 862 παιδεύων δημιουργεῖ τ. ἄνθρωπον, 876 ὑπὸ τοιούτων οὐ παιδεύεται ὁ γνωστικός *bis*, 879 οἱ μετὰ θάνατον παιδευόμενοι

παιδιά : 845 γελοῖον γίνεσθαι παιδιαῖς (*ms.* παιδιᾶς) τέχνης τ. θεῶν

παιδοποιία : 874 γάμφ κ. παιδοποιεῖ ἐγγυμνασάμενος

παίζω : 842 *fin.* παίζων ἐνεχειρεῖ

παῖς : 871 π. ἐν πίστει, 876 'neophyte'

παλαιός : (quot.) 836 π. ἄνθρωπος, 856 τὰ παλαιάτα τ. *ierōn*

πάλιν αὖ : 834

παλινδρομέω : 889 μὴδὲ εἰς τ. ἀλρέσεις π., 890 ἐκ τ. ἀπάτης π., 777 ἐπὶ τὰ κοσμικὰ ἀγαθὰ π., 23, Philo

παμβασιλεύς : 837 ὁ π. καὶ παντοκράτωρ πατὴρ, Eus. *Pr. Ev.* i. 1. 3 *bis*, *ib.* 4 § 9, π.) (βασιλεύς spoken of the Son, Barnab.

πάμμαχος : 839 *see* παγκράτιον

πάμπολος : 893 ἀμπόλλα συγκατιόνουσι ψεύσματα, 887 π. γεγόνασιν ἀλρέσεις

παμφάγος : 851 πῦρ τὸ π. καὶ βάνανσον πανεπισκόπος : 837 οὐ φασιν εἶναι θεόν

ἢ ὄντα μὴ εἶναι π., 311 ὁ π. λόγος, Orac. *Sibyll.* i. 152

πανηγυμῶν : 864 θεός π., Philo

πανηγυρίς : 860 ἅπας ὁ βίος π. ἁγία, 953, cf. *Const. Ap.* xi. 62, *Schm.* iv. 718

πανοῦργος : 889 οἱ τ. προσίνοντας ἐξαπατῶντες π.

πανσθενής : 857 προσεχῆς τῇ π. δυνάμει γενόμενος

παντάπασιν : 895 π. ἀνάτος

παντέλης : 894 ἀποπαναστέον τ. ἔθος εἰς τὸ παντελές, 835 κρίσις ἡ π., 895 μὴ εἰς τὴν π. κρίσιν ἑαυτοὺς ἐμβάλοιν, 838 ἡ π. ἀρετὴ δικαιοσύνη

παντελής : 838 π. ἀναλλοίωτα

πάντη : 835 π. πάντως ἀνάτιος, 866 π. πάντως ἀτρεπτον : 'everywhere' 862 πάντη πάντοτε εἶναι τ. θεόν, 764 πάντη ἐστί καὶ αἰεὶ ἐργάζεται, 831, 851 π. πάντοθεν πάρεστιν ὁ θεός *bis*

παντοκρατορικός : 857 τὸ π. βούλημα, 611 τὸ π. θέλημα, 564 αὐθεντία π., Clem. Rom. i. 8 *fin.* Lightfoot

παντοκράτωρ : subst. 833, 835, adj. 831 θεὸν πεπεισμένος εἶναι π., 839, 864 (where *ms.* wrongly inserts καί), and *passim*, 864 βασιλεύς π. 833, 834 πατὴρ π.

παρβαίνω : 861 π. τι, 887 π. συνθήκας *quingies*, 862 μὴδὲν π. τῶν κατὰ τ. συνθήκας, 893 ἐπὶ παραβῆ τις τ. θεόν, *see* παραγγέλλω

παράβασις : 862 τῆς π. καὶ τ. ἐπιτελέσεως ἐν τ. ἔργοις ἡ κύρωσις

παραγγέλλω : 875 μὴδὲν τῶν παρηγεμένων παραβέβηκα, 830 ὁ κύριος ἀντικρυς παραγγέλλει

παραγγέλημα : 837 παραγγεμάτων ὑπακοή

παράγω : act. 847 τ. Διόνυσον παράγει, 868 παράγειν οὐκ ἴσχυσεν ἡ γυνή : p. 836 τὸ θεῖον οὐ παράγεται τοιοῦτοις

παράδεισος : 901 ἐν στοίχῳ καταπεφυτευμένοι π., *ib.* ὠραίος π. 736

παραδεκτικός : 838 π. τῶν ἐπαγγελιομένων, 437 πρόληψις τῶν λεγομένων παρ., cf. παραδοχή and παραδέχομαι παραδέχομαι : 840 π. ἐντολάς, 874 κηρὸς χαρακτήρα π.

παραδίδωμι : act. 831 τὸ παραδιδόναι τὰ παρὰ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἐπικεκρυμμένα, 900 τὰ διχληλόντα καθαρὰ π. ἡ γραφή, p. 895 δύο παιδεῖαι παραδίδονται ἐκατέρᾳ τ. ἀμαρτιῶν, 865 ἡ γνώσις παραδίδεται τ. ἐπιτηδεύοις, 897 ἡ διὰ τ. γραφῶν παραδιδόμενη γνώσις

παράδοξος : 843 ἦν γὰρ παραδοξότερον παράδοσις, *ib.* ἐπὶ τὴν ἀληθῆ τρέπεσθαι π., 864 ἡ γνώσις ἐκ π. διαδιδόμενη οἷον παρακαταθήκη, 865, 890 ἡ ἐκκλησιαστικὴ παραδ., 896 θεία π.) (ἀλρέσεις,

ιδ. κυρίου π., 900 μία ἡ πάντων τ. ἀποστόλων π., 807, 897: *pl.* 882 λέγουσιν ἐν ταῖς π., 893 αἱ τ. Χριστοῦ π., 901 π. ἁγία

παραδοχή: 839 π. πίστεως, 846 ἀμείνων ὁ νεὺς εἰς π. τοῦ θεοῦ, 874 ἡ τ. γνώσεως π.

παραδρομή: 866 κατὰ π. ἀνέδειξεν, 55 κατὰ π. παραστήσαι, *Arist., Polyb., ἐν -ῇ Basil Ep.* 258. 2 (*iii.* 393 d)

παραζηλώ: 884 ἐχθροὶ οἱ π.

παραθύρος: 897 παράθυρον ἀνατεμόντες κ. διορύξαντες τ. τειχίον

παραινέω: 869 ὁ ἀνὴρ τῇ γυναικὶ ἀγάπης ἔχεσθαι παρήνευσεν

παραιτητός: 837 θυσίαις π. τοὺς θεοὺς

παρακαλέω: 876 διὰ τ. ἀνδρικής παρακαλούμενοι ὑπομονῆς

παρακαταθήκη: 865 *init.* οἶον π. ἐγχειρίζεται ἡ γνώσις

παρακείμε: 853 τ. παρακείμενα ὠφελήματα τ. κτήσε, *ιδ.* καθάπερ ἀναθήματα παρακείμενα, 838 ὅπωρα π.

παρακλέπτω: 872 π. τὸν νόμον

παρακλητικῶς: 869 προτρεπτικῶς κ. π. ἐπιφωνῆσαι

παρακολουθεῖω: 889 παρακολουθοῦντες αὐτοῖς ὅτι μηδὲν ἐπίστανται

παραλαμβάνω: *act.* 848 π. τ. γνώσιν: *p.* 862 ἡ μεγαλοπρέπεια τ. λόγον πρὸς τ. διδασκάλου παραλαμβάνεται, 865 ἀπόδειξις τῶν διὰ πίστεως παρελημμένων, 887, 886 οὐδὲν τούτων εἰς ὁμοιότητα θεοῦ παραλαμβάνεται, *Philo*

παραλειπτέον: 855 οὐδεμίαν ἀφορμὴν τῆς προσόδου πρὸς τ. θεὸν π.

παραλείπω: 883 ἀνεπισημείωτον π. τ. τόπον

παραμένω: 853, 857 τὰ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ εὐχεται παραμεῖναι, 872

παραμονή: 857 ὁ γνωστικὸς ὢν κέκτῃται π. αἰτήσεται, 859 τὰ βοηθεῖν εἰς τὴν π. τῆς ἀρετῆς δυνάμενα

παραμυθία: 873 ἐπικουφίζει τ. ἀδελφὸν παραμυθίας

παράνοια: 894 ὁ αὐτὸς νοὺς παρ' οἷς μὲν ἐντιμότερος παρ' οἷς δὲ παρανομίας ἦλωκε

παραπέμπω: *act.* 856 ἔξεστιν μηδὲ φωνῇ τ. εὐχὴν παραπέμπειν, 866 ἡ γνώσις εἰς τὸ ἀμετάπτωτον π., 881 τ. ἀγαθὰ τ. θεομένους παραπέμπει, 901 ἡ πίστις δι' υἱοῦ πρὸς τ. πατέρα π.: *p.* 896 τ. ἀποδείξεις ἀνευρίσκειν παραπεμπόμενος (*ms.* ἀναπ.) ὑπὸ τ. κυρίου, 7 παρ' οὗ τὸ εὐ ζῆν ἐκδιδασκόμενοι εἰς αἰδίων ζωὴν παραπεμπόμεθα, 572 εἰς ἔξιν αἰδιότητος παραπέμπεται ὁ μελετήσας εὐζωίαν, *Philo M.* 1. 12 ὑπὸ φωτὸς ἄνω παραπεμφθεῖσα ἡ ὄρασις: *m.* 877 πόνους παρεπέμψατο, 890 αἱ αἰρέσεις παραπέμπονται τ. γραφάς, 892, 36, *cf.*

Clem. Hom. 11. 31 παραπέμπεται τ. ὄρκους, *Plut. Mor.* 1039 β προσήκει τὰ μὲν (ἀμαρτήματα) ὅλως παραπέμπεσθαι τὰ δὲ μικρὰς ἐπιστροφῆς τυγχάνειν

παραπίπτω: 882 τοὺς παραπεσόντας τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις πιπράσκει, *cf.* *Heb.* vi. 6

παραπλησίως: 890

παραπτώμα: 895 οἱ ἐν παραπτώματι γενόμενοι εἰς κολάσεις περιπίπτουσιν

παρασκευάζω: 839 παιδεία π. τ. ψυχῇν, 897 τὸ ἐπὶ τ. ἀληθείᾳ πεποιθέναι ὑπεροπτικὸν π. ('makes a man high-minded')

παρασκευή: 877 'Friday': 865 παρασκευῆς δεῖται

παράστασις: 862 ἀρκεῖ προσθεῖναι τὸ ἀληθὺς λέγω εἰς π. τῶν μὴ διορῶτων, 'confirmation,' 864 εἰς π. τῆς ἀληθείας, *cf.* *Eus. H. E.* vi. 19, *Epict.*

παραστατικός: 862 ὁμνῦναι ἐστὶ τὸ ὄρκον ἀπὸ διανοίας προσφέρεσθαι παραστατικῆς (*ms.* -τικῶς)

παρεπίνοια: 887 π. ἡ ἀλήθεια ἄλλων ἄλλα δογματίζοντων

παρατηρέω: (*quot.*) 843 π. τίς ἔπαρην

παρατίθῃμι: 867 τ. βίον διαγράφειν οὐχί τ. θεωρίαν παρατίθεσθαι, 895 ταῦτα παρεθέμην, 883

παραχάραγμα: 887 τ. κίβδηλον νόμισμα τ. κυρίου ἀπὸ τοῦ π. διακρίνουσιν, [*Ignat.*] *Magn.* 5 bis δύο λέγω χαρακτῆρας ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐρίσκεσθαι, τὸν μὲν νομίσματος, τὸν δὲ παραχάραγματος, *ιδ.* ὁ ἀσεβὴς κίβδηλον νόμισμα, παραχάραγμα, *Basil Ep.* 214. 3 *init.*, *Chrys.* xi. 551 c

παραχαράσσω: 899 αἰρέσεις παραχαράσθῃσαι, *Philo* 11. 568, *Tatian* 40, *Lobeck Aglaoph.* 603 n.

παρεχέρισις: 896 σοφίζονται δι' ἐτέρων π., *cf.* ἐπιχείρημα, ἐγχειρέω

παρεμία: 896 παρὸν τὰς οἰκείας τ. θείας γραφαῖς πορίζεσθαι ἀποδείξεις, 879 εὐχαριστία ἐπὶ τ. μέλλουσιν ὡς ἤδη διὰ πίστεν παροῦσιν

παρεισάγω: 854 πρὸς τινων ἐτεροδόξων παρεισαγόμενα δόγματα, 2 *Pet.* ii. 1

παρεισδύομαι: 854 π. τὸ ὑπόμνημα ἡ τούτων καταδρομή, *cf.* παρεισδύω 270, 659, 666 *fin.*, *Jude* 4

παρεκτροπή: 876 ὀλισθηραὶ κ. κρημνῶδες π.

παρέλκω: 855 οὐ π. ἡ αἴτησις κὰν χωρὶς ἀξιώσεως διδῶται, 862 π. αὐτῷ τὸ κατὰ τ. γλῶτταν μαρτύριον, *cf.* 645 π. αἱ ἐντολαί

παρεπίδοσις: (*quot.*) 879 π. καὶ ξένος τῶν τῇδε, 878

παρέρχομαι: 887 π. τὴν ὁμολογίαν, 881 παρεληλυθότα) (μέλλοντα

παρέχω: *m.* 836 τῷ θεῷ τῷ τὰ πάντα παρεσχήμεν, 860 ὁ ἱατρὸς ὑγίειαν

- παρέχεται, 871 τ. ἄνδρα ἐν τ. ἀνδρεία
ἐξετάζεσθαι παρέχονται, 881 τ. δεο-
μένοις τὸ (ms. τῷ) διὰ τ. εὐχῆς ἀτύ-
φως π., 895 ἀμεμπτον ἑαυτὸν π.,
act. 839 ἐπιστημονικὴν διαμονὴν παρέ-
χουσιν, 836 ἀφορμὰς παρσχήκασι
παρθένος: 875 ἡ χήρα διὰ σωφροσύνης
αὐθὺς π., *id.* ἡγιασμένοι π., *id.* π. ὡς
κακῶν ἀπεσχημένοι, 890 π. ὡς Μαρίαμ,
id. αἱ γραφαὶ π. μένουσι
παρίστημι: 828 καιρὸς παρστήσῃ τ.
"Ἑλλήσι μόνον εἶναι θεοσεβῆ τ. γνω-
στικόν, 829 τὰ ὑφ' ἡμῶν λεγόμενα τ.
νοῦν τ. γραφῶν παριστᾶν ἐπαγγέλ-
λεται, (cf. Clem. Hom. xv. 5 ἐκ στο-
χασμῶν δοκεῖ παριστᾶν τ. ἀποδείξει),
id. πρόκειται παρστήσῃ ὑμῖν τ.
γνωστικόν ὅσιον, 832 τοῦτον εἶναι
τ. σωτήρα αἱ θεαὶ παριστᾶσι προφη-
τεῖαι, 841 ἀθέους παρστήσῃ τοὺς τοῖς
κακίοις τὸ θεῖον ἀπεικάζοντας, *id.*
ικανῶς παρστήσῃ περὶ δεισιδαιμονίας,
852 φαίνεται τὸ ἐξοχόν τ. γνώσεως ὥδε
παριστάς, 858 οὐδαμῇ ἐνδόσιμον τ.
ψυχὴν παρίστησιν, 866 φίλον τὸ
γίνωσκον τ. γινωσκομένῳ π. *bis*, 867 τ.
ψυχὴν παρίστησιν τοῖς πράγμασιν, 869
ὁ παρστήσας δυνάτὸν εἶναι τ. κορυ-
φαῖον κτήσασθαι βίον, 877, 882 τὸ
ἀμαρτήσῃ ἀλλότριον π. ἡ γραφή, 883
παροράω: 833 ἡ πρόνοια μηδενὸς παρο-
ρῶσα τ. ἐπιμέλειαν, 893 οὐχ οἷα τε
τὸ φῶς τ. ἀληθείας διιδεῖν ἀλλὰ τὰ ἐν
ποσὶ παρορᾷ
παρόρμησις: 873 τ. ἀδελφὸν ἐπικουφίζει
παρορμήσει
παρουσία: 851 ἡ π. ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ πρὸς
τ. κρείττον σχηματίζει τ. ἐντυγχάνοντα:
834 συνέκλεισεν τ. ἀπιστίαν εἰς τὴν π.
(the First Coming), 898 ἡ τ. κυρίου
κατὰ τὴν π. διδασκαλία, Lightf. Ign.
II. 275 f.
παρρησία: 858 ἐμπειρία πολλῇ χρησά-
μενος π. ἔχει, 875 εἰπεῖν μετὰ π. πρὸς
τ. θεόν, 896 ἡ π. τῆς ἀληθείας
παρρησιάζομαι: 876 οἱ γεννάδαι τ.
παρρησιαζομένων φιλοσόφων
πᾶς: 878 πᾶς οὗτος ξένος: 829 πᾶς ὁ
πρεσβύτερος, 835 πᾶν τὸ ἐνάρτεον, 836
πᾶς ὁ ἀναληφθεὶς, 854 παντὸς μᾶλλον
ἐναργῶς, 855, 897: πᾶς τις 884 παντί
τῳ χρηστεύεται: 884 τὸ πᾶν 'the
universe'
πατάσσω: 876 ὃν ἐγὼ πατάξω ἐλέησον
πατέω: 881 π. τὰ ἀνθρώπινα κακὰ
πατριάρχης: 869 οἱ κατωρθώκοι π.
πατρικός: 831, 68 ὁ λόγος ὁ π., 833
π. ἐνέργεια ὁ υἱός, *id.* δύναμις π.
πατρός: 866 ἡ π. αὐλή, 895 νου-
θεαὶ π.
Παῦλος: 894 ἡ II. λειτουργία
παῦω: 865 πεπαῦσθαι καθάρσεις
παχύς: 836 οὐδὲ μέχρι νεφῶν τ. παχυ-
τάτων
παχύτης: 848 ἡ κατὰ τ. ἀέρα π.
πειθήνιος: 840 π. τῷ ἀλείπτῃ, *id.* γε-
γόμενος εἶναι π. ταῖς ἐντολαῖς
πειθηνίως: 856 π. ἔχειν πρὸς τ. ἡγου-
μένους
πείρα: 874 ἡ διὰ τέκνων προσφερομένη
π., 876 εἰς πείραν τελειότητος ἡχθησαν,
877 πείραν λαβὼν πόνων κατεφρόνησε,
id. ἐν πείρᾳ γενόμενον ἀποσχέσθαι
ἡδονῆς, 880 *fin.* ὑπομονητικὸς πρὸς
πᾶσαν πείραν, 881 πένια κ. νόσος κ.
τοιαῦται πείραι
πειράζω: 839 ἄθλους ἐπαρτᾷ ὁ πειράζων,
877 ὁ γνωστικὸς πειράζεται ὑπ' οὐδενός
πειρασμός: 877 οἱ π. προσάγονται τοῦτω
εἰς τὴν τῶν πέλας ὥφελειαν
πειρατής: 851 κἂν π. κἂν λησται τύχω-
σιν
πείσμα: 869 π. βεβαιότατον τῆς τ. μελ-
λόντων ἀπολήψεως (see critical n.),
785 πείσμα τ. ψυχῇ βέβαιον, 327 βέ-
βαιον λαμβάνομεν πείσμα τ. ἀληθοῦς
καταλήψεως, 488 π. δοῦναι ὅτι
πειστικός: 839 οἱ λόγοι οἱ π. (wrongly
written πιστικός, cf. Lobeck *Aj.* p.
139, Plato *Legg.* 723 A)
πενία: 881
πένομαι: 881 οἱ πενόμενοι ἀδελφοί
πέποιθα: 872 π. ἐπὶ κύριον, ἵνα πε-
ποιθὸς προσίη τ. εὐχαῖς, 897 τὸ ἐπὶ
τῇ ἀληθείᾳ πεποιθέναι
πεποίθησις: 831 τῆς τ. σωτήρος διδα-
σκαλίας ἡ πεποίθησις, cf. Eph. iii. 12
περαίνω: 872 ἡ φίλια δι' ὁμοιότητος
περαίνεται, (quot.) 893 ἔπessθαι τ. θεῷ
ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὰ πάντα εὐθείαν περαίνοντι
περαιῶω: p. 866 ἡ εἰς ἀγάπην περαιου-
μένη μεταβολή, 883 (pleonastic) τὸ
τέλος δι' ἐνεργείας εἰς θεωρίαν περαι-
οῦται, 787
πέρας: 879 ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν περάτων ἐπὶ π.
ὠκεανοῦ βασιλεία
περάτης: see n. on περατικοί 900, cf.
Harnack *Gesch. d. altchr. Litt.* i. p.
168
περί: 849 αἱ θυγαῖς τὴν π. ἡμᾶς εὐσέ-
βειαν ἀλληγοροῦσι, cf. Xen. *Hell.* v.
4. 2 ἡ π. Φίλιππον τυραννίς, Plat.
Phaedr. 279 A οἱ π. Λυσίαν λόγοι
περιβάλλω: act. 891 πίστει π. (? περιλα-
βόντες) ἀναπόδεικτον τ. ἀρχήν, m.
868 τὸ κόσμον τοῦ ἡθους περιβαλλό-
μενος, 884 μίαν εἰκόνα ἐπὶ μίαν οὐσίαν
περιβεβλημένοι, p. 954 σχῆμα ἐξωθεν
ἡμῶν περιβεβλημένον
περίγειος: 830 ἡ τῶν π. οἰκονομία, Philo
i. 416 M., Stob. *Ecl.* i. 488 Heeren,
Heliod. x. 6 *fin.*
περιγίνομαι: 833 'prevail' π. ὦν ἂν
ἐθέλῃ, 840 'survive,' 839 π. ἀνταγω-

- νισμάτων: *ib.* 'result from' οὐδὲ ἐκ τέχνης π. ἡ γνώσις, 875 δι' ὧν ἡ σωτηρία π.
- περιγράφω**: 845 οὐκ ἐν τόπῳ π. τὸν ἀπερίληπτον, 846 οὐ περιγράφεται τόπῳ θεός: 885 ἀδικεῖ ὁ ἀντιδικῶν καὶ τ. ἐννοία, ἣν τὸ εὐαγγέλιον π. ('excludes'), 273 ἔθει πονηρῶ περιγράφοντες (*ms.* παραγρ.) τὸν φόβον, 309 ἐκκόπτεται κακία κ. περιγράφεται ἀδικία, *Heliod.* iii. 16 *fin.*, iv. 21, v. 29, x. 20. 39 *fin.*
- περιεῖλω**: 842 ὅφιν [ἐν] τ. ὑπέρῳ περιειλημένον
- περιεκτικός**: 845 οὐκ ἐν ἱεροῖς καθεύγειν τὸ πάντων π., *Sext. Emp.*
- περιέχω**: 831 ὁ υἱὸς μηδαμῇ περιεχόμενος, 838 τὰ μὲν ὡς διήκοντα, τὰ δὲ ὡς περιέχοντα, 845 τ. ἀέρα καὶ τὸ π. ἄξιον ἡγησάμενοι τῆς τ. θεοῦ ὑπεροχῆς
- περιήλυσις**: 884 ἡ κοσμικὴ π.
- περιειδῶ**: (*quot.*) 844
- περικαθαίρω**: 844 τ. ψὰ ἀπὸ τ. περικαθαρθέντων ζωογονούμενα *bis*, *Philo*
- περικαταρρέω**: 834 π. ἐλιχθέντες τ. πάθεισι, 89 π. τῇ φθορᾷ
- περιορίζω**: 883 μεγίστης οὐσης τῆς π. διὰ βραχυτάτων π. διάνοιαν παραστήσομεν, 886 εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν τῆς π.
- περιλαμβάνω**: (*quot.*) 883, 891 *see* περιβάλλω
- περιλέπω**: (*quot.*) 847 τὸ μὴρὸν περιλέψαντες (*al.* περιλαψ.)
- περιμάσσω**: (*quot.*) 844
- περιουσία**: 829 ἐκ περιουσίας τ. μαρτύρια φανερωθήσεται, 839 ἐν περιουσίᾳ ἀγαθῶν, 881 χρημάτων π., 891 ἐκ π. τὰς ἀποδείξεις λαβόντες, 13 ἐκ π. παρατεθέντα 112, 102
- περιπατέω**: 880 περιπατῶν κ. κοιμώμενος
- περίπατος**: 861 περιπάτῳ χρώμενος
- περιπίπτω**: 834 οἱ κακοὶ καχεῖα π., 837 λύπαις π., 895 εἰς κολάσεις π., 885 μὴδενὶ τ. παθῶν π.
- περιπνέω**: 848 περιπνεῖται καθάπερ τὰ ἔντομα
- περιποιέω**: *m.* 870 πρᾶτῆρα περιπεποιήμενη, 885 μεγαλονοία τοῦτο π., *act.* 872 δικαιοσύνη τὸ ἀληθεύειν π.
- περιπολέω**: 894 ὁ τ. κυρίῳ πειθόμενος ἐν σαρκὶ περιπολεῖ θεός
- περιρραίνω**: (*quot.*) 844
- περισπᾶω**: 832 ὑπὸ ἡδονῆς περισπᾶμενος, 878 π. ὑπὸ τ. πράγματος, 879 ὑπὸ τ. ἰδίας ἐλπίδος περισπᾶμενος (ἔπισπ.), 882 τ. περισπῶσαν αὐτὸν ὕλιν ὑπερφανήσας
- περισσός**: 829 ἡ ἐπὶ πλεόν ἐπεξεργασία π. δόξειεν ἂν
- περίστασις**: 868 προκαταληφθεὶς κατὰ τινα π., *ib.* π. ἀκούσιος (*cf.* 957), 874 οὐδέποτε περιστάσει γενομένης τ. ἰδίας
- ἔξως ἐξίσταται, 869 ἔστιν ἐν πάσῃ π. ἐρρωμένη τ. γνωστικοῦ ἡ ψυχὴ, 575, *Polymb.*, *Epiot.*
- περιστατικός**: 838 τὰ π. ὑπομένειν, *ib.* ὑπὲράνω πάντων τῶν π. γνωόμενος, 868 κἄν τι τ. περιστατικῶν ἐπὶ τ. γνωστικῷ ἀτρεπτος μένει, 598 τοῖς περιστατικοῖς περιπίπτειν, *Orig. De Orat.* 30
- περιστελλω**: 871 περιστελλόμενοι κατὰ λόγον τ. ὀρθόν
- περιστερά**: 849 ἡ τρυγῶν κ. ἡ π., 882 μέγας τῇ π. τ. ὄφιν
- περιτέμνω**: 863 Τιμόθεον ὁ γενναῖος περιέτεμεν ἀπόστολος
- περιτομή**: 863 γράφων π. τὴν χειροποίητον οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖν, *ib.* π. καρδίας
- περιτροπή**: 834 αἱ σωτήριοι π. ἀπομερίζονται χρόνοις
- περιτεύω**: 874 π. ἐν τῇ κατὰ τ. βίῳ οἰκονομίᾳ
- περιτυγχάνω**: 901 ὁ περιτυχῶν τ. ἀμνητῶν
- περιφέρω**: 880 π. τὸν θάνατον
- περιωπῆ**: 831 οὐκ ἐξίσταται ποτε τῆς ἑαυτοῦ π. ὁ υἱὸς τ. θεοῦ, 59 θεὸς ἐν τ. ἰδίᾳ π. ὦν αἰέ, *Heliod.* v. 14
- πηγὴ**: 834 ἐκ μιᾶς ἀρτυόμενος πηγῆς ὁ κύριος τ. ἐντολὰς ἔδωκεν
- πήλινος**: (*quot.*) 842 βωμὸς π.
- πηλός**: (*quot.*) 849
- πήξις**: 876 οἱ ἀπόστολοι εἰς πῆξιν τ. ἐκκλησιῶν εἰς πείραν ἤχθησαν, 778 ἐν τῷ τρεπομένῳ ἀδύνατον λαβεῖν πῆξιν, *Philo*, *Chrysippus*
- πιθανός**: 889 π. ἐπιχειρήματα
- πικρίζω**: 893 οἱ ἀρετικοὶ π. κατὰ τ. ἀγρίαν ἀμυγδαλῶν
- πίνω**: 853 οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ πόματος ἀλλὰ τοῦ πιεῖν τ. ποτόν
- πιπράσκω**: 882 (*trop.*) τ. παραπεσόντας τοῖς ἀλλοφύλοις π.
- πιστευτέον**: 887
- πιστεύω**: 879 ὁ πιστεύων...ὁ πιστευόμενος
- πιστικός** (*see* **πειστικός**): 839 οἱ λόγοι οἱ π. ἐπιστημονικῇ τ. ἀληθείᾳ διαμονῇ παράσχοιεν ἂν, *cf.* ἡ π. τέχνη, *Plato Polit.* 304 d
- πίστις**: 864)(γνώσις, 890 'proof' ἀκολοθύντες τ. αἰροῦντι λόγῳ ποιοῦνται τὰς π., 901 *init.* πίσκει περιλαβῶν τ. ἀρχήν: (= Christians) 874, *see* 'Faith'
- πιστός**: 831 πιστὸς οἰκέτης, 846 πᾶν τὸ μέλλον πιστεύειν πιστὸν ἦδη τῷ θεῷ, 883 ἂν ἐν ὁ π. ἡ καὶ δεύτερον κατορθώσῃ, ἀλλ' οὐ τί γε ἐν πᾶσιν καθάπερ ὁ γνωστικός, 890 ὁ ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ πιστὸς τ. κυριακῇ γραφῇ ἀξιόπιστος, *ib.* π. τῷ κυρίῳ διαμένει, 892 ἡ ἐπίγνωσις ἐκ τῶν ἡδὴ π. τοῖς οὐπῶ π. ἐκπορίζεται τ. πίστιν, 861 τὸ πιστὸν τ. ὁμολογίας

- πιστώ:** *π.* 891 πιστώσασθαι δεῖ τὸ λεχθέν, *ιβ.* τῇ *τ.* κυρίου φωνῇ πιστούμεθα *τ.* ζητούμενον
- πλαδαρός:** 850 *πλ.* τὴν σάρκα ἢ τοιάδε κατασκευάζει βρώσις
- πλάσμα:** 893 πάμπολλα συγκαττίουσι *πλ.*: 74 ὁ θεὸς ζητεῖ τὸ *πλ.*...*πλ.* ὑμεῖς *τ.* θεοῦ, 53 τὸ ἐνθεον *τ.* πλάσματος, 101 ὁ λόγος ὁ δημιουργήσας τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὅλου κήδεται *τ.* πλάσματος
- πλάσσω:** 832 οἱ δι' αὐτοῦ πλασθέντες
- πλάτανος:** 901 ὅρος δασὺ πλατάνους
- πλάτος:** 887 ὡς ἐν πλάτει χρώμενοι *τ.* ἀπολογία
- πλέον:** 862 *πλ.* *τι* καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπιτείνει τὸ γνωστικὸν ἀξίωμα ὁ *τ.* προστασίαν ἀναλαβών
- πλεονεκτέω:** 884 τὸ ἐκτὸς μόνον *πλ.* οἱ ἀδικεῖν ἐπιχειροῦντες, *see* μειονεκτέω
- πλεονέκτημα:** 869 τὰ *πλ.* τοῦ κατ' ἀλήθειαν γνωστικοῦ, 891 *πλ.* τῆς φιλαυτίας
- πλέω:** 852 *init.* πλέομεν ὕμνουντες
- πλημμελώ:** 839 οὐδὲν *πλ.*, 884 *πλημ.* *eis* αὐτόν, *ιβ.* κατ' ἄγριοιαν *πλ.*
- πλὴν ἀλλά:** 864 *π.* *ἀ.* τὸ μὴ διστάσαι θεμέλιον γνώσεως, *cf.* 54, 108, 122, 132; *πλὴν* εἰ μὴ 852, *Plut.*; *πλὴν* = *δέ* 115
- πλήρης:** 836 *πλ.*)(ἐνδεής
- πλησιαίτερον:** 831 ὁ *πλ.* κατὰ τόπον ἄγγελος, *Heliod.* x. 18 *init.*
- πλησίον:** 861 διὰ τὸν *πλ.*
- πλοκή:** 852 πολυανθεὶς *κ.* εὐωδεὶς *πλ.* ('wreaths')
- πλουτέω:** 839 *πλ.* ἐν τῷ μηδενὸς ἐπιθυμεῖν, *cf.* 438
- πνεῦμα:** 834 τὸ *τ.* Ἑρακλείας λίθου πνεῦμα διὰ πολλῶν *τ.* σιδηρῶν ἐκτείνεται δακτυλίων, 857 διὰ *τ.* ἀορίστου ἀγάπης ἦνται *τ.* πνεύματι, 90 τὸ *τ.* ψυχῆς πνεῦμα, 880 στόμιον ἐμβαλὼν τῷ ἀλόγῳ πνεύματι (*see* πῶγμα 868)
- πνευματικός:** 856 συντείνων *τ.* *πν.* *πᾶν* *eis* φωνὴν νοητήν, 857 πνευματικὸς εἶναι σπουδάζει, 873 *πν.* ὅλη γενομένη ἡ ψυχὴ ἐν *πν.* τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ μένει, 882 διελθὼν τὰς *πν.* οὐσίας ἅπτεται *τ.* θρόνων *τ.* ἄκρων, 885 ἡ ἐκκλησία ὁ *πν.* καὶ ἅγιος χορός, 886 *πν.* σῶμα: (*quot.*) 839 *πν.* ἐξουσία, 896 *πν.* βρῶμα
- πνεύμων:** 848 ἡ τοῦ *πν.* πρὸς *τ.* θῶρακα ἀντιδιαστολή
- πόα:** 888 ἐν τοῖς κηπευομένοις λαχάνοις συναναφύονται *κ.* πόαι ('weeds')
- ποθέω:** 856 ἀσμένως δι' ὧν εὐχεται τὸ ποθοῦμενον λαμβάνων, 875 ποθοῦμέν σε ἀπολαβεῖν, 878 ἐλπίς ἐν τῷ τὰ αὐτὰ ποθεῖν
- πόθος:** 854 ἡ ψυχὴ ἐπτερωμένη τῷ *π.* τῶν κρειττόνων, 860 ἀπαιτεῖται παρ' ἡμῶν ἀρεαῖς *τε* *κ.* πόθος, 867 *π.* κατὰ προκοπὴν πίστεως συνίσταται
- ποιέω:** 885 ἐποιήθητε δίκαιοι εἶναι, 847 ('represent') *τ.* Διόνυσον διαστελλόμενον *π.*, *ιβ.* Μένανδρος *τ.* χολὴν πεποίηκεν, 846 *fin.* *τ.* θεοὺς καταμεμφομένους *π.*
- ποιητός:** 870 τὰ *π.* καὶ μὴ
- ποιητής:** 868 'the Creator,' 894 'poet'
- ποιητικός:** 851 κατὰ *τ.* ποιητικὴν χάριν
- ποικιλία:** 862 ἀπολαυμάτων ποικιλία
- ποικίλος:** 902 πολλὰ *τ.* δελέατα καὶ *π.*, 840 ποικίλη σωτηρία, 835 *π.* προκρίσεις, 875 *π.* ἡδοναί
- ποικίλος:** 874 προγυμναστέον *π.* τὴν ψυχὴν
- ποιμήν:** 855 ἡ *τ.* ποιμένος πρόνοια *eis* τὰ πρόβατα
- πόλις:** 878 πόλιν οἰκῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν *π.* καταφρονεῖ
- ποικιλία:** 835 αἱ γνωστικαὶ ψυχαὶ ὑπερβαίνουσαι ἐκάστης ἀγίας τάξεως *τ.* πολιτείας, 851 χάριν ὁμολογεῖ *τ.* γνώσεως καὶ *τ.* πολιτείας, *ιβ.* *π.* δίκαια *κ.* ὀρθῇ, 852 κατὰ τὴν *π.* ἐνθῶς ἀναστρεφόμενα, 867 τὰ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην *π.* ἐπαγγέλματα, 853 οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ πολιτείας ὀρθῆς ἀλλὰ τοῦ πολιτεῦσθαι, *Clem. Hom. in d.*
- πολιτεύομαι:** 853, 863, 886
- πολιτικός:** 839 οἱ νόμοι οἱ *π.* πράξεις ἐπισχεῖν οἱ *οἱ* *τε*
- πολυανθής:** 852 αἱ *π.* πλοκαὶ ἐκθηλύνουσι *τ.* ψυχὴν
- πολυθρύλητος:** 892 ἡ *π.* κατὰ *τ.* ἐκκλησίας αὐτῶν πρωτοκαθεδρία, 58 *fin.*, *Heliod.* ix. 20 *init.*
- πολύλογος:** 861 τῇ διὰ στόματος εὐχῇ οὐ πολυλόγῳ χρήται
- πολυμερῶς:** (*quot.*) 890
- πολύς:** 866 πολλῶν ὅσων μαρτυρίων ὄντων, *see* ὅσος: πολλοῦ γε δεῖ (*initial*), 861, 876, 862 *c.* *in d.* ἐπιορκήσει
- πολυτέλεια:** 852 *π.* θυμιαμάτων
- πολυτελής:** 850 θυσίαι μὴ *π.*
- πολυτήγητος:** 841 (*quot.*) *π.* θεοί, 847 ἡ κύσις ἡ *π.*
- πολυτρόπως:** (*quot.*) *π.* καὶ πολυμερῶς 890
- πολύφλοισβος:** (*quot.*) 844
- πολύφωνος:** 856 τὰς *π.* γλώσσας οὐκ ἀναμένει ὁ θεός, 58, *Luc. Hist. Conscr.* 4
- πόμα:** 896 *π.* διψῶν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον, *ιβ.* (*quot.*) πνευματικὸν *π.*, 853 οὐδεὶς ἐπιθυμεῖ πόματος ἀλλὰ τοῦ πνεῦ, 852 πόματος ἀπόλαυσις
- πονέω:** 895 οὐ ζητήσαντες οὐ πονέσαντες, 889 *π.* ἐπὶ τοῖς καλλίστοις
- πόνος:** 888 πόνῳ πέταται εὗρεσις, 864 καρτερικὸς ἐν *π.*, 871 τὰ ἄθλα *τ.* πόνων,

868 ἀνάγων ἑαυτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν π. ἐπὶ τὰ οἰκεία
πορεία: 900 εἰς πατέρα διὰ τ. πίστews οἱ δίκαιοι τ. πορείαν ποιοῦνται
πορεύομαι: 858 ἢ ἐπέφυκεν τὸ δίκαιον πορεύεσθαι βαδίζων, 873 κατὰ τ. ἐντολάς π.
πορευτέον: 894 πρὸς τ. εἰρηνοποιοὺς π., cf. πορευτέα Heliod. ix. 8 fin.
πορθεύω: 853 αἱ προαιρέσεις ὑπὸ τ. συνειδήσεως πορθεύονται
πορίζω: act. 875 δι' ὧν ἐπαιδεύθησαν πορίζουσι τὰς τροφάς...π. τὴν ζωὴν, m. 896 οἰκείας πορίζεσθαι ἀποδείξεις
ποριστικός: 839 τέχνη τις ἥτοι τ. ποριστικὴν ἢ τ. θεραπευτικὴν, Chryst. xi. 254^a, cf. Eus. Pr. Ev. viii. 14. 17 (philosophers) μηδὲν πώποτε τῶν εἰς πορισμὸν ἐπιτηδεύσαντες
πορνεῖα: trop. 877, 885
πορνεύω: intrans. 885 π. εἰς τ. ἐκκλησίαν ὁ ἐθνικῶς πολιτευόμενος, 52 πορνεύει τὰ ὦτα, 53 πορνεύουσι οἱ ὀφθαλμοί, cf. 163 ἐκπορνεύει ἡ γένυς
πόρος: 852 ἡ ἀκοή διὰ σωματικῶν πόρων ἐνεργεῖται
ποταμός: 888 π. ῥώδης
ποτόν: 853 πιεῖν τὸ π.
πούς: 854 τ. πόδας ἐπεγείρομεν κατὰ τ. τελευταίαν τ. εὐχῆς συνεκφώνησιν, 873 τὰ ἐν τοῖς ποσὶν ἡδέα, 893 οὐχ οἶα τε τ. φῶς διδεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἐν ποσὶ παρορᾷ
πράγμα: 830 fin. (pregnant force), 867 fin. ('reality') οὐσίας κ. τὰ πρ. αὐτὰ παραλαβὴν διὰ τ. λόγων τ. ψυχῆν ἐπὶ τ. δέοντα ἄγει, 868 ἡμεῖς τ. φωνῆς ἀκούομεν κ. τ. σώματα θεωροῦμεν, ὁ θεὸς δὲ τ. πᾶν (πνεῦμα?) ἀφ' οὗ φέρεται τ. βλέπειν ἐξετάζει, 878 περισπᾶμενος ὑπὸ τ. πράγματος (sc. τῆς τροφῆς), 879 ἡ περὶ τῶν πρ. πίστις, 892 ἀρχὰς πραγμάτων, 425 ἡ ἀληθὴς διαλεκτικὴ ἐπισκοπεῖ τὰ πράγματα, 875 ἡ πραγμάτων θεωρία, 976, 883 (quot.) πρ. ἔχων πρὸς τινα
πραγματεύομαι: 849 πρ. περὶ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ζῶων τροφῆς
πρακτέος: 858 ἡ κατορθωτικὴ τ. πρακτέων ἄσκησις, 869 τ. δικαίῳ τὸ πρ. γνωματεύουσα, 870 τὰ πρ. καὶ ὑπομενετέα
πραότης: 869 πραότητα ἡδονῶν σωματικῶν περιπεποιημένη
πρέπω: 853 ἡ μὴ πρέπουσα περὶ τ. θεοῦ ὑπόληψις, 860 πρέπον ἐστὶ ποιεῖσθαι, 891 τί θεῷ πρ.
πρέσβιστος: 829 τιμητέον τ. ἀρχαιοτάτην φιλοσοφίαν κ. τ. πρεσβίστην προφητέαν, id. τὸ πρέσβ.
πρεσβύτερος: 829 πᾶς ὁ πρ., id. τὸ πρ. ἐν γενέσει, 830 τ. βελτιωτικὴν οἱ πρ.

σώζουσιν εἰκόνα, τ. ὑπηρετικὴν δὲ οἱ διάκονοι
πρεσβύτες: 899 ὡς πρ. νεωτέροις συνεγένετο
προάγω: trans. 835 ἔργον τ. δικαιοσύνης ἐπὶ τὸ ἄμεινον ἕκαστον προάγειν, 875 intrans. πρ. τ. ψυχῆν εἰς τ. ζωὴν: intrans. 880 προάγων διὰ τ. ἀγαθὴν συνειδήσιν
προαίρεσις: 837 ἡ θέλα πρ., 853 αἱ πρ. φθάνουσι πρὸς τ. θεόν, 855 ὁ θεὸς οὐκ ἀνάγκῃ ἀγαθοποιεῖ, κατὰ πρ. δὲ εὐποιεῖ, 860 τὴν ἀγίαν πρ. τιμᾷ ὁ θεός, 876 μὴ κατ' ἀνάγκην ἀλλ' ἐκ προαιρέσεως: ter, 878
προαιρετικῶς: 855 ἐκουσίως καὶ πρ. σπεύσει πρὸς σωτηρίαν
προαιρέω: m. 875 intrans. ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκειν πρ.
προακούω: 897 ἵνα ἐπιστραφῶσιν οἱ προακηκόδotes, Aeschin. Tim. § 145, Heliod. vi. 9
προβαίνω: 883 εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας πρ., 884 μέχρι θανάτου πρ.
προβάλλω: m. 888 προβ. ἀλόγους αἰτίας προγενέστατος: 899 ἡ πρ. καὶ ἀληθεστάτη ἐκκλησία
προγίνομαι: 879 fin. τὰ προγεγονότα
προγυμνασία: 865 πλεονος πρ. δεῖται
προγυμναστήον: 874 πρ. τὴν ψυχὴν
πρόδηλος: 869 πρ. ἣν ἡ πίστις
προδιανύω: 901 τούτων ἡμῶν προδιηνησμένων, 645 ἀνῆτοι οἱ ἄπιστοι ἐκ τῶν προδιηνησμένων φαίνονται, 156, 65
προδιδάσκω: 865 πρ. τ. ἐσομένην ἡμῶν μετὰ θεῶν δαίταν
προδίδωμι: 836 fin. προδ. τὸ δίκαιον
προεθίζω: 839 πρ. τὴν ψυχὴν
πρόειμι: 855, 858 ἡ προκοπὴ αἰεὶ εἰς τὸ ἄμεινον πρ., 873 πρ. ἐπὶ τὸ ἀκριβῶς εἰδέναι
προέρχομαι: 865 εἰς τὸ ἐπὶ πλέον πρ., 883, 886
προηγούμενος: 834 ('preliminary') ὑπερβὰς τ. προηγούμενον τ. φιλοσοφίας, cf. 434: 845 ('leading') τὰ πρ. κεφάλαια: 885 ἐσθίοντες ἵνα ζῶσι μὲν κατὰ τ. ἀκόλουθον κατὰ δὲ τ. προηγούμενον τῇ γνῶσει προσανέχων (ms. -έχοντας), 927 τὰ ὀνόματα σύμβολά ἐστι τ. νοημάτων κατὰ τὸ προηγ. κατ' ἐπακολουθήματα δὲ καὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων, 331, 337, Kaye p. 67
προηγούμενος: 863 fin. οὐκ ἂν προηγούμενος πραχθεῖ εἰ μὴ δι' ἐκείνους, 874 γὰρ οὐ πρ. ἀλλὰ ἀναγκαιῶς, 773 τ. δρέπανον ἔνεκεν τοῦ κλαδεῦν προηγ. γέγονεν ἀλλὰ καὶ...ἀκάνθας κόπτομεν, id. ἀνθρωπος πρ. γέγονεν εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν θεοῦ ἀλλὰ καὶ γεωμετρεῖ: ('by way of preliminary') 331 ἡ φιλοσοφία πρ. τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἐδόθη

- πρὶν ἢ τ. κύριον καλέσαι, 540, Orig. c. Cels. iii. 47. 48, Philo ii. 22 M.
- προήκω**: 833 (ms. προσ.) μέχρι τοῦ μικροτάτου προήκουσα ἐξέτασις
- πρόθεσις**: 853 κατὰ πρ. τὸν ἐκλεκτὸν ἐγνωκώς, 899 οἱ κατὰ πρ. δίκαιοι
- προθυμέομαι**: 880 πρ. κοινωνεῖν
- προθυμία**: 854 ἢ πρ. τ. πνεύματος (cf. Mt. xxvii. 41)
- πρόθυμος**: 867 πρ. μαθητῆς τ. κυρίου γίνεσθαι
- πρόθυρον**: 858 ἐπὶ προθύροις τ. πατρὸς
- προΐημι**: 853 αἱ προαιρέσεις φθάνουσι προΐεσαι τ. φωνὴν τ. ἐαντῶν
- προΐστημι**: 892 οἱ προσεστώτες τ. δόγματος, 889 προίστασθαι διατριβῆς μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκκλησίας
- προκαθαίρω**: 839 προκαθαίρει τ. ψυχὴν, 844 τ. ψυχὰς πρ. ἀπὸ τ. φαύλων δογμάτων, 846 προκεκαθαρμένη ψυχῇ, Themist. 52*
- προκαλέω**: 868 οὐδ' ἂν προκαλῆται αὐτὸν κατὰ τινα περιστάσιν προκαταληφθέντα ὥραία γυνή
- προκαταλαμβάνω**: 868, see προκαλέω
- προκατάρχω**: 840 ὁ εὐεργέτης πρ. τῆς εὐποιίας, Polyb., Plut.
- προκατέχω**: 894 τ. ἔθει τ. προκατεσχηκότι ἡττηθεῖς
- πρόκειμαι**: 829 πρόκειται παραστήσαι τ. γνωστικὸν ὄσιον, 867, 864 τουτὶ ἦν τὸ προκείμενον
- προκοπή**: 834 ψυχὴ κατὰ πρ. ἐκάστην ἐπεκτεταμένην εἰς ἕξιν ἀπαθείας, ἰδ. ἀγει ἕξ ἐτέρας <ἐτέρους> προκοπῆς ἐπὶ τ. τελείωσιν, 858 πεπεισμένους εἰς τ. ἀμεινον τὴν πρ. προῖναι ταῖς ἀρετὴν ἐχομέναις ψυχαῖς, 860 ἐνθεοὶ πρ., 865 μυστικά πρ., 867 προκοπὴ πίστεως, 873 κορυφασιώτατῃ πρ.
- προκόπτω**: 860 πρ. ἐπὶ τ. γνώσιν, 870 οἱ ἐπὶ τ. γνώσιν προκόπτοντες
- προκρίνω**: 882 οὐδέποτε τ. ἡδὺ πρ. τῆς οἰκονομίας, 878 προκρ. ταῦτα ἐξ ὧν εἶναι πεπίστευκεν
- πρόκρισις**: 835 διὰ προκρίσεων ποικίλων τ. ἀπληγυκότητας ἐκβιάζονται μετανοεῖν (this sense peculiar to Cl.)
- προκρίτεον**: 894 ἐν τ. αἰρέσεσι πρ. ξριν, cf. 236 τῆς ἐσθῆτος τὸ χρειώδες προκρ. See προσκρίτεον
- προλαμβάνω**: 854 μαθέτωσαν προειληφθῆναι, 855 πολ. τ. αἰτησιν, 866 προλαβὼν ἔχει τὸ ἰσαγγελοσ εἶναι
- προμήθεια**: 887 πλείονος πρ. δεόμεθα εἰς τ. ἐξέτασιν
- προνοέω**: 892 τοῦ φιλοσοφεῖν προνοοῦνται
- προνοητικός**: 859 δυνάμει λογικῇ κ. γνωστικῇ κ. πρ. καθίσταται ἢ ἐπιστήμη
- πρόνοια**: 874 ἢ τοῦ οἴκου πρόνοια: (divine) 832 ἐντεῦθεν ἢ πρ. ἰδίᾳ κ. δημοσίᾳ κ. πανταχοῦ, 855 ἢ μακαρία πρ., ἰδ. ἢ πρ. θεόθεν ἦκει, ἰδ. αἱ προσεχεῖς τῆς πρ. οἰκονομίαι, 868 πρὸς τῆς ἀγαθῆς πρ. μερίζεται, 867 εὐθέως ἀκούσας πρόνοιαν ἐπίστευσεν, 874 εἰκόνα σώζων τῆς τ. ἀληθείας προνοίας (ms. τῇ τῆς ἀληθείας προνοίᾳ), 895 πρὸς τῆς πρ. κολαζόμεθα
- προοράω**: 876 ἡ οἰκονομία τὸν σώζεσθαι μέλλοντα προορωμένη
- προορίζω**: act. 900 πρ. ὁ θεός (cf. 1 Cor. ii. 7, 1 Pet. i. 20): p. 832 (quot.) τοῖς προωρισμένοις: m. 951 οὐ προωρίσατο τὸν πρὸς αἵματος
- προπαραδίδωμι**: 896 τὰ προπαραδεδομένα μαθεῖν ἡδυνήθησαν
- προπετής**: 871 μηδὲν αὐτοῖς προπετές συνεγνωκέναι, 889 δοξοσοφία πρ.
- πρὸς δέ**: adv. 836 π. δ. καὶ τ. ἐπαίοντας κοσμεῖ, 4, 24 πρὸς δέ γε καί, 26, 38, and passim
- προσαγορεύω**: 900 ἀπὸ ὑποθέσεων (? ὑποστάσεων) προσαγορεύονται, 862 σίδηρον Ἄρην πρ.
- προσάγω**: act. 836 πρ. θυσίαν, 845 ἰνιτ. πρ. καθαρμούς, 852 οἱ βάρβαροι τ. ἱερατικὸν γένος εἰς βασιλείαν πρ., 856 βασιλικωτάτην θεραπείαν πρ., 886 πρῶτον τοῦτο πρ. ἡμῖν, 895 πρ. τῇ ἀληθείᾳ τοὺς μὴ ἀνιάτους: p. 877 οἱ πειρασμοὶ προσάγονται: m. 900 τὴν Ματθίου αὐχῶσι προσάγεσθαι δόξαν
- προσαγωγή**: 874 πρ. τις ἐπὶ τ. βέλτιον
- προσανατείνω**: 854 πρ. τ. κεφαλῇ
- προσανέχω**: c. dat. 885 τῇ γνώσει πρ., 889 αἰσθητοῖς πρ., 891 ὀνόμασι μόνοις πρ., 22 γήνιους προσανέχειν πλάσμασι, 51 fin. ἀγαλματίοις προσανέχοντες, Chrys. xi. 624 c, d, 628 E, cf. Plac. Phil. i. 6
- προσαποτίθημι**: 881 τὰ ἐκτὸς σὺν τῇ τ. σώματος ὑγιείᾳ Ἰωβ προσαπέθετο πάντα
- προσαύξω**: 878 πρ. τὴν εὐεργεσίαν
- προσβολή**: 857 εὐθικτος κατὰ τὴν πρ. τ. θεωρίας, 878 ἡδόμενος κατὰ τὴν πρ. τῆς ὁψέως, see ἐπιβολή
- προσδεκτός**: 849 ἡ ἀποκάθαρσις τ. ἀλόγου μέρους τ. ψυχῆς πρ. τ. θεῷ
- προσδέχομαι**: 875 (quot.) παρθένοι προσδέχονται τ. κύριον, 883 οἱ προσδεξάμενοι ὑψηλῶς τ. λόγον
- προσεδρεύω**: 858 τ. θεωρίᾳ ἀδιαλείπτως πρ., 63 (quot.), Aristot.
- πρόσειμι**: 838 ἄρχων ἐαυτοῦ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ πρόσσειν, 871 πᾶν τὸ πρ., 887 προσιόντες τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ, 888 fin. τοὺς προσιόντας ἐξαπατῶσιν, 875 δεξόμεθα. τὰ προσιόντα γυμνάσια εἰς συνάσκειν, 879 ἵνα τις πεποισθῶς προσή τ. εὐχαῖς
- προσεκπονέω**: 883 πονεῖν ἐθέλουσι κ.

προσεκπονεῖν τ. δόγματα, 871 **προσεκ.**
ζητοῦντα τ. ἀλήθειαν, 565 **δεῖ** τούτοις
προσεκ. ἕτερα
προσεμφέρης: (quot.) 887 **πρ. θεῷ**
προσεξευρίσκω: 896 **πρ. τι τοῖς ὑπ'**
ἐκείνων ἀληθῶς ῥηθεῖσιν, Diog. Laert.
 x. 63, Philo
προσεχῆς: c. gen. 834 ἡ **πρ. τοῦ κυρίου**
περιτροπή, 865 **καθαροὶ γενόμενοι κατὰ**
τὸ πρ. τοῦ κυρίου, Sext. Emp. P. H. II.
 240: c. dat. 831 **προσεχεστάτη τῷ**
παντοκράτορι, 824 (πᾶσα ὠφέλεια ἐπι-
 τελεῖται) **κατὰ τ. προσεχῆς ὑπὸ τ.**
προσεχῶν ἐκάστοις κατὰ τὴν τ. προσ-
εχοῦς τ. πρώτῳ αἰτίῳ κυρίου ἐπίταξιν,
 847 **προσεχεστέρα <ἐσχάρα> γινόμενη**
τῇ κνύσῃ, 852 **προσεχεστέρον οικειοῦται**
τ. θεῷ, 886 **πρ. γενόμενος τῷ κυρίῳ**,
 857 **πρ. τῇ πανσθενεὶ δυνάμει γενό-**
μενος, 858 **πρ. τῷ μεγάλῳ ἀρχιερεῖ**
γινόμενοι: **abs.** 835 **οἱ πρ. ἄγγελοι**, 855
αἱ πρ. τῆς προνοίας ἐνεργοῦνται οἰκono-
μία, 860 **ὁ θεὸς προσεχεστέρα τιμή-**
σας ἐπισκοπῇ, 679 ἡ **πρ. τ. σωτήρος**
ἐνέργεια, 822 **προσεχεστέρα ἐπισκοπῇ**,
 798 **ὁ γνωστικὸς τ. προσεχεστέραν**
ἀναμάσσειται ὁμοιότητα
προσεχῶ: 891 **οὐχ ἀπλῶς ἀποφαινομένοις**
προσέχομεν, 894 **ἐὰν προσσχῇ τις**
Ἰσχομάχῳ
προσεχῶς: 865 **πρ. ὑποτεταγμένη**, 852
προσεχέστερον οικειοῦται θεῷ ὁ γνωσ-
τικὸς
προσηγορία: 865 **θεοὶ τὴν πρ. κέκληνται**
οἱ σύνθρονοι τ. ἄλλων θεῶν
προσηκόντως: 864 **ὁσίως κ. πρ. τὸν θεὸν**
προστρεπόμενος
προσήκει: **imp.** 878 **τοῦτο μόνον ὁρᾶν**
βούλεται ὁ προσήκεν αὐτῷ, 883 **χρῶ-**
μενος ὡς προσήκεν, cf. 211: 866 **αἰ**
κατὰ τὸ προσήκον ἐπὶ τ. κρείττον μετα-
βάλλει: 893 (*debet personal*) **τοῖσδε**
ὁ βίος εἶναι τῷ πιστῷ προσήκει: 838
τὰ προσήκοντα, 855
προσήλυτος: 884 **οὐ τοὺς κατὰ πίστιν**
μόνον ἀλλὰ κ. τοὺς πρ. λέγει, cf. 951
οὐ τὸν πρὸς αἵματος οὐδὲ τ. πολίτην
οὐδὲ τ. προσήλυτον
προσήμι: **m.** 852 **τὰ λεγόμενα ἡδονῆς**
χάριν οὐδὲ ὄναρ προσίεται, 887 **μή τι ὄν**
κάμνων τις οὐ πρ. λατρόν; 891 **τὰ μὲν**
μὴ προσίσθαι τ. προφητικῶν, 893 **ἵνα**
εὐλόγως δόξωσι μὴ προσίσθαι τ.
γραφάς
προσκριτέον: 894 **ἔριν [ἐν] τ. αἰρέσει**
προσκριτέον (ms. προκρ.)
προσκυνέω: 843 **πάν ξύλον πρ.**, 847 **τὸν**
ἱνὸν πρ., 885 **τὸ θέλημα θεοῦ πρ.**
προσλαλῶ: 854 **μετὰ συγῆς πρ. τῷ θεῷ**
προσλαμβάνω: 877 **πρ. γνωστικὸν νόημα**
προσμένω: c. dat. 865 **προσμένει τῷ**
θεωρίᾳ ἀποκατάστασις

πρόσδοξος: 855 ἡ **πρὸς τ. θεὸν πρ.**
προσοικειωτέον: 894 **χαρὰν τ. ἐκκλησίᾳ**
πρ.
προσομιλέω: 835 **αὕτη ἡ ἐνέργεια τ.**
γνωστικοῦ προσομιλεῖν τ. θεῷ, 836
ἀπερισπάστως πρ. τῷ κυρίῳ, 860 **πρ.**
τῷ θεῷ
προσπάθεια: 880 **τὰς πρ. τὰς σαρκικὰς**
μεμίσηκεν, 1000, Porphy. *Ad Marcell.*
 32, *Vita Polycarpi* 7, Isid. Pelus. *Ep.*
 I. 310, cf. **ἀπροσπαθῆς**
προσπαράλληψις: 861 **ὅρκος ἐστὶν ὁμο-**
λογία μετὰ πρ. θέας, Philo
προσπίπτω: 893 **fin.** **φαντασία τις πρ.**
προσποιέω: **m.** 872 **πρ. σωφρονεῖν**
πρόσταγμα: 880 **ποιῶν τὰ πρ. τ. κυρίου**
ὑπερευφραίνεται
πρόσταξις: 832 **εἰσι συνδιανενημένοι**
προστάξει θεῖα ἄγγελοι κατὰ ἔθνη
προστασία: 862 ἡ **πρ. τῆς τ. ἐτέρων**
διδασκαλίας, 822 **αἱ πρ. τῶν ἀγγέλων**
προστήκομαι: c. dat. 881 **προστέτηκεν**
ἀνθρωπίνους ἀγαθοὺς, 79 **προσπετηκῶς**
ἡδοναῖς, Galen viii. 657, Themist.
 251^b, Ael. V. H. III. 31, Chrys. xi.
 207^c, 297^d, 391^a, Cobet *Var. Lect.*
 ed. 2, 519
προστρέπω: 864 **τ. θεὸν προστρέπεται**
προσνυπακούω: 886 **πρ. τὸ ἐνδέον**
προσφέρω: **act.** 850 **θυσίας δεῖ προσ-**
φέρειν τ. θεῷ: **m.** 862 **ὁμνύει ἐστὶ τὸ**
ὅρκον προσφέρεισθαι, 891 **ἐν πᾶσιν οἷς**
προσφέρονται ῥήτοισ: **pass.** 849 **ὑπὲρ**
ἁμαρτιῶν προσφέρονται αἱ θυσίαι, 874
ἡ διὰ τέκνων προσφερομένη πείρα, 881
πενία κ. νόσος ἐπὶ νοουθεσίᾳ προσ-
φέρονται
πρόσφορος: 853 **τὴν πρ. ἀρετὴν ἔχουσιν**
αὐτῷ, 895 **δύο παιδεῖαι πρόσφοροι ἐκα-**
τέρα τ. ἁμαρτιῶν
προσφύης: 896 **τὰ πρ. τοῖς θεοπνεύστοις**
λόγοις ὑπὸ τ. ἀποστόλων παραδιδόμενα
πρόσωπον: 865 (quot.) **πρ. πρὸς πρόσω-**
πον τ. θεὸν ἐποπτεύειν, 873 (quot.) **πρ.**
πρὸς πρόσωπον τ. θεὸν ὁρᾶν, 866 **πρ.**
θεοῦ ὁ σωτήρ
προστώτερω: 891 **πρ. χωρεῖν**
προτίθιμι: **m.** 867 **τὸ αὐτὸ πρ.**
προτρεπτικός: 841 **ὁ πρ. λόγος**, *Paed.*
 I. § 1 *ter*, Stob. *Flor.* xcv. 21; title
 of books of Demetr. Phaler. (Diog.
 Laert. v. 81), and Cleanthes (vii. 175)
προτρεπτικῶς: 869 **ἐπιφωνήσαι εὖ μάλα**
πρ.
προτρέπω: **act.** 852 **τὸ συμπόσιν ἀφι-**
κέσθαι πρ., 860 **σωτηρίαν ἐμπνεῖ τοῖς**
μὲν προτρέπων μόνον, 858 **ὁ προτρέπων**
λόγος: **m.** 941 **τὸ προτρεψάμενον αὐτὸν**
πρὸς φυγὴν
προφανής: 871 **πρ. τὸν κίνδυνον ἔχει ὁ**
ἀνδρείος
πρόφασις: 888 **ματαῖα ἡ πρ.**, **adv. dat.**

- 849 *σαρκοφαγίων προφάσει αἱ θυσίαι ἐπινενόηνται*, cf. Philipp. i. 18 *εἶπε προφάσει εἶπε ἀληθεία*, Clem. Rom. *in d.*
- προφασίζομαι**: 887 οὐδὲ ὁ τ. ψυχὴν νοσῶν προφασίζεται ἂν τ. αἰρέσεις
- προφητεία**: 829 τ. πρεσβίτην προφητεῖαν, 892 τῆς προφητείας καταφρονουσι, 894 ἡ δοθεῖσα διὰ τ. κυρίου προφ., 891 τὸ σῶμα κ. τὸ ὕφος τῆς πρ., 832 αἱ θεῖαι πρ., 893 τὰς πρ. εἰργουσι ἐαυτῶν τῆς ἐκκλησίας
- προφήτης**: 829 (quot.) ὁ νόμος κ. οἱ πρ., 852, 866, 868 ὁ πρ., 869 πατριάρχας, πρ., ἀγγέλους, 890 προφῆται οἱ ἄγιοι κ. τὸ εὐαγγέλιον κ. οἱ ἀπόστολοι, 892
- προφητικός**: 891 προφ. γραφαί, *id.* τὰ μὲν μὴ προσέσθαι τῶν προφητικῶν, 829 αἱ προφ. λέξεις
- προφητικῶς**: 887 πρὸς τ. κυρίου πρ. εἰρητο, *Martyr. Polycarpi* 12 *fin.*
- προφορικός**: 864 ἐν μονῇ τῇ τ. προφ. λόγον τὸ τ. σοφίας ὄνομα φαντάζεται, *id.* μηδὲ ἐν τῷ πρ. λόγῳ ψεύσασθαι, Philo ii. 13 M.
- πρόχειρος**: 861 πρ. περὶ τὸ ψεύσασθαι, 892 τοῖς ἐν μέσῳ κ. προχείροις (MS. -ως) ἐντυχόντες, 445 πρόχειρον τ. πίστιν, 869 τὰ πρ. πάντα τ. κόσμου καλὰ οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ, 893 *fin.* προχείρους τ. φαντασίας ποιητέον
- πρωῖα**: 880 πρωίας ἀναστάς
- πρωτοκαθεδρία**: 892 ἡ πολυθρόνητος πρ., *Hermas Mand.* xi. 12
- πρωτοκλισία**: 892 τ. συμποτικὴν πρ. ἀσπάζονται
- πρωτοπαθεῖ**: 868 συμπάσχει τ. σώματι ἀλλ' οὐ πρ. κατὰ τ. πάθος
- πρωτουργός**: 833 πρωτουργοῦ (MS. -γός) κινήσεως δύναμις ὁ υἱός
- πταίρω**: 843 (quot.)
- πτάρνυμαι**: 843 (quot.)
- πτερόω**: 854 ἡ ψυχὴ ἐπτερωμένη τ. πόθῳ
- πτέρνυξ**: 848 περιπνέεται κατὰ τὴν τ. πτερύγων ἐπιθλίψιν τ. ἐντομῆς
- πτηνός**: 850 τὰ πτηνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τ. ἡμετέροις ψυχαῖς ἀναπνεῖ ἀέρα
- πῦρ**: 880 οὐ πυρὸς μετουσίᾳ φωτεινός, 896 φέρειν ὡς πῦρ ἢ σίδηρον, 851 π. οὐ τὸ παμφάγον κ. βάνυσον ἀλλὰ τ. φρόνιμον, cf. *Herac.* B. 26 πάντα τὸ πῦρ κρινεῖ καὶ καταλήψεται
- πύργος**: 883 (quot.) διηγῆσασθε ἐν τοῖς πύργοις, *id.* ὑψηλοὺς ὡς π. ἐσεσθαι
- πυρός**: 887 ἐπισπαρῆσθαι τῷ πυρὶ τ. ζίζάνια
- πυρώω**: (quot.) 851 χολῆς πυρουμένης
- πυρρός**: (quot.) 841 Θράκες π. τοὺς θεοὺς διαζωγράφουσιν, 843 ἔρια πυρρά
- πωλέω**: (quot.) 843
- πώποτε**: = ποτε 862
- ράθυμω**: 896 *ράθυμειν ἐπείγόμενοι*, *id.* *ράθυμοῦσιν οἱ τὸ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς αὐτῶν συναίρουμένοι ἐκλεγόμενοι*, 89
- ράθυμία**: 859 τ. ἀγγέλων τινὲς ὑπὸ *ράθυμίας* ὀλισθήσαντες χαμαί
- ράθυμος**: 832 ὑπὸ τρυφῆς *ράθυμος*, 829 *ράθυμον* τὸ μὴ ἐπεσκέφθαι τὸ κατεπείγον
- ρέπω**: 859 βρίθουσά τις ἀτονία (MS. *γωνία*). κάτω *ρέπουσα*, 894 *ρ.* ἐπὶ τὰ ἐνδοξα
- ρήσις**: 883 μεταφράζοντες τ. *ρήσιν*
- ρήσις**: 883 τ. διάνοιαν τοῦ *ρ.* παραστήσομεν, 886 κατ' ἑλλειψιν λέγεται τὸ *ρ.*, 891 *ρήτα* προσφέρονται
- ρήτωρ**: 894
- ρίνω**: (quot.) 847
- ρώδης**: 888 ἐπὶ ποταμῶν *ρ.* φέρει
- ρυθμός**: 848 *ρυθμῷ* ἔλκει (MS. *ρυμουλκεῖ*)
- ρυμουλκῶ**: 848 ὅσα ἀναπνεῖ *ρυμουλκεῖ* (?) τ. ἀέρα
- ρωμάλεος**: (quot.) 850 σῶμα *ρ.*
- ρώμη**: 869 ψυχὴ ἐν *ρώμῃ* καθεστηκυῖα
- ρώννυμι**: 869 ἐν πάσῃ περιστάσει ἐρρωμένη ἡ ψυχὴ
- σαρκικός**: 854 ὁ δεσμός ὁ σ., 876 σ. ἡδονή, 880 προσπάθειαι σ.
- σαρκοφαγία**: 849 *σαρκοφαγίων* προφάσει αἱ θυσίαι ἐπινενόηνται, 850 τάχ' ἂν τις τ. γνωστικῶν ἀσκήσεως χάριν *σαρκοφαγίας* ἀπόσχοιτο
- σάρξ**: 850 σφριγᾷ ἡ σ., 878 *σαρκὸς* κάλλος βλέπει τῇ ψυχῇ, 894 ἐν σαρκὶ περιπολῶν θεός: *pl.* 839 διὰ *σαρκῶν* ἐνεργουσιν ἐξουσία, 885 οἷον *σάρκας* εἶναι τ. ἁγίου σώματος τούτους καλεῖ *bis*, 850 *σαρκῶν* ἐμφορήσεις
- σαφήνεια**: 901 ἡ τ. λογίων ἀκριβής σ., Philo
- σαφηνίζω**: 894 τ. ἀλήθειαν διὰ τ. ἀκολουθίας τ. διαθηκῶν *σαφηνίζουσι*
- σέβασμα**: 829 τὸ πρέσβιστον σεβάσματι κ. σιγῇ σεβαστὸν κ. σεπτὸν κυριώτατα
- σεβαστός**: 829, see *σεβάσμα*
- σέβω**: 868 σ. τ. ποιητὴν
- σεμνός**: 841 σ. ὁ θεός, 852 ὁ γνωστικός σ. διὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ θεῖον ἐπιστροφὴν, *id.* πάντων σ. ἀπόλαυσις, 894 ἡ ἀλήθεια αὐστηρὰ καὶ σ.
- σεπτός**: 829, see *σεβάσμα*
- σημαίνω**: 899 ἐπὶ τὰ σημαίνόμενα ἐνδειξόμεθα, 874 κατ' ἄλλο σημαίνόμενον λέγεται, 891 οὐ τὸ σημαίνόμενον σκοποῦντες, *id.* τὰ σημαίνόμενα ὑπαλλάττοντες, μετατιθέμενοι, 852 τῶν σημαίνουσιν τι φωνῶν νόησις, 897 δ σημαίνει ἡ λέξις
- σημεῖον**: 'cross,' 880 τὸ σ. βαστάσαι τ. θάνατόν ἐστι περιφέρειν, 939 *fin.* ὁ σωτὴρ πάσχει ἀπὸ γενέσεως μέχρι τ. σημεῖον

σῆπω: 849 *fin.* ὅς ἔχει τ. ψυχὴν ἵνα μὴ σαπῇ τὰ κρέα

σιγῇ: 829 *fin.* σιγῇ σεβαστόν, 854

σίδηρος: 834 σ. δακτύλιος

σίδηρος: 854, 863, 896

σιμός: (quot.) 841

σιτέομαι: 850 σ. σάρκας

σκέπη: 846 σκέπης δεῖσεται

σκευάζω: 851 *p.* θυμίαμα ἐκ διαφόρων φύσεων σκ.

σκιά: 882 ἔπεται τ. ἔργα τ. γινώσκει ὡς τ. σώματι ἡ σκιά

σκ(α)λλ: 843, (quot.) 844

σκληροκαρδίας: 831 *fin.*, LXX., cf. Mk. xvi. 14 ὠνείδισεν τὴν σκληροκαρδίαν, Rom. ii. 5 κατὰ τ. σκληρότητα κ. ἀμετανόητον καρδίαν θησαυρίζεις σεαυτῷ ὄργην ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ὄργης

σκόλοψ: 876 ἐπιθυμία τριβόλοι κ. σκόλοπες εἰρηνται

σκοπός: 871 σκ. αἰρέσθαι

σκοτίζω: 889 πιθανοὶς ἐπιχειρήμασι σκοτίζουσι τ. ἀλήθειαν, cf. σκοτισμός 214

σκῦλα: 841 (quot.) σκ. βροτοφθόρα

σοφία: σ.)(γινώσκis 864 ἐν μονῇ τῇ τ. προφορικῷ λόγῳ τὸ τ. σοφίας ὄνομα φαντάζεται, def. 874, 832 σ. σύμβουλος θεοῦ ὁ υἱός, 897 ἡ σ. ἡ κατὰ τ. μάθησιν ἐμφυτευθεῖσα

σοφίζομαι: mid. tr. 896 τὰ ὑπὸ τ. ἀποστόλων παραδιδόμενα σοφίζονται δι' ἐτέρων ἐγχειρήσεων, 446 σ. τὰ ὀνόματα: pass. 67 Ἐβραῖος σεσοφισμένος σοφιστής: 863 ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ ψεύσεται κατὰ τοὺς σ., 889 ἀπὸ τ. ἀληθείας ἀποσπῶνται τινὰ οἱ σ.

σπανίως: 852, 862, 876

σπείρω: 880 ὁ σπείρας τ. σάρκα

σπέρμα: 880 τὰ παρ' αὐτῷ κατατιθέμενα σπ., 882 σπ. σώζων τὸ Ἀβραάμ

σπερματικῶς: 883 ταῦτα σπ. εἰρήσθω, Clem. Hom. xvii. 18 ἐν τῇ ἐκ θεοῦ θελήσῃ <νοήσει> σπερματικῶς πᾶσα ἔνεστιν ἡ ἀλήθεια

σπίλος: 882 τοὺς τ. ψυχῆς σπ. ἀποκεκαθαμένους

σπλάγχνα: 848 σπλ. δοῦναι τ. θεῷ

σπόνδυλος: (quot.) 847

σποράδην: 891 ὀλίγας σπ. ἀπανθίζόμενοι φωνάς, 901 σποράδην κ. διερριμμένως ἔγκατασπείραντες

σπουδάζω: 853 σπ. λαβεῖν, 857

σπουδαίος: 837, 841, 870

σταγών: (quot.) 901 ὡς σ. ἀπὸ κάδου

στάδιον: 839 τὸ μέγα στάδιον ὁ καλὸς κόσμος, 840 παγκρατιάζουσι εἰς τὸ στάδιον οἱ ἀθληταί, 87 τὸ τῆς ἀληθείας στ., 876 ἡ τ. κακούργων ἐν τοῖς στ. ἐπιτελουμένη τιμωρία

στέγω: (quot.) 874 πάντα στ.

στεναγμός: (quot.) 861 στ. ἀλάλητος

στέφανος: 871 εἰσὶ στ. ἀνδρῶν τε κ.

παίδων, 872 στεφάνων χάριν σωφρονούσι

στεφανῶς: 839 τ. ἀληθινὴν νίκην κατὰ πάντων στεφανούμενος τ. παθῶν

στοιχεῖον: 850 ἀήρ ἐγκέκραται τ. λοιποῖς στ.

στοιχος: 901 ἐν στοίχῳ καταπεφυτευμένοι παράδεισοι

στόμα: 901 ἀνὰ στ. ἔχειν, 861 ἡ διὰ στόματος εὐχή, 868 διὰ στ. ἀνθρωπίνου κύριος ἐνεργεῖ

στόμιον: 880 στ. ἐμβαλὼν τ. ἀλόγῳ πνεύματι

στοχαζομαι: 902 οὔτε τ. φράσεως στοχαζονται οἱ στρωματεῖς

στρατηγός: 893 τάξιν ἔταξεν ὁ στρ. τ. στρατιῶτη, 894

στρατιὰ: 831 πᾶσα ἀγγέλων στρ.

στρωματεῖς: 886 εἰ ἂν ἔχοι εἰς τὸν ἐξῆς προῖέναι στρ., 901 ἐόικασιν οἱ στρ. οὐ παραδείσοις, ὅρι δὲ συσκήψ, 902 οὔτε τ. τάξεως οὔτε τ. φράσεως στοχαζονται οἱ στρ.

συγγενής: 840 σ. ἀποτέλεσμα τ. θεοῦ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, 850 τὰ πτηνὰ τ. ψυχὴν συγγενή (MS. συγγενεῖ) τῷ ἀέρι κεκτημένα, 865 τὸ σ. τῆς ψυχῆς θεῖον, 873 ἡ ψυχὴ πρὸς τὸ συγγενὲς χωρεῖ, 889 *fin.* μαθητῆς κ. φίλος κ. σ. θεοῦ

συγγινώσκω: 871 μηδὲν αὐτοῖς προπετὲς συγγινώσκονται, 885

συγγυμνάξω: 829 (quot.) οἱ τ. αἰσθητήρια συγγεγυμνασμένοι, 890 κριτήριον συγγεγυμνασμένων τὰ δέοντα αἰρεῖσθαι συγκαταβαίνω: 863 σ. μέχρι τῆς συμπεριφορᾶς, 888 σ. εἰς ζητήσεως

συγκατάθεσις: 861 ἐπὶ τῆς σ. μόνον τὸ ναὶ τάσσει ἐπίρροια, 862, 863, 872 ἡ περὶ ταῦτ' ὁμόνοια σ. ἐστὶ

συγκατατίθεμαι: 888 μὴ συγκαταθέμενοι οἷς δέον πείθεσθαι, ib. συγκατατίθενται εἶναι ἀποδείξιν

συγκαταχράσμαι: 841 τ. κατεπειγούσῃ σ. ἱστορίᾳ, 615

συγκάττυσις: 852 βρωμάτων σ. (H. J. συγκατάρτυσις)

συγκατῆναι: (κατα-σύν, cf. καμῦν) 893 σ. ψεύσματα

σύγκειμαι: 850 τ. θυμίαμα, τὸ ἐκ πολλῶν γλωσσῶν συγκείμενον

συγκινέω: *p.* σ. μακροτάτῃ σιδήρου μοῖρα τῷ πνεύματι

συγκλέω: 834 τὴν ἀπιστίαν εἰς τ. παρουσίαν σ.

συγκληρόω: 899 τῇ τοῦ ἐνὸς φύσει συγκληροῦται ἐκκλησία ἡ μία

συγκομιδή: 830 σ. ἀρίστην ἐργάζεται, Herodian i. 1. 1

συγκομίζω: 830 *p.* οἱ καρποὶ σ.

συγχράομαι: 829 ὕστερον τ. γραφαῖς σ., 877 τ. βίῳ ὡς ἀλλοτρίῳ σ., 883 λέξεσι σ., 895

- συγχρηστίον**: 853 τῇ τοιγάρ σ. εὐχῇ
συγχωρέω: 884 τὸν κακίαν ἡσθέντα συνεί-
 ναι οἷς ἔλετο σ., *ib.* τοὺς μὴ ἐπαύοντας
 ἀφηνιάσαι σ., 895 *fin.* σφίσιν αὐτοῖς τὰ
 μέγιστα ἐγνωκέναι συγχωρῶντες, *cf.*
Philostr. V. Ap. i. 21 οὐ συνεχώρει
 ἑαυτῷ ἀδεῶς ζῆν
συκῇ: 901 ὅρος συκαῖς καταπεφυτευμένον
συλλαμβάνω: 860 *act.* τούτῳ σ. ὁ θεός,
ib. m. τοῖς ἀξίοις γενομένοις συλλαμ-
 βανόμενος, 890 ἐξ αὐτῆς κ. οὐκ ἐκ συν-
 δασμοῦ συλλαβοῦσα
σύλληψις: 856 πάντα τ. συλλήψει αὐτῇ
 (*ms.* αὐτῆς) ἔσται τὰ ἀγαθὰ
συμβαίνω: 882 ἐπ' οὐδενὶ τ. συμβαινόν-
 των ταρασσεται, 885 ἀγίῳ εἶναι συμ-
 βαίνει, *see* συμβίω
συμβάλλω: *m.* 850 συμβάλλεσθαι τὴν τ.
 τραγίῳ κρεῶν βρώσιν πρὸς ἐπιλήψιν
συμβίω: 839 ἡ τῶν συμβιούτων (*ms.*
 συμβάντων) συνηθεία
σύμβολον: 863 ἄγαλμα κυρίου κατὰ τὸ
 τ. δυνάμεως σ.
σύμβουλος: (*quot.*) 832 σοφία σύμβ.
 θεοῦ
συμμαρτυρέω: 892 τὸ ὑπὸ τ. εὐαγγελίου
 συμμαρτυρούμενον
συμπαράλαμβάνω: 829 σ. τὰς γραφάς
 (*read by S. for ms.* συμπεριλαμβάνω)
συμπάρεμι: 851 ὁ συμπάρων ἀδια-
 λείπτως τ. θεῷ
συμπαύσχω: 868 σ. τῷ σώματι τῷ φύσει
 παθητῷ
συμπεριφέρομαι: 863 συμπεριφερόμενος
 Ἰουδαίους *bis*, 868 σ. τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις,
Epiet. Ench. 78, Stob. Flor. LXIV. 31
συμπεριφορά: 863 ὁ μέχρι τῆς σ. συγ-
 καταβαλὼν διὰ τὴν τῶν δι' οὗς συμ-
 περιφέρεται σωτηρίαν, 881 ἀσφαλῆς ἐν
 συμπ., μὴ λαθῇ ἡ συμπ. διάθεσις γινο-
 μένη, *see not. crit.*
συμπλέκω: 855 συμπλακεῖσα τ. προνοία
 ἡ τ. γνωστικὸν διότις
συμπληρώω: 864 ἡ γνώσις συμπληροῦται
 διὰ τῆς τ. θείων ἐπιστήμης
σύμπνοια: 848 ἡ σ. ἐπὶ τ. ἐκκλησίας
 λέγεται κυρίως
συμπόσιον: 852 τὸ σ. ἐπαγγέλλεται τ.
 φιλικὸν κ. ὁμοιοθητικόν
συμποτικὸς: 852 σπανίως εἰς τ. ἐστίασεις
 τὰς σ. ἀπαντῶν, 892 σ. πρωτοκλισίαν
 τ. ψευδυνύμου ἀγάπης
συμπράττω: 860 συνεύξεται περὶ ὧν
 συμπράττει καθήκει
συμφανής: 899 συμφανὲς ἐκ τ. προ-
 γεγεστάτης ἐκκλησίας τὰς μεταγενε-
 στέρας αἰρέσεις κεκαίνοτομήσθαι
συμφέρων: 882 οὐδέποτε τὸ ἡδὺ κ. τὸ
 συμφέρον προκρίνει τῆς οἰκονομίας, *ib.*
 τὰ ἐπὶ τῷ συμφέροντι γινόμενα, 861
 διὰ τὸ συμφέρον πάντα ἐνεργεῖ, 868
 οὐδέποτε τὸ ἡδὺ πρὸ τ. συμφέροντος
 αἰρεῖται, 875 μὴ τὰ συμφέροντα ἀλλὰ
 τὰ τέποντα αἰροῦνται οἱ πολλοί, *ib.* τὰ
 σ. εὐχόμεθα
σύμφωρος: 875 πάντα ἐπὶ συμφόρῳ δε-
 ζόμεθα τ. γυμνάσια ἃ προσφέρει ἡ σὴ
 οἰκονομία, 892 *fin.* ὅτα οὐκ ἀκούοντα τὸ
 σ., μόνον δὲ τοῖς πρὸς ἡδονὴν ἀνεωγῶτα
σύμφωνία: 862 τὸ ἀληθεύειν μετὰ συμ-
 φωνίας γίνεται τῆς κατὰ τὸ ἀληθές
σύμφωνος: 864 ἡ γνώσις σύμφωνος αὐτῇ
 τε κ. τῷ θεῷ λόγῳ
σὺν καί: 881 ἀφαιρεθῆναι τὰ ἐκτὸς σὺν
 καὶ τῇ τ. σώματος ὑγίειᾳ, 3 τ. ποιητὰς
 σὺν κ. τῷ ἄλλῳ χορῷ, 47 σὺν κ. τῇ
 ἱερῇ
συνάγω: 884 ἐξ ὧν συνάγεται σαφῶς
 ('*is inferred*'), 851 τ. θυμίαμα τὸ
 κατὰ τ. αἰῶνος συναγόμενον, 899 *fin.*
 ἡ ἐκκλησία σ. εἰς ἐνότητα πίστεως τοὺς
 ἡδὴ κατατεταγμένους
συναγωγή: 'congregation' 863
συναίρει: (?) 860 τὸ πᾶν συναίρεται πρὸς
 τ. τελειότητα, 896 τὸ παράπαν ταῖς
 ἡδοναῖς αὐτῶν συναιρούμενον ἐκλέγονσι
συναίρομαι: 837 οἱ θεοὶ συναίρονται τ.
 ἀκολασίας, *H. would read instead of*
συναίρομαι in 860 and 896
συναίσθανομαι: 878 ὅταν ἡδομένου ἑαυ-
 τοῦ συναίσθηται, 147 σ. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ
 παρρησίας
συναίσθησις: 852 ἡ ὀξύτατη σ. τῶν ἀγ-
 γέλων, 978 ἔχοντες σ. τοῦ πυρός, 331
 εὐρετικὸν κ. ἐπινοητικὸν ἡ σ., 971 σ. κο-
 λάσεως, *Oenom. ap. Eus. Pr. Ev. vi. 7. 10*
συναναβαίνω: 865 συναναβαίνει τῷ
 κυρίῳ, ἔνθα ἐστίν
συναναφύομαι: 888 ἐν τ. κηπευομένοις
 λαχάνοις σ. πόαι (*rare*)
συναποφέρω: 868 οὐ συναποφέρεται τοῖς
 ἄλλοις συμπεριφέρεται δὲ τοῖς ἀν-
 αγκαίοις, 487 διακρίνει τ. φαντασίας
 κ. μὴ συναποφέρει αὐταῖς
συναύπτω: 838 τινὰ μὲν συνημμένα τινὰ
 δὲ διεσπυμένα, *cf. Clem. Hom. vi. 24*
 τὰ στοιχεῖα εἶτε ἀλλήλων διεστάλκει...
 εἶτε ἀπὸ ἀλλήλων συνῆπτε, ὑπὸ τεχνίτου
 νοῦ πρὸς τὸ οἰκεῖον συναρμόζεται, *ib. 25*
 ἀνάγκη τινὰ εἶναι ἀγέννητον τεχνίτην,
 ὅς τὰ στοιχεῖα ἡ διεστώτα συνῆγαγεν
 ἡ συνόντα ἀλλήλοις πρὸς ζῶον γένεσιν
 τεχνικῶς ἐκέρασε
συνασκέω: 876 καλὸς κ. ἀγαθὸς εἶναι σ.,
Iambl. Vit. Pyth. 68, 188, 225
συνασκήσις: 860 πάντα ἐκπεπλήρωκεν
 ὁ γνωστικὸς εἰς τὴν σ., 869 ἐκ μαθήσεως
 καὶ σ., 872 ἡ τ. βίου σ., 875 εἰς τ.
 βεβαιότητος, 901 σ. γνωστικῇ, 317 τ.
 δύναμιν ἐκ συνασκήσεως αὔξει, 443 ἐκ
 σ. ἡδυστικῶς τὸ δύνασθαι, 734 *init.*
συναύξω: *tr.* 870 ἀρετὴ ἐκ φύσεως, ἀσκή-
 σεως, λόγου συνηξημένη, 331 συναύξει

- τ. ἐπιβολὴν ἢ συνάσκησις: *init.* 895
ἀμφω εἰς τ. τελείαν ἀγάπην συναύ-
ξουσιν
- συνάφεια:** 862 σ. καὶ κοινωνία πρὸς τ.
θεῖον, *Plut.*
- συναφιστάνω:** 854 συναφιστάνειν τ.
λόγῳ τ. σῶμα τῆς γῆς πειρώμενοι
- συνδιανέμω:** 832 εἰσὶ συνδιανενημένοι
ἄγγελοι κατὰ ἔθνη
- συνδυασμός:** 890 ἐξ αὐτῆς οὐκ ἐκ συν-
δυασμοῦ συλλαβοῦσα, *Philo*
- σύνεγγυς:** 854 c. gen. ὡς σύνεγγυς ἔσσιτο
τ. θεοῦ
- συνέδρισις:** 853 αἱ προαιρέσεις ὑπὸ τῆς
σ. πορθμεύονται, 862 τῇ σ. τῇ θείᾳ κ.
τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρκεῖται, 880 ἀγαθὴ σ., 318
ἀρίστη πρὸς τ. ἀρῶσιν ἢ συν., 445 θεό-
θεν ἦκει ἡ σ.
- σύνειμι:** 839 σνεστι τ. ὁμοφύλοις ἐν τε
γῇ κ. οὐρανῷ, 854 συνεῖναι σπεύδων τ.
θεῷ, see συνίημι
- συνεκφώνησις:** 854 ἡ τελευταία τ. εὐχῆς
σ. (*rare*)
- συνελόντι:** 854, 878 ὁ γνωστικὸς συν-
ελόντι εἰπεῖν τ. ἀποστολικὴν ἀπουσίαν
ἀνταναπληροῖ
- συνεπιγράφω:** 860 p. σφαλερὸν τοῖς
ἐτέρων ἁμαρτήμασι συνεπιγράφεσθαι,
Philo
- συνεπιλαμβάνω:** m. 886 συνεπιλαμ-
βάνονται τ. ἀποριῶν αἱ περὶ τ. ἄλλην
διδασκαλίαν αἰρέσεις, *Luc. Prom.* 13
Hemst.
- συνεπισταμαι:** (c. dat. rei) 870 σ. τοῦ-
τοις τὰ μὴ δεινὰ
- συνέργεια:** 871 διὰ ἀφροσύνην κ. διαβό-
λου συνέργειαν συνίσταται
- συνεργός:** 853 εὐχεται συνεργῶν ἅμα,
856 ὁ εὐπροαίρετος σ. πρὸς τ. λήψιν,
859 σ. πρὸς τὸ διαγενέσθαι, 860 ὁ
λατρὸς ὑγείαν παρέχεται τοῖς συνεργοῦσι
πρὸς ὑγείαν *bis*, 867 σ. πρὸς τ.
μάθησιν
- συνεργός:** 835 σ. πρὸς ἀρετὴν
- σύνεσις:** 850 ἄθετος ἡ τοιαύτη τροφή
πρὸς σύνεσιν: (= conscience) 844
(*quot.*), cf. *Tobit* iii. 8 οὐ συνιεῖς ἀπο-
πνίγουσα τ. ἀνδρας;
- συνεύχομαι:** 860 ὁ γνωστικὸς σ. τοῖς
κοινότερον (ms. καιν-) πεπιστευκόσι
- συνεχής:** 861 μνήμη σ., 829 τὸ συνεχές
τ. λόγου, *ib.* ἐπιμέλεια σ., 859 (*adv.*)
συνεχὲς ὑγιαίνειν εὐχεται
- συνέχω:** 838 τὰ συνέχοντα (n. on p.
28, l. 4)
- συνεχῶς:** 851 σ. τὸν ὅλον βίον τοῦτο
πράττει
- συνήθεια:** 897 ἀντικλῆς, ὡς φησιν ἡ σ.,
839 ἡ τῶν συμβάντων (? συμβιούντων)
συνήθεια
- συνήθης:** 861 of persons, see *Clem.*
Hom. ind.
- συνήλιυσις:** 898 μεταγενέστεραι τῆς ἐκ-
κλησίας αἱ ἀνθρώπιναι σ. 165
- σύνθετος:** 850 τ. θυμίαμα τὸ σ.
- συνθήκη:** 862 μὴδὲν παραβαίνων τῶν
κατὰ τ. συνθήκας *bis*, 887 *bis*
- σύνθρονος:** 865 σ. τῶν θεῶν, *Orig. c.*
Cels. iii. 50 σύνθρονοι ταύτῃ ἀρεταί,
Chrys. xi. 358° σ. τοῦ θεοῦ, *Philo*
- συνίημι:** 829 τοῖς μὴδέπω συνιέσιν τὰς
λέξεις, 886 συνήσουσιν ὅπως εἴρηται,
897 μεγαλοφρόνως τὰς γραφὰς συνίετε,
892 μὴ οἴους τε εἶναι συνεῖναι τ. οἰκεία,
862 πρὸς τ. συνιέντας (? συνόντας)
ἐθνημοσύνην ἔχειν χρή
- συνίστημι:** p. 867 πόθος κατὰ προκοπὴν
πίστεως συνίσταται, 870 δι' ἀγνοίαν τ.
δευνῶν συνίσταται ἡ δειλία, 871 διὰ δια-
βόλου συνέργειαν σ., *ib.* ἡ δι' ἀγνοίαν
συνισταμένη πράξις οὐκ ἡθὺς ἀγνοία,
879 τὸν τ. ἀγίων χορὸν συνιστάμενον
ἔχει, m. 896 ἐνιστάμενοι θεία παρα-
δοσεῖ ὑπὲρ τοῦ τ. ἀρῶσιν συστήσασθαι
- σύνοδος:** 886 ὁ κολλώμενος τ. κυρίῳ τὸ
διάφορον τῆς σ. γένος
- σύνοιδα:** 844 πᾶς ἄγνός ὁ μὴδὲν ἑαυτῷ
κακὸν συνειδώς (ms. συνιδών), 849 τ.
ὅς συνειδέναι αὐτοῖς εἰς οὐδὲν χρησίμοις,
852 ἡ τοῦ συνειδότης ἐπαφωμένη τ.
ψυχῆς δύναμις
- συνομολογέω:** 849
- σύνταγμα:** 849
- συντείνω:** 856 σ. τὸ πνευματικὸν πᾶν εἰς
φωὴν τ. νοστήν
- σύντομος:** 865 ἡ πίστις σ. τῶν κατεπει-
γόντων γνώσις, 103 ὁδὸς σ.
- συντόμως:** 866 σ. τὸν γνωστικὸν ἐμῆνυ-
σεν
- σύσκιος:** 901 ὄρος σ. καὶ δασύ, 92 ὄρος
ἀγναῖς ὕλαις σ.
- σύστασις:** 900 ἡ ἀρχὴ τ. συστάσεως
κατὰ τ. μονάδα ἐστίν
- συστέλλω:** ('to brace') 836 τὸ ἐξ ἀσ-
κήσεως εἰς ἀπάθειαν συσταλλόμενον,
877 συσταλλόμενος ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεκυλλίεται
τῇ τ. βίον ἀνάγκῃ, cf. 128
- σφαλερός:** 860 σφαλερὸν τοῖς ἐτέρων
ἁμαρτήμασι συνεπιγράφεσθαι
- σφάλμα:** m. 890 σφ. μέγιστα, *ib.* <ἐν>
τοῖς πλείστοις τῶν κατὰ μέρος σφάλ-
λονται
- σφόδρα:** 889 *init.* πανούργος σφ.
- σφριγῶ:** 850 σφρ. περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια
- σχεδόν:** (of courtesy) 839, 872, 894
- σχῆμα:** 846 θεὸς οὐκ ἀπεικονίζεται
ζῶον σχήματι, 869 σχήματι κατεσταλ-
μένος
- σχηματίζω:** 851 ἡ παρουσία ἀνδρὸς
γαθοῦ σχ. τὸν ἐντυγχάνοντα, 824,
Dio C.
- σχιδανόπους:** 901 ὡς σχιδανοπόδων τῇ
δαπλῇ τ. πίστεως ἐπερειδομένω,
Arist.

σῶζω: 855 οἱ σωζόμενοι, *ib.* ὁ σωζόμενος οὐκ ἄκων σωθήσεται, 867 σ. τὴν ἀκοινοθιαν, 853 ἡ μὴ πρέπουσα ὑπόληψις οὐδεμίαν σῶζει θεοσέβειαν

σῶμα: 891 τὸ σ. καὶ τὸ ὕφος, 886 σ. πνευματικόν, 885 σ. ἀλληγορεῖται

σωματικός: 852 σ. πόροι, σ. δύναμις, 870 λύπαι σ., 880 τῆς σ. ψυχῆς κατεξ-ανίσταται

σωμάτων: 860 ἀθλητῆς τὸ σ. εὖ μάλα ἀσκήσας

σωτήρ: contrasted with κύριος 833, 837 *idē* τε ἑκάστοις κ. κοινῇ πᾶσιν εἰς ὧν σωτήρ

σωτηρία: 835 ἡ τοῦ ὅλου σ., *ib.* ἡ τῶν κρειττόνων σ., 855 ἡ κατ' ἐπιγνώσιν σ.

σωτήριος: 834 αὐταὶ αἱ σ. περιτροπαὶ ἀπομερίζονται κ. χρόνοις κ. τόποις (*cf.* 130 σωτ. διαίτα), 866 μεταβολὴ σ., 865 παιδεία σ., 835 δικαιοσύνη σ., 889 τ. σωτήριον ἐν τῷ ᾧρα ἐπιγνώ (?)

σωφρονίζω: 895 τ. αἰρετικούς καταμα-θόντας σωφρονισθῆναι

σωφροσύνη: 872 ἡ δι' αὐτὴν αἰρετὴ σ. αὐτοκράτορα τ. ἄνδρα κατασκευάζει, 838 *etym.*, 875 ἡ χήρα διὰ σωφροσύνης ἀθίς παρθένος

τακτός: 854 ὥρας τ. ἀπονέμουσιν εὐχῇ

τάληθοῦς: 888, *see* θατέραν, *and* τὰδε-φοῦ 960

ταμείον: 861 τὸ τ. τῆς ψυχῆς, *cf.* 157, 853 (*quot.*) ἐρευνᾶν τὰ τ.

τάξις: 834 βελτίων τ. ἐν τῷ παντί, 835 ἑκάστης ἀγίας τάξεως ὑπερβαίνουν τ. πολιτείας, 838 τίνα ἑκαστον ἔχει τ. τάξιν, 839 ἐν τάξει πάντα πράττων, 855 ἥν τάξιν ἐνεχειρίσθησαν, 902 τ. τάξεως οὐ στοχαζονται οἱ στρωματεῖς, 872 ἐν υἱοῦ καταλεγείς τάξει, *cf.* 136 βοηθήματος ἔχει τ.

ταπεινός: 853 εἰς ταπεινὰς ὑπονοίας ἐκτρέπεται

ταράσσω: 882 ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ταρασσεται, 893 ὀφθαλμοὶ τεταραγμένοι

τάσσω: 833 οὐκ ἂν βελτίων διοίκησις ἀνθρώπων εἴη τ. θεῷ τῆς τεταγμένης

ταῦτή: (*initial*) 850, 830, 831, 832 *and passim*

ταυτόν: 845 τ. καὶ ὅμοιον, 870 ἀμήχανον ἅμα τῷ αὐτῷ τ. ἐναντία κατὰ ταυτόν (*ms.* τὸν αὐτόν) κ. πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν ἀπαν-τᾶν χρόνον, 872 τὸ ταυτόν ἔν ἐστι

ταυτότης: 835 ταυτότητι τῆς ὑπεροχῆς τετιμημένοι, 837 μόνος θεὸς ὁ ἐν ταυτῷ-τητι τ. δικαίας ἀγαθωσύνης ὧν, 973, *Basil Ep.* 129. 4 (*III.* 220 c), 189. 6 *fin.*, 7 *fin.*, *Philo*

τε...δέ: 888 τὰς τε ζητήσεις ἐκτρεπομένων ἀποφενγόντων δὲ τ. διδασκαλίας

τέκνον: 897 ἡ τέκνοις ἐμφυτευθεῖσα σοφία

τέλειος: 881, 886 τ. ὡς ὁ πατήρ, 886 τ. ἱατρός, 869 τὸ τέλειον τῆς ἔξεως, *cf.* *Lightfoot* on *Phil.* iii. 15

τελειότης: 852 τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τῆς τελειό-τητος, 859 ἀγάπης τ. τελειότητα αἰτή-σεται, 872 τελ. ἀνδρείας, 876 εἰς μαρτύ-ριον τελειότητος, 877 νηστεύει κατὰ τὴν τ. εὐαγγελίου τελειότητα

τελειώω: 833 οἱ διὰ πίστεως τελειούμενοι, 864 διὰ γνώσεως τελειοῦνται ἡ πίστις

τελείως: 886 γίνεσθε τέλειοι τελείως ἀφίεντες τ. ἁμαρτίας, 882 τ. βιοῖ

τελείωσις: 854 τελ. τοῦ κατ' ἀγάπην δρωμένου, 834 τὴν διὰ πίστεως τε-λειώσιν, 864 ἡ γνώσις τ. τις ἀνθρώπου, 865 ἡ τ. τῆς ψυχῆς, 883 ἡ τ. τοῦ πιστοῦ δι' ἀγάπης

τέλειον: *adv.* 859 ἠνέπεω τ. ἐκ τῆς εἰς τὴν διπλὴν ἐπιτηδεύτητος ἐκθλίψαντες ἑαυτοὺς, 860 τ. ἀπεσπασμένος τῶν τ. κακίας ἔργων, 873 τ. καθαρὰ γενομένη, 45, 884, 888, 40, 69, 98 f.

τελέως: 860 ἀγαθὸς τ.

τέλος: 861 τρία ἐστὶ πάσης πράξεως τέλος, τ. καλόν, τ. συμφέρον, τ. ἡδύ, 865 ἐπὶ τέλει παραδίδοται, 882 ἐπὶ τέλει ἐνδείκ-νυται τ. ἐνεργήματα, 883 τὸ τέλος εἰς θεωρίαν περαιοῦνται, 895 τέλος τ. γνω-στικοῦ ἐνταῦθα διττόν, *pl.* 864

τεμενίζω: 837 ἐν δικαίῳ ψυχῇ τεμενίζεται κ. ἐνιδρύεται ὁ πάντων ἡγεμών

τέμνω: 882 τ. τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ἄπτεται τῶν θρόνων τῶν ἄκρων, 852 *fin.*

τερπνός: 875 ἐνέργημα τ. ὑφοράται, *ib.* πῶς ἂν εἴη τ. τὰ περὶ τὴν βρώσιν;

τέρπω: 874 τὰ τέρποντα αἰρῶνται οἱ πολλοί, 876 *fin.* οὐ τέρεται τ. σταδίοις

τεταγμένος: 856 τ. διέποντες καθ' ἣν ἐνεχειρίσθησαν τάξιν ἐκ θεοῦ

τετράς: 877 ('Wednesday'), 744, *Lo-beck Aglaoph.* 430—434, *Constit.* *Apost.* v. 15. 20, vii. 23, *Socrates H. E.* v. 22 ἐν' Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ τῇ τετράδι κ. τῇ λεγομένῃ παρασκευῇ πάντα τὰ συνάξεις γίνεται δίχα τῆς τ. μυστηρίων τελετῆς

τεχνάζομαι: 854 *in it.* τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν τεχνάζομενος

τέχνη: 839 τ. τις τῶν ποριστικῶν, 845 παιδαίς τέχνης γίνεται θεός, 875 τ. τέχνας μαθαίνειν, ('system') 889

τεχνικός: 858 τῷ τεχνικῷ τεχνικῶς ἑκαστα ἀποδίδοται, 889 τὰ διὰ νοῦ κ. λογισμοῦ τεχνικὰ λόγων

τεχνικῶς: 858, *see* τεχνικός

τεχνίτης: 891 ἔχουσί τι πλεον οἱ τ. τῶν ἰδιωτῶν

τηλικούτος: 896 τ. ἄνδρες, 867 ἡ τοσ-αύτη κ. τηλικαύτη θεωρία

Τιβέριος: 898 οἱ Τιβεριῶν χρόνοι

τιθῆμι: *m.* 842 (*quot.*) τ. τοῦτο σημείον, 862 βεβαίως τ. τὰς συνθήκας

- τιθηνέω:** *m.* 889 ὁ ἀναγεννῶν κ. τιθηνούμενος τὴν ψυχὴν τὴν ἐξειλεγμένην, *cf.* 123, 174, *Themist.* 225 B: *p. Paed.* 1. 45 *init.*
- τίκτω:** 841 *τ.* ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ, 890 τέτοκεν κ. οὐ τέτοκεν φησὶν (*quot.*)
- τιμᾶω:** *act.* 860 θεὸς προσεχεστέρα τιμᾷ ἐπισκοπῇ, *m.* 860 τὴν προαίρεσιν τὴν ἀγίαν τιμῶμενος (*where* H. J. reads *τιμῶν ἦν ὁς*), *p.* 848 τιμῶμενον χαίρει τὸ θεῖον, 854 ὥραι εὐχαῖς τετιμημένοι
- τίμιος:** 829 τίμιον ἅπαν τὸ ὑπερέχον ἡγείται, 841 *τ.* ὁ θεός, 846 ὁ τίμιος *τ.* θεῷ, 857 τὸ πάντων τιμώτατον, 899 τὸ ἄκρως τίμιον κατὰ τὴν μόνωσιν ἐπαινείται
- τιμωρέω:** *m.* 895 οὐ τιμωρεῖται θεός, κολάζει μέντοι
- τιμωρία:** 865 κόλασις κ. *τ.*, 895 *τ.*)(κόλασις, κακοῦ ἀνταπόδοσις ἢ τιμωρία, 876 *τ.* κακούργων, *cf.* *Arist. Rhet.* 1. 10. 17 ἢ μὲν κόλασις *τ.* πάσχοντος ἔνεκα, ἢ δὲ τιμωρία *τ.* ποιούντος ἵνα ἀποπληρωθῇ *with* *Cope's* *n.*
- τοίνυν** (*initial*): 853 τοίνυν ὁ γνωστικὸς τὴν εὐχὴν ποιείται (?), *in apod.* 31 ἀνάγκη τοίνυν
- τολιμᾶω:** 891
- τολμηρότερον:** (*adv.*) 854 *τ.* εἰπὲν
- τόπος:** 835 εἰς ἀμείνους ἀμεινόνων τόπων τόπους ἀφικνούμεται, 845 ἐν τόπῳ περιγράφειν, *ib.* πάντα ἐν τόπῳ, 856 *τ.* ἱερὸς, 878 ἵνα μὴ ὁ *τ.* ἀναγκάξῃ, 900 ἀπὸ τόπου προσαγορεύονται: 841 κατὰ *τ.* τόπον γενόμενος, 901 *τ.* ὁ ἡθικός, 469 (*the Mosaic law gave to the Greeks*) ἀρχὴν παντὸς *τ.* ἡθικοῦ τόπου
- τράγειος:** 850 τὰ *τρ.* κρέα
- τράγος:** 850 τὸν *τρ.* ἐπὶ διοπομπῇσιν *τ.* κακῶν ὁ νόμος θύει
- τραγῳδία:** 844 ἢ *τρ.* λέγει
- τραπέζιτης:** 887 (*quot.*) οἱ δόκιμοι *τρ.* τὸ κίβδηλον νόμισμα διακρίνουσιν
- τρέφω:** 842 (*quot.*) ἀλεκτρυὼν τρεφόμενος, *ib.* διὰ μικροψυχίαν τοῦ τρέφοντος, 848 *τ.* θεὸν ἀνορέκτως τρεφόμενον ποιοῦσιν, *ib.* *τ.* θηρία ἐκ τῆς *τ.* οὐκείου σώματος ἀναθυμιάσεως τρέφεται, 867 τὸ θυμοειδὲς ἀλόγως *τρ.*
- τριάς:** 854 οἱ γνωρίζοντες τὴν μακαρίαν τὴν ἀγίαν τριάδα μονῶν, 710, 588, 542
- τρίβολος:** 876 ἐπιθυμίαι τρίβολοι εἰρηνται
- τρίβω:** 872 οἱ τὸν ἐργάτην τρίβοντες βίον
- τρίτος:** 833 τὰ πρῶτα κ. δεύτερα κ. *τρίτα*
- τριττός:** 893 τριττὴ θεραπεία οὐλήσεως
- τριχῇ:** 854 διανομαί *τρ.* διεσταμέναι
- τρόπος:** 'character' 856 ἐξετάζεται διὰ τῆς εὐχῆς ὁ τρόπος, 864 τελείωσις κατὰ τὸν τρόπον, 873 *τ.* αὐτὸν *τρ.* ἐπὶ *τ.* γνωστικοῦ εὗρον: 840 ὅνπερ τρόπον ὁ ἥλιος φωτίζει, 855, 867 ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου: 868 ὁ πρῶτος *τ.* κυριακῆς ἐνεργείας *τρ.* ('dispensation')
- τροφή:** 846 *init.* σκέπης κ. τροφῆς τὸ θεῖον δεήσεται, 846 *fin.* θεὸς οὐκ ἐνδεὴς τροφῆς, 848 αἱ διὰ *τ.* ὁσφρήσεως, αἱ διὰ *τ.* στόματος τροφαί, 849 *τρ.* ἀπὸ ζώων, *ib.* ἢ διὰ τῶν σαρκῶν *τρ.*, 850 *τρ.* ἀθετος πρὸς σύνεσιν, 875 πορίζουσι τὰς *τρ.*, *ib.* ἀτροφία *τ.* ψυχῆς ἢ ἀγνοια, *τρ.* δὲ ἡ γνῶσις, 880 τῶν εἰς τροφήν οἰκείων καταμεγαλοφρονεῖ
- τρυνών:** 849 ἢ *τρ.* καὶ ἡ περιστέρα
- τρυφή:** 832 ὑπὸ τρυφῆς ῥάθυμος
- Τύριος:** 846 Τυρίου χειρὶ δεδαιδαλμένον (*ms.* ἀγύρτον)
- τύφος:** 897 οὐ τύφον ἐνεποίησεν ὁ κύριος
- τυφώω:** 896 εἰ τις (*ms.* ἥτις) τετυφώσθαι τὴν λέξιν (*sc.* φυσιοῦν) ἐρμηνεύειν ὑπολάβοι
- τυχηρός:** 870 τὰ λεγόμενα τυχερὰ δεινὰ ταῦτα τῷ σπουδαίῳ οὐ φοβερὰ
- ὑβρίζω:** 840
- ὑγεία:** 860 ὑγίαν παρέχεται ὁ ἱατρὸς τοῖς συνεργοῦσι πρὸς ὑγ., 872 ὑγείας χάριν σωφρονεῖν, 881, *see* *Jannaris* *p.* 85, § 148^b
- ὑγιαίνω:** 859 συνεχῆς ὑγ.
- ὑδωρ:** 896 (*quot.*) ἡ διδασκαλία *τ.* σωτήρος ὑδωρ ζωῆς γνωστικῆς, 850 ἀήρ ἐγκέκραται τῷ ὕδατι
- υἱοθεσία:** (*quot.*) 882
- υἱός:** 851 ὁ υἱὸς κ. λόγος, *see* under 'God'
- ὑλη:** 837 κακῶν αἰτία ὕλης ἀσθένεια, 845, 882 ἡ περισπῶσα ὕ.
- ὕλικός:** 845 ἀγάλματα ἐκ *τ.* ὕλης *τ.* ἀργῆς ἀργὰ καὶ ὕλικά, 850 ἔρεισμα (*ms.* δέγυμα) ὕλικῆς διαμονῆς
- ὑμνός:** 852 *init.* πλέομεν ὕμνουσιν
- ὕμνος:** 861 ψαλμοὶ κ. ὕμνοι παρὰ *τ.* ἐστίασιν
- ὑπαγορεύω:** 830, 870 and 882 ὁ λόγος ὑπ., 891 ὡς *τ.* ὕφος *τ.* προφητείας ὑπ.
- ὑπάγω:** *p.* 839 ὑπαγόμενος ταῖς ἐντολαῖς, 596 εἰς πίστιν ὑπ., 532 ἐκ τῆς ἀδικίας εἰς δικαιοσύνην ὑπ.
- ὑπακοή:** 833 ὑπ. *τ.* ἐντολῶν, 866 ὑπ. *τ.* εὐαγγελίου
- ὑπακούω:** 899 τοῦ Πέτρου ὑπήκουσεν (*al.* ἐπήκ.)
- ὑπαλλάττω:** 891 τὰ σημαινόμενα ὑπαλλάττοντες
- ὑπεξαιρετέον:** 894 εἰ μαχόμενα δόγματα ἐφέλκεσθαι τινὰς δοκεῖ, ὑπ. ταῦτα
- ὑπεράνω:** 837 ὑπ. <ὦν> καθάπερ θηρίων ὁ γνωστικὸς γενόμενος, 838 ὑπεράνω πάντων τῶν περιστατικῶν γενόμενος

- ὑπερβαίνω** : 834 ὑπερβάς τὸ προηγούμενον τ. φιλοσοφίας, 835 αἱ γνωστικαὶ ψυχαὶ ὑπερβαίνουσαι ἐκάστης ἀγίας τάξεως τ. πολιτείας, 857 ὁ γνωστικὸς αἰτήσεται ἐπιτηδεύματα εἰς ἃ μέλλει ὑπερβαίνειν (D. ἀποβ.), 892 ὑπερβῆναι τὸ κοινὸν τ. πίστεως, 897 ὑπερβ. τ. ἀλήθειαν, 870 ὑπ. ὅλον τ. ἐμπαθῆ βίον, 865 c. gen. πάσης καθάρσεως (H. πάσας -σεις) ὑπερβάς
- ὑπερβάλλω** : 833 ἡ ὑπερβάλλουσα φιλανθρωπία τ. σωτήρος, 900 ἡ ἐξοχή τ. ἐκκλησίας πάντα ὑπερβάλλουσα
- ὑπέρβασις** : 854 ὁ γνωστικὸς τὴν ὑπ. παντὸς τ. κόσμου ἐκουσίως ποιεῖται
- ὑπερβολή** : 875 *fin.* ὑπ. ὁσιότητος, 895 ὑπ. ἀγαθότητος
- ὑπερδισκεύω** : *intr.* 834 ὑπερβάς τὸ προηγούμενον τ. φιλοσοφίας ὑπερεδίσκευσεν (*rare*)
- ὑπερεμπίπλημι** : 843 ὑπερεμπιπλάμενοι κ. μέθαις ἐγκυλιόμενοι, Luc. *Hist. Conscr.* 20, *Concr.* 35
- ὑπερευφραίνομαι** : 880 λέγων κ. ποιῶν τ. προστάγματα τ. θεοῦ ὑπ., Barn. *Ep.* i. 2, Jos., Luc.
- ὑπερευχόμεαι** : 868 οἰκτεῖρων κ. ὑπερευχόμενος αὐτοῦ, Chrys. xi. 580^a, 581^b, *ter*
- ὑπερέχω** : 829 τίμιον ἄπαν τὸ ὑπερέχον
- ὑπερηφανέω** : *tr.* 882 τὴν περισπῶσαν ὕλην ὑπερηφανεῖ, 439, 48 τὴν θεὸν ὑπ., c. *inf.* 69, see Segaar on Q.D.S. 955
- ὑπερκόσμιος** : 839 ὁ γνωστικὸς κόσμος κ. ὑπερκόσμος ἐν κόσμῳ <πάντα> πράσσων, 434 κατ' ἐπακολουθήματα τῆς ἐκλογῆς τ. ὑπερκοσμίου ἡ κοσμικὴ πίστις, 6, 111 *init.* σοφία ὑπ., 640 θεοῦ τὰ πάντα, δ τε κόσμος καὶ τὰ ὑπερκόσμια, cf. 948 ὑπερουράνια παιδεύματα
- ὑπερον** : 843 ἡῦρεν τ. ὄψιν [ἐν] τῷ ὑτέρῳ περιειλημένον, *ib.* παραδοξότερον ἢν εἰ τὸ ὑπ. περὶ ὀρθῶ τ. ὄφει κατειλημένον ἐθεάσω
- ὑπεροπτικός** : c. gen. 897 ὑπ. τῶν εἰς ἀμαρτίαν ὑποσυρόντων
- ὑπερορᾶω** : 834 ὑπ. εἶναι ἀνόμους, 873, 878 ὑπερορᾶ τ. ἀδελφόν, 879 χρυσὸν ὑπερορᾶ
- ὑπεροχή** : 835 ταυτότητι τῆς ὑπ. τετιμυμέναι, 845 τ. ὅλον κόσμον ἄξιον ἡγησάμενοι τῆς τ. θεοῦ ὑπ., 866 ἡ ἐν σαρκὶ τελευταία ὑπ., 879 ἡ κατ' ἀξίαν ὑπ., 831 (*abstr.* for *concr.*) αὕτη ἡ μεγίστη ὑπ., 834
- ὑπερτίθμι** : 883 ἀμεινον ὑπερθέσθαι ('to defer') τ. τοιαύτην φιλοτιμίαν, 737, Philo p. 36 M., often in Heliod.
- ὑπερφύως** : 835 ὑπ. ἀκρόρεστος θεά
- ὑπέχω** : 896 ὑπεχέτω (D. ἐπεχ.) τ. ὦτα τ. ψυχῆς, 961, 784 ὑποσχόμενοι τ. ἀκούσας Ἑλληνικοῖς μαθήμασι
- ὑπήκοος** : 839 ταῖς ἐντολαῖς ὑπ.
- ὑπηρετέω** : m. 830 ὑπ. διακονίας τῷ θεῷ ἄγγελοι
- ὑπηρετικός** : 830 τῆς θεραπείας ἡ μὲν βελτιωτικὴ ἡ δὲ ὑπηρετικὴ... γονεῦσι ἐκ παίδων ὑπ., *ib.* τὴν μὲν βελτιωτικὴν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι σώζουσιν εἰκόνα, τὴν δὲ ὑπ. οἱ διάκονοι, 855 οὐχ ὑπ. ἡ εἰς ἡμᾶς θεῶθεν ἤκουσα πρόνοια
- ὑπό** : 892 τὸ πρὸς τ. κυρίῳ διὰ τ. προφητῶν εἰρημένον καὶ ὑπὸ τ. εὐαγγελίου μαρτυρούμενον, *ib.* ὑπὸ δοξοφίας ἐπηρμένοι, c. *dat.* 865 ὑπὸ τῷ σωτήρι τεταγμένοι
- ὑποβαίνω** : 899 αἱ ἐτι τούτων ὑποβεβηκυῖαι τῷ χρόνῳ αἰρέσεις
- ὑποβάλλω** : 838 ὁ γνωστικὸς οὐ κολακείας ὑποβέβληται
- ὑπογράφω** : 838 ὑπογράφοντες (ms. ἀπογρ.) τὸν γνῶσιν (ms. γνωστικὸν) γινόμενον ἡμῶν, 883 τ. τελειότητα ὑπογ., 901 τοῦ ἡθικοῦ τόπου ὡς ἐν κεφαλῇ ὑπογραφέντος, 829 κεφαλαιώδως τ. χριστιανισμὸν ὑπογράφων, 89 ὑπ. νόμους, 94; m. 106 ὑπογράφομαι ἀπλότητα εἰς ἡλικίαν παιδικήν
- ὑποδεέστερος** : (positive not used) 832 οἱ ὑπ. ἄγγελοι
- ὑποδευγμα** : 864 εἰς ὑπ. τοῖς διαδέξασθαι τ. οικονομίαν δυναμένοις, 876 ἀλλοτρίων κακῶν ὑποδείγμασιν οὐ παιδεύεται
- ὑποδείκνυμι** : 900 ὅπῃν τινα ὑπέδειξεν
- ὑποδέω** : (quot.) 840 ὑποδύμενος
- ὑποθέσις** : 900 τῶν αἰρέσεων αἱ μὲν ἀπὸ ὑποθέσεων (? υποστάσεων) προσαγορεύονται
- ὑποκρίνομαι** : 870 ἀμεμφῶς ὑπ. τ. δρᾶμα τ. βίου
- ὑπόκρισις** : 863 οὐδεμιᾶς ὑποκρίσεως μετέχων
- ὑπολαμβάνω** : 868 ὡς ὑπείληπται παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις, 896 *fin.* εἰ τις τ. λέξιν ἐρμηνεύειν ὑπολάβῃ
- ὑπολείπω** : 896 τίς ἐν τηλικούτοις ἀνδράσιν ὑπελείπετο λόγος Μαρκίωτος; 859 βριθυσά τις ἀτονία ὑπολείπεται
- ὑπόληψις** : 853 ἡ μὴ πρέπουσα περὶ τ. θεοῦ ὑπ., 868 οὐκ ἐν ὑπολήψει οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ δοκεῖν πιστὸς εἶναι βούλεται γινώσκει δὲ κ. ἀληθεῖα
- ὑπομενετός** : 870 τὰ τε πρακτέα τὰ τε ὑπ. γνωρίζει, Plut. *Virt. Mor.* 2, *Stoic. Rep.* 7. 4
- ὑπομένω** : 838 οὐ δεῖ ὑπομένειν τ. κακίας ἀλλὰ τὰ φοβερά, 871 φόβῳ τῶν μειζόνων δεινῶν τὰ ἐλάττω ὑπ., 895 τὰς νοουθεσίας ὑπομ., 891 c. *inf.* (to persist in) ὑπομ. μὴ προσέσθαι
- ὑπομνήσκω** : p. 854 ὑπεμνήσθην τ. δογμάτων

ὑπόμνημα: 895 ἐκ τῶνδε τῶν ὑπ. σωφρονισθῆναι, 854 ἡ καταδρομή παρ- εισδυομένη τὸ ὑπόμνημα
ὑπόμνησις: 845 ἐπὶ τὴν τ. προηγου- μένων κεφαλalaν ὑπόμνησιν τρέπεσθαι
ὑπομονή: 876 ἡ ἀνδρική ὑπ.
ὑπομονητικός: 880 ὑπ. πρὸς πᾶσαν πείραν, 391 τὸ ὑπομ.
ὑπόνοια: 853 εἰς ταπεινάς κ. ἀσχήμενας ἐκτρέπεται ὑπονοίας (= ὑπόληψις Clem. Hom. iv. 8)
ὑποπίπτω: 876 c. dat. ὑπ. ἀμαρτή- μασι, 620 τὸ ἐφ' ἡμῖν οὐχ ὑπ. ἀλλω τι
ὑποπτέω: 882 ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ταράσσεται οὐδὲ ὑποπτέει <οὐδέν> τ. γινομένων
ὑπόστασις: 878 ἀδελφοί εἰσι κατὰ τὴν τ. ἔργων ὑπ., 899 κατὰ τε ὑπόστασιν κατὰ τε ἐξοχὴν μόνῃ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρχαία ἐκκλησία, see ὑπόθεσις
ὑποσύρω: 897 ὑπεροπτικός τῶν εἰς ἀμαρτίαν ὑποσυρόντων
ὑπόσχεσις: 837 δώρων ὑπόσχ., 875 τὰς ὑπ. ἀπαιτοῦμεν, 901 μετώμεν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπ. (? ὑπόθεσιν)
ὑποτάσσω: 830 οἱ ὑποτεταγμένοι
ὑποτίθω: m. 841 ἀνθρωποπαθεῖς τ. θεοὺς ὑπ.
ὕς: 849 κρέα ἥδιστα ἔχουσιν *des ter*, 484 ὡς ὅτι εἶναι φησιν, ὡς εἰς θύσιν μόνον ἐπιτήδειον, 75, 317
ὑστερος: 900 ταυτὶ μὲν οὖν καὶ εἰς ὑστερον
ὕστριξ: (quot.) 849
ὑφαιρέω: 902 ὑφαιρεῖσθαι κ. κλέπτειν τ. ὤρια
ὑφίσταται: 870 ἐπιστημόνως ὑφίσταται ἃ δεῖ, 871 οἱ παῖδες ἀγνοοῖ τ. δεινὸν ὑφίστανται τ. φοβερά, 873 οὐδέν ἐστι τ. ὑποστάντων δὲ μὴ θέλει, 876 οὐκ οἶδα εἰ ὑποστήσονται τ. θλίψεις
ὑφοράω m.: 871 ψόγον ὑφορώμενοι τῇ τ. κλήσεως ἐμμένουσιν ὁμολογία, 875 λό- γον φέροντά τινα ἡδονὴν ὑφορᾶται, 893 τ. προφητείας ὑφορῶνται
ὑψος: 891 ὡς τ. σῶμα καὶ ὕ. τῆς προ- φητείας ὑπαγορεύει
ὑψηλός: 883 αἰνίσσεται τοὺς ὑψ. προσ- δεξαμένους τ. λόγον ὑψηλοὺς ὡς πύρ- γους ἔσεσθαι, cf. 798 οἱ ὑψ. οἰκοδο- μεῖσθαι δυνάμενοι
ὑψος: 859 τὸ ἐπαναβεβηκὸς ὕψος, 894 ἀποπλήττονται τοῦδε τ. ὕψους οἱ μὴ ἐπόμενοι θεῷ
φαιδρύνωμαι: 836 τ. θεῖον μόνοις τ. καλοῖς καγαθοῖς φαιδρύνεται (so H., φαίνεται ms.). cf. φαιδρυσμα 291 (ψυχῇ τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ ἀγίου πνεύματος ἐμπνεο- μένῃ φαιδρύμασι)
φαίνομαι: 833 *fin.* τὸ φαινόμενον, the visible world, see φαιδρύνωμαι, 870

τὰ φαινόμενα)(τὰ ὄντα ἀγαθά, 888 τὸ φ.)(τὸ ἀληθές
φακός: (quot.) 844 ἐμβαλὼν φακούς
φαντάζομαι: 864 ἐν μονῇ τῇ τ. προ- φορικοῦ λόγου τὸ τ. σοφίας ὄνομα φαντάζεται, 85
φαντασία: 853 φαντασία ἀγαθῶν κακὰ αἰτούμενοι, 893 *fin.* εἰ διὰ τὸ αἰφνίδιον προσπεσεῖν τινα φαντασίαν ἡσθένησεν, προχείρους τ. φαντασίας τ. λογικὰς ποιητέον, cf. for καταληπτική φαν- τασία n. on 888
φάρμακον: 868 πάντα τ. περιστατικά δυνάμει. τ. θεοῦ φάρμακον γίνεται σωτηρίας, 844 (quot.) *dis*
φαρμάσσω: 890 οἱ ὑπὸ τῆς Κίρκης φαρμαχθέντες
φαῦλος: 841 φ. περὶ θεοῦ διανοήσεις, 877 νόημα φ.)(γνωστικόν
φέρω: 868 τὸ πνεῦμα (ms. πρᾶγμα) ἀφ' οὗ φέρεται τὸ φωνεῖν, 178 τ. πνεῦμα ψέλλεται τῇ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ φερομένη ψυχῇ, 871 οὐδὲ τ. ἀμαρτήματα κακίαι καίτοι ἀπὸ κακίας φερόμενα: 895 μὴ εἰς τὴν παντελῇ φέροντες ἑαυτοὺς ἐμβάλοιν κρίσιν (cf. Eus. Pr. Ev. vii. 4. 4 τούτῳ σφᾶς ὅλους φέροντες ἀνατεθεί- κασι), 860 ἀπόδος φέρων τ. νίκην ἐμοί, 569 φ. προσδίδωσι, 45, 535 φ. ἔθηκε: 854 ὥρας τακτάς, ὡς τρίτην, φέρε, καὶ ἔκτην
φευκτός: 855 φ. κ. αἰρετά
φθάω: 836 (as in 2 Cor. x. 14) οὐδὲ μέχρι νεφῶν τ. παχυτάτων τῆς διὰ τ. καπνοῦ ἀναθυμιάσεως φθανούσης εἰς οὐς κ. φθάνει, 845 πῶς δὲ φθάσαν εἶχεν ὃν τοῦθ' ἑαυτὸ ὑστερον ποιοίη; 847 οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιεν τ. μαγεῖρους θεοποιούντες, 853 φθ. ἡ θεία δύναμις διιδεῖν τ. ψυχὴν, *id.* αἱ προαιρέσεις φθ. πρὸς τὸν θεόν, 859 ἔγνω φθάσας οἷά ἐστιν, 891 φθάσαντες ἐξενεγκεῖν δόγματα
φθαρτός: 846 ὧν ἅπτεται πάθος φθαρτὰ πάντα
φθονέω: 832 ἄλλος ἐστὶν ὁ φθονῶν
φθονητός: 832 τὰ ἀνθρώπων οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει ὡς φθ. εἶναι πρὸς τ. κυρίου
φθόνος: 832 οὐχ ἅπτεται τ. κυρίου φθ.
φιλανθρωπία: 833 ἡ υπερβάλλουσα τοῦ σωτήρος φ., 836 ἡμερότης κ. φ. γνω- στικῆς ἐξομοιώσεως κανόνες
φιλάνθρωπος: 864 ὁ φ. παιδεύτης, 875
φιλαργυρία: 877 νηστεύει φιλαργυρίας κ. φιληδονίας
φιλαυτία: 891 τὸ τῆς φ. πλεονέκτημα, 274 *init.*, Cic. Att. xiii. 13
φιλαυτος: 887 αἱ φιλαυτοὶ κ. φιλόδοξοι αἰρέσεις, Orig. c. Cels. i. 14 *fin.*
φιληδονία: 877, see φιλαργυρία, Plut.
φιληδονος: 836 οὐδὲ μὴν φιληδονον φιλοκερδές τε ἢ φιλοχρήματον τ. θεῖον

- φιλικός**: 852 τ. φιλικὸν κ. ὁμονοητικὸν ἐπαγγέλλεται τ. συμπόσιον
φιλοδοξία: 871 οἱ μὲν φιλοδοξία ὑπο-
 μένοντες παῖδες ἐν πίστει, 897 τ. ἰδίαις
 φιλοδοξίαις χαριζόμενοι, Philo
φιλόδοξος: 38, 887, see **φιλαυτος**
φιλοθεάμων: 900 ὅπην ὑποδείξει τ.
 φιλοθεάμοσι, 654 (from Plato) the
 true philosopher is τῆς ἀληθείας
 φιλοθεάμων, 442, 373, 656 φιλοθεά-
 μονος ψυχῆς ὅψις ἀθαμβῆς κ. ὀξυδερκῆς,
 Philo I. 38 M., *ib.* 566
φιλόθεος: 829, 830 φ. κ. θεοφιλῆς ὁ θεο-
 πρεπής, 864 ὁ φιλάνθρωπος κ. φιλόθεος
 παιδευτής
φιλοκερδής: 836, see **φιλήδονος**
φιλομαθῶ: 895 ἀποτρέψαι τῆς εἰς τ.
 αἰρέσεις εὐεμπτωσίας τοὺς φιλομαθοῦν-
 τας
φιλόνομος: 836 φ. ἐκδεξάμενοι τ. νόμον,
 cf. *Cobet Collectan.* 359, 364-5
φιλοπάτωρ: 830 φ. ὁ τιμῶν τ. πατέρα,
Jos. Bell. Iud. I. 21. 9
φιλόπονος: 902 φ. καὶ εὐρετικοί
φίλος: 855 φ. τ. θεοῦ, 869 ἡ μέχρι τῶν
 φιλάτων τελεία διάθεσις
φιλοσοφείν: 887 οὐ δεῖ ὀκνεῖν ἦτοι φιλο-
 σοφεῖν ἢ Ἰουδαῖζειν, 892 τοῦ φιλοσοφεῖν
 προνοοῦνται
φιλοσοφία: 839 φ. ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ προ-
 καθαίρει τ. ψυχὴν, 892, see 'philosophy'
φιλόσοφος: 887 οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι παρὰ τοῖς
 φιλοσόφοις, 894
φιλοσωματία: 872, see **φιλοτιμία**
φιλοτιμία: 872 οὕτε διὰ φιλοτιμίαν οὐτ'
 αὐτὴ διὰ φιλοχρηματίαν οὐδὲ διὰ φιλο-
 σωματίαν οὐδεὶς σῶφρων, 883 ἄμεινον
 ὑπερθέσθαι τ. τοιαύτην φ., 892 πάντα
 ὑπὸ φ. ὑπομένουσι
φιλοχρηματία: 872, see **φιλοτιμία**
φιλοχρημάτος: 836, see **φιλήδονος**
φίλτρον: 880 αἱ προσπάθειαι αἱ σαρκι-
 καὶ πολὺ τ. ἡδονῆς τὸ φ. ἔχουσι, 228
 φίλτρα ἔρωτος
φλέψ: 848 φλέβες κ. νεῦρα
φληναφός: (quot.) 842
φλυαρέω: 895 φλυαρεῖν ἐπιχειροῦσι
φοβερός: 870 τὰ δοκοῦντα φ., 838
φύβος: 895 ἀσκήσις ἐκ φ. παιδαγωγου-
 μένη
φουτάω: (quot.) 843
φονεύω: 868 *init.*, see **μοιχεύω**
φράσις: 902 τῆς φράσεως οὐ στοχάζονται
 οἱ στρωματεῖς
φράσσω: 870 τ. ὅπλοισ τ. κυρίου πε-
 φραγμένους
φρήν: 884 φρένας καλὰς ἐκ μετανοίας
 μεταλαβεῖν, 916 κοινὰς φρένας κεκτη-
 μένος
φρονέω: 848 εὖ φρ., 863 ἀληθῆ φρ., 878
φρόνησις: 871 ἕξις ἡ φρ., 838
φρόνιμος: 851 πῦρ οὐ τ. βάνανσον ἀλλὰ
 τὸ φρ., 875 φρ. ψυχῇ
φροντίζω: 832 φρ. πάντων, 873 ὀλίγα
 φρ. τινός
φροντίς: 887 διὰ πλείονος φρ. ἐρευνητέον
 τ. ἀλήθειαν
φρουρά: 879 οὐδὲ ἔξω ποτὲ τῆς ἀγίας
 φρ. γίνεταί, 881 τ. φρουρὰν ἔχειν παρ'
 ἑαυτοῦ
φρουρός: 865 ὁ τ. πίστεως κ. ἀγαπῆς
 θεὸς κ. φρ.
φυσικός: 894 ἐὰν προσσχῇ τις Ἀριστο-
 τέλει φ. αὐτὸν ποιήσει
φυσικῶς: 839 φ. ὕστερον ἐπιγίνεται
 μέρη τινὰ τ. σώματος
φυσιώω: 859 τῷ ἀναπόβλητον τ. ἀρετὴν
 πεποιημένῃ φυσιοῦται ἡ ἕξις ('becomes
 his nature'), 896 ἡ δοκοῦσα γνῶσις
 φυσιοῦν λέγεται εἰ τις (MS. ἦτις) τετυ-
 φῶσθαι τ. λέξιν ἐρμηνεύειν ὑπολάβοι,
 897 ὁ λόγος τῶν πεφυσιωμένων (quot.),
ib. τ. πεφυσιωμένα τέκνα τῆς σοφίας
φύσις: 870 φ., ἀσκήσις, λόγος, 860 ἡ
 φ. αὐτῶν ἡ ἀγαθὴ, 831 ἡ νιοῦ φ., 867
init. ἐκ φ. θυμοειδῆς, 838 τί κατὰ φ. ἡ
 παρὰ φ., 843, 849 περὶ τοῦ κατὰ φ.
 βίου, 882 ἀμαρτία παρὰ φ., 891 ἡμᾶς
 ὥς ἄλλης γεγονότας φύσεως μὴ οἷους
 τε εἶναι συνεῖναι διαβάλλουσιν
φυτεία: 902 ἀναμείκται ἡ φ. καρπο-
 φόρων κ. ἀκάρπων δένδρων
φυτεύω: 876
φυντόν: 848 ὅμοιον φυντῷ ποιήσουσι θεὸν
φωλεύω: 848 τὰ φωλεύοντα θηρία, Philo
 II. 553 M., *Eus. H. E.* III. 32
φωνέω: 868, see **φέρω**
φωνή: 848 μία φ. ἡ κοινή, 850 θυμίαμα
 ἐκ πολλῶν φωνῶν συγκείμενον, 853 ἡ
 φ. τῶν προαιρέσεων, 890 ἡ κυριακὴ φ.,
 891 φωνὴ κυρίου παιδευόμεθα, *ib.* φ.
 κυρίου πασῶν ἀποδείξεων ἐχεγγυωτέρα,
ib. ἀπαντηζόμενοι φωνάς, 852 αἱ σημαί-
 νουσαι τι φωναί
φῶς: 831 ὅλος φ. πατρῶν, 880 εἶναι
 ὅλος φ. βούλεται, 865 ἀπὸ τ. γνώσεως
 τὸ τ. ἀγάπης ἀξίωμα ἐκλάμπει ἐκ
 φωτὸς εἰς φῶς, *ib.* φ. οἰκεῖον, 866 ἐσθ-
 μενος φῶς ἐστὸς, 893 τὸ φ. τῆς ἀλη-
 θείας
φῶς: 844 (quot.) τόσα σώματα φωτῶν
φωτεινός: 880 οὐ πυρὸς μετουσίᾳ φωτεινός
φωτίζω: 836 n. οἷον ἐκφωτ., 840
χαίρω: 842 χαῖρε ἐπὶ τῷ σημείῳ
χαλεπαίνω: 841, 868
χαλκός: 874 χ. καθαίρεται
χαμαί: 834 οἱ κακοὶ ἀποπίπτουσι χ.,
 859 ὑπὸ ῥαθυμίας ὀλισθήσαντες χ.,
 869 τὰ τ. κόσμου καλὰ οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ, ἵνα
 μὴ καταμείνῃ χ.
χαρά: 894 χαρὰ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ προσοικεω-
 τέα

χαρακτήρ: (quot.) 837 δόξης χ. ὁ μονογενής, 866 χαρακτήρα τ. δόξης τ. υἱὸν προσεῖπεν, τ. χαρακτηρίσαντα θεὸς μόνος ὁ παντοκράτωρ, 874 κηρὸς μαλάσσεται ἵνα τὸν ἐπίοντα χ. παραδέξῃται, 875 ἐξομοιῶσθαι τῷ δεδομένῳ χ.

χαρακτηρίζω: act. 866 ὃν ἀγαθὸν χ. ὁ σωτὴρ ἡμῶν, ib. see χαρακτήρ: p. 872 τὸ ἄριστον τῷ ἐνὶ χαρακτηρίζεται, 136: m. 156, Philo

χαρίαι: 842 χαρίεν τὸ τ. Ἀντιφώντος **χαρίεντως:** 844 χ. ὁ κωμικὸς Δίφιλος κωμῶδὲ τ. γόητας, 846 Φερεκράτης χ. πεποίθηκε τ. θεοῦ καταμεμφομένους τ. ἀνθρώποις

χαρίζομαι: 837 ὁ υἱὸς πατρὶ ἀγαθῷ χ., 858 μὴδ' ὅτιοι τ. πάθει χ.

χάρις: 861 κατὰ τ. ποιητικὴν χάριν, ib. χ. ὁμολογεῖ τ. γνώσεως, 852

χείλος: 854 μὴδὲ τὰ χ. ἀνοίγοντες

χείρ: 854 τ. χείρας εἰς οὐρανὸν αἰρομεν

χειραγωγέω: 877 τ. ὄψεις πρὸς τὰ ἀόρατα χ., 92, 103 init.

χειροποίητος: (quot.) 845, 863

χείρων: 880 φυγεῖν τὰ χείρονα)(τυχεῖν τ. ἀρίστων, see κρείττων

χερσαῖος: 850 τ. χερσαία καὶ τ. πτηνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τ. ἡμετέραις ψυχαῖς ἀναπνεῖ ἀέρα

χῆμα: 840 λόγος πάντη κεχυμένος

χῆρα: 875 ἡ χ. διὰ σφροσύνης ἀδῆς παρθένος

χιτῶν: 868 τὸν χ. ἀπεδύσατο

χνοῦς: (quot.) 901

χοίρειος: 850 πασι πλείστην ἀνάδοσιν ἐκ χοιρέων γίνεσθαι κρεῶν

χολή: (quot.) 847, 851

χόνδρος: 843 ἀλῶν χόνδρους κ. δῆδας δεδῆλασι, 13, 19

χορηγέω: 858 ὁ θεὸς ὃ τι ἂν συμφέρῃ τ. ἀγαθοῖς χορηγεῖ, 880 δύναμις τ. θεοῦ διὰ τ. Χριστοῦ χορηγουμένη

χορηγία: 875 ἡ ἐκ τ. ἀργυρίου εἰς τ. ποικίλας ἡδονὰς χ., 881 χορηγίαν ὧν δέονται εἴχεται γενέσθαι

χορός: 858 τὰ περὶ θεοῦ διειληφῶς πρὸς αὐτῆς τ. ἀληθείας χοροῦ μυστικοῦ, 861 ὁ γνωστικὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐνοποιεῖ τ. θείῳ χορῷ, 879 κἂν μόνος εἴχηται τὸν τ. ἀγίων χορὸν συνιστάμενον ἔχει, 880 ἐν τ. χοροῖς τ. ἀγίων, 885 ἡ ἐκκλησία ὁ πνευματικὸς κ. θεῖος χ. (cf. Lightfoot Ign. vol. II. p. 41), 6 χ. προφητικὸς, 656 τὸ ἄτακτον κ. ὀλικὸν ἔξω θείου χοροῦ ἴστασθαι δεῖ

χράομαι: κέχρημαι used in present sense, 838 n. ὅν κατακέχρηται

χρεωκοπέω: 878 χρεωκοπεῖσθαι οἴεται περισπώμενος ὑπὸ τ. πράγματος

χρεών: (= χρῆναι) 844 τ. ψυχὰς προ-

καθαίρειν χρεῶν φαμεν ἀπὸ τ. φαύλων δογμάτων

χρησιμεύω: 850 χοίρειον κρέας χρ. τοῖς τὸ σῶμα ἀσχοῦσιν, 854

χρήσιμος: 838 χρ. ἡ ἀληθὴς, 895 κολλάζει πρὸς τὸ χρ. τοῖς κολαζομένοις

χρήσις: 852 χάριν ὁμολογεῖ τ. δωρεὰς κ. τ. χρήσεως, 857 ἀνεπιστήμων τ.

χρήσεως, 858 εἰς τ. ἀναγκαίαν χρ.

χρηστεύομαι: 884 ὁ ἐξομοιούμενος θεῷ παντὶ τῷ χρηστεύεται

χρηστότης: (quot.) 552

χρίσμα: 852 χρίσματος ἀπὸ λανθάνουσιν

χριστιανισμός: 829 τ. χρ. ὑπογράφειν, Ignat. Magn. x. with L.'s n.

χριστιανός: 864 ἡ τ. χριστιανοῦ θεοσέβεια, ib. οὐκ ἄθεος ὁ χρ., 870 τὰ τῷ θεῷ δεινὰ ἀλλότρια χριστιανοῦ τ. γνωστικοῦ

χρόνος: 860 πολλῶν τῷ χρόνῳ ἀσκήσας

χρυσός: 845 τὸ ἐκ χρ. χρυσοῦν, 879 χρυσὸν τὸν ἐπὶ γῆς κ. ὑπὸ γῆν ὑπερορᾷ

χυδαῖος: 894 τῷ ἐθεῖ ἡττηθείς γέγονεν χ., 900 Ἰουδαῖοι οἱ χ.

χωρέω: tr. 833 οὐκ ὥφθη τοῖς χωρῆσαι μὴ δυναμένοις, 809 τοῦτο ἐχώρουν μαθεῖν, 867 θείαν χωρήσας διδασκαλίαν, 892 μὴ χωρήσαντες τὸ μεγαλεῖον τ. ἀληθείας, 896 οὐ πάντες οἱ ἀκούοντες κεχωρήκασιν τὸ μέγεθος τ. γνώσεως, cf. 214 γῇ βαστάζειν τοῦτο οὐ κεχώρηκεν, 88 χωρήσωμεν τ. πῶς ἵνα χ. τ. θεόν

χωρίζω: 875 init. θάνατος χ. τ. ψυχῇ ἀπὸ τῶν παθῶν

χωρισμός: 874 θάνατος χ. ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, 569, 568 ζῶη ὁ χ. τῆς ἁμαρτίας

ψαλμός: 861 ψαλμοὶ κ. ὕμνοι παρὰ τὴν ἐστίασιν, 856 οἱ ψ. λέγουσιν, 883 ἀκήκοεν τοῦ ψ.

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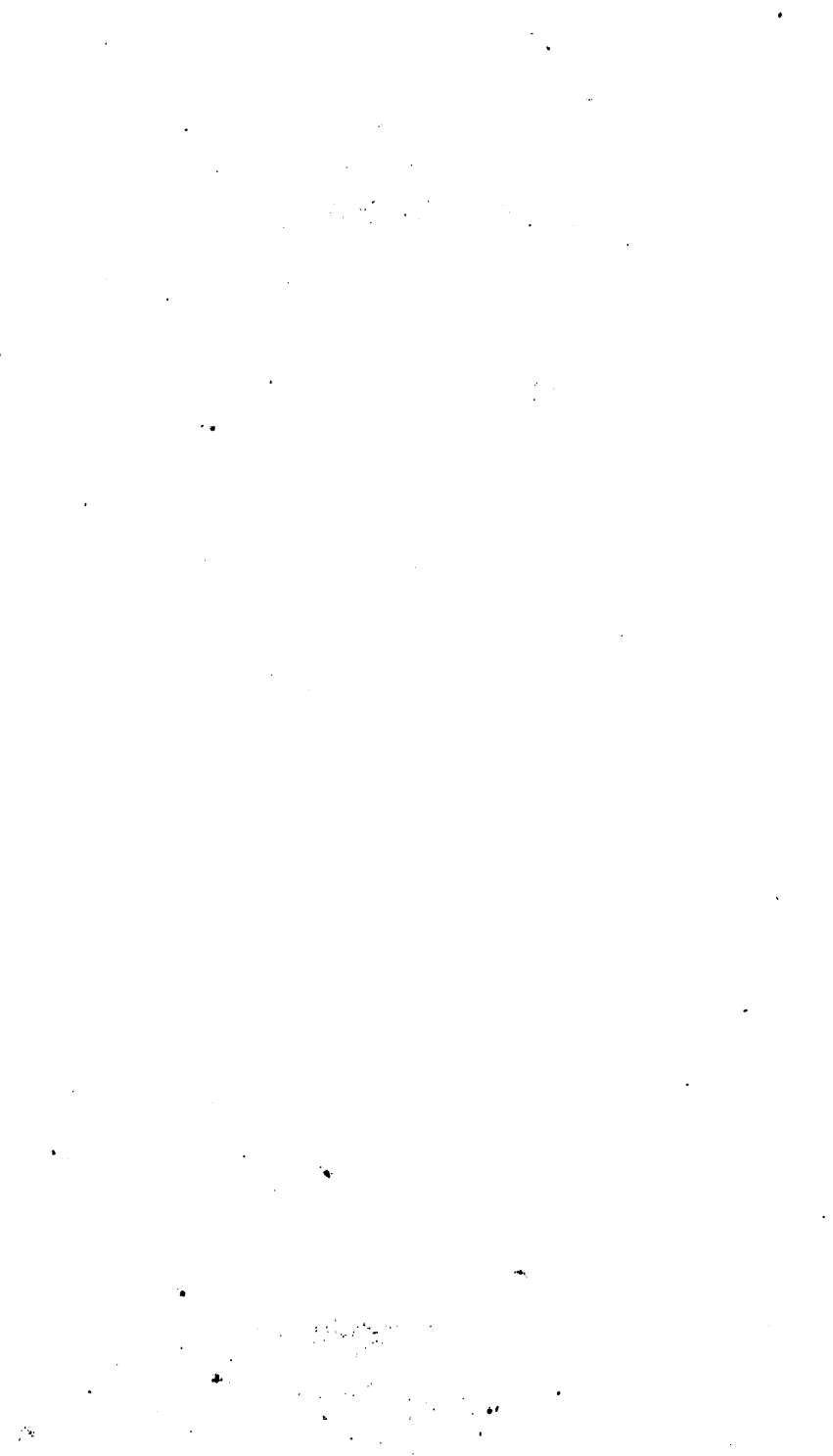
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